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REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT GRANT COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY THE SENATE
ON

The 9th September, 1922

[This Report was adopted *nem con* by the Senate
on the 2nd December, 1922]



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Committee of the Senate

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REPORT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 9th September, 1922, to consider a letter from the Government of Bengal, dated the 23rd August, 1922, on the grant of financial assistance to the University, together with a report of the Accountant-General of Bengal, dated the 24th July, 1922, on the finances of the University, have the honour to submit our report.

2. The letter from the Government of Bengal is set out below :

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. 1769 Edn., dated the 23rd August, 1922, to the Registrar, Calcutta University.

I am desired to refer to your letter No. A/318, dated the 14th February 1922, regarding the grant of financial assistance to the University of Calcutta.

2. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate may perhaps have noticed that, when the demand for a grant was made in the Legislative Council during the last July session, there was a strong feeling that it should be rejected, but that on an assurance being given by the Minister in charge of Education that the financial position of the University would be placed before Government and that the audit officers were about to make certain suggestions with regard to their finances, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was ultimately voted. Since then a report has been received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, and it reveals the fact that the financial administration of the University has hitherto been anything but satisfactory.

3. It is not the intention of Government that the University should be left in a state of bankruptcy and they are as anxious as the University authorities themselves to place their finances on a sound basis. Indeed, it is not unlikely that, subject to certain contingencies, they will be prepared to ask the Legislative Council before long to vote an additional grant to achieve that object. They feel, however, that, as custodians of public funds

they will not be justified in handing over any grant until an assurance is received that effect will be given to the recommendations of the Accountant-General contained in the report referred to above, a copy of which has no doubt been sent to you, and that certain conditions, detailed in the annexure to this letter, will be accepted. In this connection, I am to refer to your letter No. 868, dated the 2nd August, 1922, in which an intimation has been given that a scheme for the regular preparation of the budget and the publication from time to time of statements showing the financial condition of the University is under consideration, and to express a hope that it may be found possible to consider along with it the conditions which are now proposed by Government.

4. It will be observed that the conditions are to a certain extent on the same lines as recommendations made by the Accountant-General, and Government trust that they will be found to be acceptable to the authorities. As soon as an intimation is received to this effect, orders for the payment of Rs. 2,50,000 will issue. This will enable the University to meet a portion of their deficit. There will, however, still remain the question of making provisions for the liquidation of the balance. To meet this situation, I am to enquire whether it will be possible for the University to divert Rupees one lakh out of the balance of the funds enumerated on the margin which,

	Rs.
1. P. G. Teaching Fund ...	76,654
2. Law College ...	97,494
3. Hardinge Hostel ...	29,834
4. Inspection of Colleges ...	25,460
5. Travelling allowance ...	8,715
6. Ramtanu Lahiri Fund ...	6,348
7. Readership Fund ...	11,056
8. Minto Professorship Fund ...	7,944
9. Hardinge do. do.	1,099
10. George V do. do.	19,560
11. Carmichael do. do.	2,532
12. Reserve Fund ...	2,473

TOTAL ... Rs. 2,89,169

have to incur a heavy expenditure. To both these courses Government will be prepared to accord their sanction, provided the details are settled in consultation with the Accountant-General, Bengal, and provided that, in the latter case, a suitable undertaking is given that the overdrafts will be paid up as soon as the fees are realised. It appears to Government that the adoption of these measures, if feasible, will place the University in a position to tide over the difficulties until such time as their financial condition improves.

5. The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education trust that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate will appreciate the object which has actuated them in laying down the conditions and will co-operate with them in placing the finances of the University on a sound and efficient basis.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE UNIVERSITY

(1) No further expansion involving financial responsibility will be undertaken by the University until their financial position shows an improvement.

(ii) The budget for this year should, after it has been passed by the Senate, be submitted to Government by 15th of October next, but that for future years should be prepared by the first week of May and after similar approval by the Senate, be submitted to Government by the 15th of that month. The budget estimates should show the actuals for the last three years, the revised estimates of the current year and the proposed estimates for the following year. After the budget is passed by the Senate, extracts should be communicated to each department with distinct instructions to keep the expenditure within the sanctioned grant.

(iii) It is desirable that Section 2, Chapter VI, of the Regulations should be so altered as to enable the Board of Accounts to meet once every month, and it is hoped that steps will be taken for the purpose by the first week of November, but until this is done the Board should be convened as frequently as possible under the authority vested in the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor under the section referred to above, but in any case not less than once in three months with a view to examine and audit the accounts, consider the ways and means as well as the financial effect of any important measures in contemplation and make recommendations relating to the finances of the University.

(iv) A balance sheet should be prepared on the basis of income and expenditure on the 30th June of each year. It should exhibit all the assets and the liabilities.

(v) The accounts of separate funds should not be mixed up and the actuals of receipts and expenditure under each fund should be prepared and submitted to the Board of Accounts, to the Senate and the Government of Bengal every month soon after its close.

(vi) The actuals should be prepared also annually and submitted to the Senate and the Government of Bengal.

(vii) The budget and the annual actuals should be published and sold to the public at a small price. A copy should also be sent free to each of the leading newspapers and to the Bengal Legislative Council to be laid on the table.

(viii) All arrears of salaries and at least half the amount of the examiners' remunerations amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 up to the 30th June, 1922, should be forthwith paid.

3. The report of the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix 31.

4. The letter from the Registrar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, mentioned in the first paragraph of the letter, was as follows :

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Education, No. A-318, dated the 14th February, 1922.

In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to forward herewith a copy of the Budget Estimates for the session 1st July, 1921 to 30th June, 1922. These estimates will be placed before the Senate for approval on the 4th March, and the order of the Senate will be communicated as early as practicable.

It may be explained at the outset that these estimates could not be prepared earlier by reason of the prevailing uncertainty in the condition of schools and colleges all over the province. The examination fees paid by candidates constitute the chief source of income of the University, and the amount could not be estimated with any approach to certainty by reason of the defection from time to time of the students in the schools and colleges. The Syndicate felt that their action would be liable to just reproach if they had formed the estimates earlier on the basis of the average of figures for previous years when normal conditions prevailed.

It will be observed that the financial year 1921-22 commenced with a debit opening balance of Rs. 1,48,055, whereas it had been anticipated in the Budget Estimates of 1920-21 that the year would commence with a credit opening balance of Rs. 5,554. This deficit was due in a large measure to the unexpected fall in the number of candidates for some of the University Examinations during 1920-21. During the current year there is a further heavy fall in the number of candidates for some of the examinations which is likely to lead to an additional deficit of Rs. 3,91,425. It is consequently anticipated that on the 30th June next, there will be a total deficit of Rs. 5,39,480. The Syndicate, in these circumstances, request that a grant may be made out of the public revenues to enable them to meet this deficit. The Syndicate desire to emphasise that this sum is *not needed for new work to be undertaken. It is required to meet liabilities which have been already incurred, and could not be avoided.* It is not practicable to alter existing arrangements all on a sudden. To take one illustration: most of the appointments in the teaching department of the University were made for a term of five years in the beginning of 1920. The University is under a legal obligation to pay the salaries of the gentlemen so appointed for some time yet to come. But it is necessary to point out that no fresh liabilities are being incurred. Wherever practicable, vacancies on the staff have not been filled up; when it has been found absolutely necessary to fill up a vacancy, a person has been appointed for the shortest possible term, and on the lowest pay acceptable. Notwithstanding all this, the effect of a sudden fall in the fee-income of the University cannot be averted except by aid from the public funds. The Syndicate desire me to lay stress on the fact that other circumstances equally beyond the control of the University have combined to affect the financial resources of the University, such as the foundation of the Rangoon University, the Dacca University and the Dacca Intermediate Board; each of these organisations has taken away candidates who would otherwise have appeared at the examinations of this University. On the other hand, applications made by the University to the Government to sanction the levy of an increased fee from candidates have been refused, while the British Universities have raised their fees, in many instances, by 100 per cent. to enable them to cope with financial stringency. In view of all these facts, the Syndicate venture to express the hope that the additional grant now asked for will be sanctioned.

There are two other matters which the Syndicate desire to emphasise. In the first place, the Syndicate deem it essential that in the present condition of the country, the University should initiate without delay vocational education, particularly agricultural and technological. For this purpose an initial grant of Rs. 1,00,000 would be required. In the second

place, the construction of the building on the Fish Market site should no longer be delayed. Though the building is intended ultimately to be a five-storied one, for the present we must build up to three storeys. This can be done if a grant of two lakhs is sanctioned to supplement the money in the Fish Market Fund.

Finally, there is one other aspect of University activities which stands in a class by itself, namely, the work of the Students' Welfare Committee. The enquiry carried out up till now and the medical examinations of students hitherto conducted have disclosed startling facts which must cause grave anxiety to all interested in the health of our students. The report is in the press and will be available in a few days. This very important and exacting work is in charge of a number of medical men whose honorarium is less than nominal, and they cannot be expected to give their services on such terms for a longer period. The Syndicate confidently ask that a special grant of Rs. 25,000 may be made to enable them to continue the work of the Students' Welfare Committee.

It will be observed that the first paragraph of the above letter addressed to the Government of Bengal refers to previous correspondence on the subject; they have a material bearing on the questions at issue, but may be conveniently set out at a later stage.

5. The letter from the Government of Bengal, now under consideration, makes, in the second paragraph, a reference to the Report of the Accountant-General, which, it is asserted, "reveals the fact that the financial administration of the University has hitherto been anything but satisfactory." The gravity of this charge cannot be over-estimated, and we deem it unfortunate that the Government of Bengal should have committed themselves to this expression of opinion before they had allowed the University an opportunity to consider the report of the Accountant-General. That report differs in an important respect from others submitted on similar occasions in the past. Those reports dealt with such questions as arose directly upon the audit of the accounts of the particular year under examination in accordance with section 14 of the Act of Incorporation, 1857, which prescribes "that the accounts of income and expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the Government may direct." On the present occasion, the Accountant-General has reviewed the financial condition of the University for the ten years from 1911-12 to 1921-22. The Accountant-General and his officers are entitled to the thanks of all persons interested in the welfare of the University for the care and trouble taken in the preparation of this valuable survey. We shall have to comment hereafter upon some of the statements and suggestions contained in the report ;

but the chief question which we have to consider at the outset is, whether the report, taken as a whole, does really justify the condemnation pronounced by the Government of Bengal on the financial administration of the University. We propose to demonstrate that the facts stated in the report, examined along with other facts which appear from the published records of the University, establish something entirely different.

6. The report takes a rapid and, perhaps, an unavoidably superficial view of the activities of the University during the last ten years. To appreciate their full significance in the light of the surrounding circumstances, it is necessary to recall, more so in these days of short memory, what had happened during the years immediately antecedent to this decennial period. We shall accordingly commence with an historical survey.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL SURVEY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 1904—1920.

7. Under the Act of Incorporation, 1857, the Calcutta University, like the other Indian Universities, was an examining body, and this was regarded as a serious drawback both in administrative and in academic circles. The Government of India accordingly decided that the Indian Universities should thenceforth be Teaching as also Examining institutions. Nowhere was this view more authoritatively set forth than in the following passage quoted from a speech delivered by Lord Curzon himself on the 13th February, 1904 at the Annual Convocation of this University :

“What ought the ideal University to be in India, as elsewhere? As the name implies, it ought to be a place where all knowledge is taught by the best teachers to all who seek to acquire it, where the knowledge so taught is turned to good purposes, and where its boundaries are receiving a constant extension. If I may borrow a metaphor from politics, there is no scientific frontier to the domain of knowledge. It is the one sphere where territorial expansion is the highest duty instead of an ignoble greed. Then, the ideal University that we are contemplating should be centrally situated ; it should be amply and even nobly housed ; it should be well equipped, and it should be handsomely endowed. In these conditions, it would soon create an atmosphere of intellectual refinement and culture, a moral quality and influence would spring within it, and traditions of reverence would grow up like creepers round its walls.”

8. The ideal so nobly expressed was soon afterwards translated into the phraseology of the Legislature in Section 3 of the Indian Universities Act, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th March 1904, and which was in the following terms :

“3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain University libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do

all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research."

9. The Indian Universities Act came into force on the 1st September, 1904, and the reconstituted Senate proceeded to prepare a body of new Regulations as required by Section 26 (1). Upon the failure of the Senate to complete the work within the time prescribed, the Government of India, on the 11th August, 1906, promulgated a new set of Regulations under section 26 (2), which, thereupon, became operative and binding upon the Senate of the reconstituted University. These regulations made provisions for the appointment of University Professors (Chapter IX), University Readers (Chapter X) and University Lecturers (Chapter XI). Chapter IX contemplated, in connection with the foundation of University Chairs, provision for lecture rooms, libraries, museums, laboratories, workshops and other facilities for the promotion of teaching and research. Chapter X contemplated the appointment of Readers, mainly for the benefit of graduates engaged in research work, or of those who might wish to prosecute special studies. Chapter XI explicitly ordained that "the University *shall* provide for Post-Graduate teaching, study and research in the Faculties of Arts and Science." The Senate were not slow to realise the responsibility cast upon them, and plans were made to transform the Examining body into a Teaching organisation. The Government of India gave tangible evidence of their desire to help the University in the attainment of this object, as would appear from the fact that the following grants were made for purposes of capital expenditure :

			Rs.
1904-5	Land and Building	...	1,80,000
1905-6	Do. do.	...	50,000
1906-7	Do. do.	...	50,000
1907-8	do.	...	50,000
1908-9	do.	...	50,000
1909-10	do.	...	30,000
1910-11	do.	...	20,000

10. The result was that the land towards the west of the Senate House was acquired, and what is now known as the Darbhanga Building was erected. The total cost of

acquisition of the site and construction of the building amounted to Rs. 8,50,973. This was met as follows :

	Rs.
Contribution by the Maharaja of Darbhanga ...	2,76,662
Contribution by the Government of India ...	4,32,977
Contribution from the University funds ...	1,41,334

11. Simultaneously with the progress of the building operations, arrangements for higher instruction were gradually taken in hand. The Minto Professorship of Economics was established by the Government of India in 1908. The first set of University Readers and Lecturers was appointed at the same time. Besides the annual grant for the maintenance of the Minto Professorship, the Government of India sanctioned a grant (which was subsequently made permanent) of Rs. 50,000 a year, namely, Rs. 20,000 for the benefit of the University College of Law (founded in 1909), Rs. 25,000 for the inspection of Colleges (the balance, if any, to be applied for general purposes of the University), and Rs. 5,000 for travelling allowances to Fellows who might have to attend meetings from outside Calcutta. The progress of the University towards the attainment of the cherished goal might, under such circumstances, seem smooth to its well-wishers, and their expectations were materially raised by the announcement which was made by Lord Hardinge as Chancellor at the Convocation on the 16th March 1912 :

“ I cannot regard the present facilities for higher studies as at all sufficient, when not a few students who wish to take the Degree of Master of Arts have to be turned away for want of accommodation. That our students are capable of higher work I have no doubt. I am informed that three Research Studentships on the Premchand foundation have recently been awarded for theses on Mathematics, Chemistry and Indian Antiquities, all of which were pronounced by the examiners to evince special merit. The awards which have been made of the Coates Memorial Prize and the Darbhanga Memorial Scholarship indicate that there are capable men, able and willing, in the Medical Faculty to carry on research work. In addition to this, the large number of essays submitted for the Griffith Memorial Prize makes it patent that many of our graduates are engaged in advanced study and research work. It is very important that we should turn out good M.A.'s in sufficient numbers ; otherwise it will be difficult to find capable lecturers for our colleges, or to provide adequately for research.

Impressed by these considerations, which are not peculiar to the Calcutta University, and remembering the stirring words which His

Imperial Majesty addressed to the members of our Senate, the Government of India have decided to make a solid advance in the direction of teaching and residential Universities. They have allotted a recurring grant of 3 lakhs a year, of which the Calcutta University will receive Rs. 65,000 a year, for the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers in special subjects and for the encouragement in other ways of higher studies and research."

The position thus was that a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned. The Government of India originally intended, as would appear from their letter dated the 29th March, 1912,¹ that a portion of this grant should be applied to improve the inspection of colleges. This idea, however, did not find favour either with the Senate or with the Government of Bengal, and as the result of protracted correspondence,² it was ultimately agreed that the annual grant of Rs. 65,000 should be spent in the manner following :

		Rs.
Hardinge Chair of Mathematics	...	12,000
King George V Chair of Philosophy	..	12,000
University Law College	... ..	10,000
University Laboratories	... ..	12,000
University Readers	... ..	4,000
University Lecturers	... ..	15,000

We desire to invite special attention to the following passage in the letter from the Government of India dated the 18th September, 1912,³ conveying sanction to the above arrangement :

"The arrangement for the entertainment at the cost of Rs. 15,000 per annum of University Lecturers is to be regarded as experimental and will, if necessary, be revised after a period of two years."

Subsequent events have shown that this was the first sign of a rift in the lute.

12. It should be noticed here that the letter of the 29th March, 1912, also communicated the decision of the Government of India that a capital grant of four lacs of rupees would be made to the University. Out of this sum, three lacs

¹ Appendix 1.

² Appendix 2, 3, 4.

³ Appendix 4.

were applied towards the construction of the Hardinge Hostel to be attached to the University Law College, and one lac to the purchase of books and equipment for the University Library, which was to be housed in the building named after the Maharaja of Darbhanga. The total cost of acquisition of land and erection of the building for the Hardinge Hostel amounted to Rs. 5,21,738. If we deduct the contribution made by the Government of India (Rs. 3 lacs), it follows that there was a difference of Rs. 2,21,738 and this was met out of the current funds of the University.

13. Between the 16th March, 1912, when Lord Hardinge made his announcement at the Convocation, and the 18th September, 1912, when the Government of India sanctioned the distribution of the promised grant of Rs. 65,000, a notable event had happened which, at the time, had no parallel in the history of University education in India. On the 15th June, 1912, Mr. Taraknath Palit, as he then was, executed a Trust Deed in favour of the University, which was supplemented by another Trust Deed on the 18th October, 1912. The effect of the two Trust Deeds was to vest in the University, lands and money of the aggregate value of fifteen lacs of rupees in aid of the foundation of a University College of Science and Technology. Two Chairs, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics, were to be maintained out of the income of the endowment. The Trust Deed imposed, among others, two fundamental conditions, namely (1) "that the object of the Founder being the promotion and diffusion of scientific and technical education and the cultivation and advancement of Science, pure and applied, amongst his countrymen, by and through indigenous agencies, the Chairs shall always be filled by Indians"; and (2) "that the University shall, from its own funds, provide suitable lecture-rooms, libraries, museums, laboratories, workshops and other facilities for teaching and research and shall, out of its own funds, ear-mark and set apart a sum of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees and apply the same to and towards the construction, on the site given by the Founder, of permanent and substantial structures for use as lecture-rooms, laboratories and like purposes." The Senate accepted this magnificent gift and set apart from the University funds Rs. 3,00,000 invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Securities.

14. On the 30th December, 1912, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate forwarded an application to the Government of India for financial assistance, supplementing the unique gift of

Mr. Palit, in order to enable them to establish a residential College of Science and Technology and also for other purposes, which are set out in full in the letter of the Registrar¹ and may be conveniently summarised here as follows :

Non-recurring Grant

	Rs.
(1) For the Residential College of Science, supplementing the gift of Mr. Palit ...	15 lakhs
(2) (a) For the acquisition of the Fish Market	8 „
(b) For the erection of a hostel for Post-Graduate Students and for additional lecture rooms and seminars for advanced work and research ...	7 „
(3) For the completion and equipment of the University Law College Hostel Building ...	1 lakh
(4) For the University Library ...	1 „
TOTAL ...	32 lacs

Recurring Grant

	Rs.
(1) Professorship of Applied Mathematics ..	15,000
(2) Professorship of Modern History ...	15,000
(3) Professorship of Comparative Philology ..	15,000
TOTAL ..	45,000

The reply of the Government of India was prompt, and was contained in their letter² dated the 14th January, 1913, which was in the following terms :

“ The Government of India are not yet aware what grants, if any, they will be able to assign for education during the ensuing financial year. The requests of the Calcutta University will receive consideration in conjunction with the claims of other Universities and of other branches of education.”

15. At this distance of time, one may, in a critical mood, feel tempted to interpret this letter, particularly in the light of subsequent events, as a document couched in diplomatic language. Well-wishers of the University, however, at that time waited and watched, and it is needless to say, how disappointed they felt when they found that the Budget Estimates of the Government of India for 1913-14

¹ Appendix 5.

² Appendix 6.

made no provision whatsoever to supplement in a befitting manner the princely endowment created by Mr. Taraknath Palit. The Budget Estimates, on the other hand, included a grant of eight lacs for acquisition of the Fish Market site. Persons interested in the progress of high education not unnaturally wondered at the action taken by the Government of India. If the sum of eight lacs had been granted for the purposes of the University College of Science and Technology, a decisive step forward might have been taken towards the promotion of higher scientific and technological studies. On the other hand, if sufficient funds had been granted not only for acquisition of the Fish Market site but also for construction of a building thereon,—and for the latter purpose, indeed, the University pressed for a grant of seven lacs—additional accommodation would forthwith have been made available for the instruction and residence of University students. The gift promptly brought credit to the donor, but produced no immediate benefit to the donee. Later on, in the same year, on the 8th August, 1913, Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, as he then was, came forward with an offer of ten lacs of rupees in furtherance of the scheme for the foundation of the University College of Science and Technology. Four Chairs were to be created out of the income of this splendid endowment, one for each of the subjects, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Botany with special reference to Agriculture. The two conditions we have already mentioned in connection with the Palit Trust were also imposed on the University by Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate were greatly encouraged by this munificent gift, and undaunted by the treatment which had been extended to their previous application for assistance from the public funds, they again addressed a letter on the 4th October, 1913¹ to the Government of India, asking for a substantial grant in aid of the University College of Science and Technology. The reply was prompt, and a letter dated the 27th November, 1913,² informed the Registrar that the Imperial funds, available for education that year, had already been allotted. The Registrar hastened to point out on the 4th December, 1913,³ that no grant was expected during the then current financial year, and that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate only desired to give early intimation of their pressing needs, so that they might be taken into consideration by the Government when the Budget Estimates

¹ Appendix 7.

² Appendix 8.

³ Appendix 9.

for the following year should be framed. On the 23rd December, 1913, the Government of India replied in the following terms :¹

“When funds are available, the request of the University for further grants for higher teaching will be considered in conjunction with other demands.”

16. When, however, the Budget Estimates of the Government of India for 1914-15 were published, no provision could be traced for a grant to supplement the splendid gifts of Mr. Taraknath Palit and Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. The true significance of the situation then became obvious even to the most optimistic. People speculated fruitlessly as to the reason for this attitude of the Government of India; some attributed it to the provision for what might not inappropriately be designated as the “indianisation” of the University College of Science and Technology; others ascribed it to the transference of the Capital, which, they felt, tended to diminish, if not destroy, the interest of the Imperial Government in a provincial University. We are not concerned here with these conflicting theories; what we desire to lay stress on is that the Government of India which, at an earlier stage, had given unmistakable indications of a desire to help the University to develop into a Teaching and Research organisation, seemed to all appearances to have lost interest in the further growth of the institution. This belief could not but be strengthened by the failure of the Government to accord generous recognition to the munificence of two private benefactors by the award, as was customary, of supplemental grants from the public funds. The University, however, had made its decision to establish a College of Science and Technology; it could not very well disavow the gifts accepted from Mr. Palit and Dr. Ghosh and retrace the steps. The foundation-stone of the building designed for the College was accordingly laid on the 27th March, 1914, and the University proceeded to meet the cost of erection and equipment from the surplus of examination fees, realised from candidates of all grades in different stations of life hailing from every corner of the province. Unforeseen difficulties, however, soon arose. The outbreak of the Great War led to a phenomenal depreciation of the Government securities in which the University funds had been invested. On the 1st December, 1914, the Syndicate accordingly applied to the Government of India for a temporary loan against

¹ Appendix 11.

those securities¹; on the 16th March, 1915, the application was refused.² The result was that the securities had to be sold, the University lost a sum of Rs. 34,990 and the total cost of erection, which came up to Rs. 3,89,427, was paid by the University out of its own funds. This letter also intimated to the University, for the first time, that the Government of India felt themselves "unable to consider that or any other request, unless they received a clear statement of the general policy of the University and of the proposed College of Science, in particular." Three days before the letter was received, the Syndicate, in ignorance of developments behind the scenes, had sent up a letter asking for financial assistance.³ A reply reached the University on the 19th June, 1915⁴; this gave abundant indication that the attitude of the Government, which had already passed from the domain of sympathy into that of apathy, had begun to advance into the region of antipathy. The Syndicate were made to realise for the first time that notwithstanding their letters of the 30th December, 1912, and the 4th October, 1913,⁵ the scope and the purpose of the University College of Science and Technology were still a mystery to a distant Government. The Syndicate, however, did not lose heart, and they transmitted, for the enlightenment of the Government of India, statement after statement, pressing, on the attention of the authorities, the claims of the University College of Science and Technology and of the other Teaching departments of the University.⁶ These appeals proved fruitless, and the result did not come by any means as a surprise upon those, who were astute enough to penetrate the spirit which inspired the following passages; the first is from the letter dated the 19th June, 1915, the second from the letter dated the 14th October, 1915⁷:

(i) "The Government of India were not consulted before the terms of the bequests were settled, or, again, before the building was commenced."

(ii) "As regards the College of Science, it appears that two public-spirited citizens came to the assistance of the University with endowments to which certain conditions were attached; the University accepted these endowments and now finds that it is unable without assistance to comply with the terms involved in them."

After this, it was only natural that on the 9th August, 1917, the following intimation should have reached the University⁸:

Appendix 10. ² Appendix 12. ³ Appendix 13. ⁴ Appendix 14.

⁵ Appendix 5, 7.

⁶ Appendix 15, 16.

⁷ Appendix 14, 17.

⁸ Appendix 20.

“The Government of India propose to defer consideration of the question of granting financial assistance in this connection to the University, pending receipt of the recommendations of the proposed Calcutta University Commission.”

17. We have previously referred to the passage from the letter of the Government of India dated the 18th September, 1912, which stated that the arrangement for the entertainment, at the cost of Rs. 15,000, per annum, of University lecturers, was to be regarded as experimental, and would, if necessary, be revised after a period of two years. This, as had been apprehended, led to an ever-recurring controversy between the University and the Government of India. Ultimately, the situation became so acute that in 1916, upon the insistent request of Lord Carmichael, then Rector of the University, the Government of India, which at that time included Lord Chelmsford and Sir Sankaran Nair, appointed a Committee to review the arrangements for Post-Graduate teaching within our jurisdiction. On the 12th December, 1916, the Committee submitted a unanimous report which outlined a scheme for the consolidation of Post-Graduate Studies and contained an instructive historical survey.¹ The Government of India subsequently intimated to the University that if the Senate approved of the scheme, they would be prepared to accord their sanction to it. The matter was elaborately discussed by the Senate on the 17th March, 31st March, 14th April and 16th April, 1917. The views of the University were then communicated to the Government of India in a letter dated the 30th May, 1917²; it is important to bear in mind that the Regulations thus adopted by the Senate received the support of Lord Ronaldshay (as he himself acknowledged in his Convocation address in 1920), and were then sanctioned by the Government of India on the 26th June, 1917. The new authorities were constituted within two months, and the system was brought into operation on the 1st September, 1917.

18. The financial arrangement of the system thus inaugurated was explicitly set out in section 45 of Chapter XI of the Regulations, which was framed in the following terms:

“From the date of commencement of the Regulations contained in this chapter, a fund shall be constituted for the promotion of Post-Graduate Studies, to be called, “The Post-Graduate Teaching Fund.” To such Fund there shall be annually credited:

¹ Appendix 21.

² Appendix 22.

- (a) grants from Government and benefactions made specifically for this purpose by donors ;
- (b) fees paid by students in the Post-Graduate classes ;
- (c) one-third of the fees realised from candidates for the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations ; and
- (d) such other sums as the Senate may, from time to time, direct."

This provision makes it abundantly plain that one-third of the fees realised from candidates for the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A., and B.Sc. Examinations was not the only amount which it was intended that the Senate should contribute for the development of Post-Graduate studies. It was manifestly anticipated that additional contribution would be required from time to time. Indeed, the assurance which was given by the Senate to the Government of India was that *at least* two lacs a year would be contributed for the purpose, not that two lacs would be the maximum amount of contribution to be made by the University.¹ It is hardly necessary to emphasise that the possibility of such additional contribution would be dependent upon the general prosperity of the University. This, in the case of an institution like our University, whose income is derived very largely from fees realised from examinees, would imply that the number of candidates should remain at a steady figure, if not actually increase, from year to year, as had invariably happened in the past.

19. Precisely at this juncture, when the Teaching activities of the University were consolidated, there followed a series of untoward events, which could not have been foreseen. The successive disasters in the shape of leakage of question papers in connection with the University examinations in 1917 involved the University in a pecuniary loss to the extent of Rs. 60,000. In the same year, the University of Patna, which was brought into existence in the middle of the academic session, deprived us of jurisdiction over a large number of educational institutions and their students, and, without previous notice, dislocated all our financial arrangements. There was only one glimmer of hope. The Government of India had, at an enormous cost, appointed a Commission to prepare a plan for reconstruction of the University. The inference might legitimately be drawn that the Government were prepared to make provision for the requisite funds, and this was

¹ Appendix 22.

confirmed when Lord Chelmsford, as Chancellor of this University, announced in his Convocation address on the 16th December, 1918, that "if the Commission were unanimous in their main recommendations, he would lose no time in giving effect to them." Meanwhile, the financial outlook caused grave anxiety to those entrusted with the management of the University. Increase in expenditure had become inevitable under circumstances which could not by any means be controlled by the University. The examination disaster of 1917 had conclusively proved that the machinery for the conduct of the examinations had been strained to the breaking point ; an elaborate enquiry was held and the conclusion followed that a thorough reorganization was necessary.¹ The economic conditions due to the Great War simultaneously made their influence felt, and there was no escape from an increase in expenditure in connection with the general department of the University. There was at the same time no prospect of adequate financial aid from the public funds, and, in these circumstances, the Syndicate resolved to take steps to secure an increase in the fee income. Proposals were brought forward before the Senate and were adopted after discussion on the 14th June, 1919. The Government of India, however, sanctioned only a portion of the recommendations.² The correspondence presents an interesting study and indicates unmistakably that the Government apprehended lest the increased income should be applied to the maintenance of the teaching activities of the University. It is sufficient to state here that if the Government of India had agreed to the proposals of the Senate in their entirety, there would have been no tangible deficit at the present moment. While the attempt of the University to raise the income failed in this manner, further steps were taken by the authorities which could only lead to our financial embarrassment. Universities were established at Rangoon and Dacca, and to the surprise of all concerned, this University was, without prior intimation, deprived of jurisdiction over secondary schools and intermediate colleges in what is now known as the Dacca area. While operations were thus steadily in progress to the detriment of our interests, there was no visible sign that the Government of India intended to fulfil their obligations towards the University. The hopes held out on the 14th January, 1913,³ on the 23rd December, 1913,⁴ and on the

¹ Appendix 23.

² Appendix 24.

³ Appendix 6.

⁴ Appendix 10.

9th August, 1917,¹ still remained unfulfilled. There was also no indication that the pronouncement made by Lord Chelmsford himself would be carried into effect, although the Commission had submitted their report on the 18th March, 1919, and were unanimous in their main recommendations. There is no room for the imputation that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate were oblivious of the financial difficulties of the situation, difficulties which must be faced in connection with any conceivable scheme of reconstruction. On the 31st March, 1920, they addressed a letter to the Government of India and urged this aspect of the matter in clear and emphatic terms.² No reply—not even a bare acknowledgment—was ever received from the Government. At length, during the early months of 1921, the Government of India decided to divest themselves of all responsibility in connection with this University and to hand over the institution to the Government of Bengal. This was carried out by legislation, which came into force on the 27th March, 1921. We desire to point out that while this momentous step was taken, the Government of India, as we have noticed, although fully apprised from time to time of the critical financial position of the University, did not make suitable arrangements to enable the Government of Bengal to meet the financial liability, inseparable from the question of reconstruction of a great and growing University.

¹ Appendix 20.

² Appendix 25.

CHAPTER III

HISTORICAL SURVEY—(*Continued.*)

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, 1921-1922.

20. While negotiations were in progress for the transfer of the University from the jurisdiction of the Government of India to that of the Government of Bengal, Sir Nilratan Sircar, at that time Vice-Chancellor, felt so encouraged by a conversation he had with the Minister in charge of Education that on the 5th February, 1921, he instructed the Registrar to forward to the Government of Bengal two letters asking for financial assistance. These letters are of considerable importance and are set out here :

(I) *From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G-344, dated the 5th February, 1921.*

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to request you to place before the Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Education this application for financial assistance towards the construction of a suitable building for University purposes on what is known as the Fish Market site.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the history of the acquisition of the site, which is well-known to the Government of Bengal. The following extract from the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, Chapter LI, paragraph 62, states the views of the University concisely and accurately :

“ But the University needs, for the proper conduct of its work, not only additional teaching strength but immediate capital expenditure for the provision of teaching accommodation and equipment. The Darbhanga Building its only centre of teaching, has to find room for the very largely attended law classes and for the post-graduate classes which are frequented by 1,500 students, besides accommodating the Library, the Law Library and the administrative offices. It is impossible to carry on the steadily expanding work under these conditions ; and we have seen several classes being carried on simultaneously in the huge echoing Senate Hall. It will be impossible to carry on without additional accommodation the new system of co-operative teaching which we have advocated ; for though college lecture rooms can be used for this co-operative work, and we hope they will be used to the maximum possible extent, it is essential that there should be abundant accommodation at head-quarters. And further demands upon accommodation will be made for the improvement of the administrative system and by the work of departments of education

and of physical training. The need for additional accommodation has long been felt. The Government of India found the money for the purchase of the fish market site which is ready to be used ; and as a considerable economy was effected in the purchase of the site, a sum of about 4 lakhs is in hand for building. Before the war the cost of building planned to fill the site was estimated at 10 lakhs. We think that in order to make the fullest use of the space, the building proposed should be a five-storied one ; and in view of this, and of the increased cost of building, we think that 13 or 14 lakhs ought now to be allowed ; while, the furnishing of a building on this scale would probably cost a lakh. For these purposes a capital sum of about 11 lakhs will have to be provided, and without this provision the new system which we propose will be crippled from the outset."

It is stated in the above extract that a sum of about 4 lakhs is in hand for building, and that the total cost of construction and furnishing is likely to amount to 15 lakhs. On this basis it is recommended that a capital sum of about 11 lakhs should be provided. Since the date of the Report, the amount in hand in the Fish Market Fund has increased, the position now being as follows :

4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures	...	Rs. 2,35,500
6 per cent. Ten Years Bond	...	„ 17,100
4 per cent. Fixed Deposit	...	„ 64,200
Treasury Bills	...	„ 2,40,000
Total		Rs. 5,56,800

On account of depreciation of securities, the actual value may be approximately taken to be about 4½ lakhs. On the other hand, on account of the rise of prices of materials and cost of labour, the cost of construction and equipment is likely to exceed Rs. 15 lakhs. Consequently, the estimate of 11 lakhs made by the Commission may be taken as substantially correct at the present time.

The University authorities have during the last eight years prepared plans for the proposed building from time to time. The general scheme may be briefly described. The building, as stated by the Commission, is intended to be a five-storied one. The first, second and third floors will be used as class rooms, seminars, lecture-hall and library for the post-graduate students, whose number, as stated by the Commission, is nearly 1,500. Since the date of the report of the Commission, new departments have been opened, such as the departments of Indian Vernaculars, Ancient Indian History, and Anthropology and Ethnology. The number of teachers and classes has consequently increased. It has been estimated that the whole of the first, second and third floors will have to be utilised for teaching purposes. The top floor is intended to be used as residential quarters for post-graduate students and teachers. It is important to bear in mind that since the introduction of the Post-graduate system, the whole of the higher teaching within the jurisdiction of the University (excluding Dacca and Gauhati) is centralised in Calcutta, and it is absolutely essential that adequate provision should be made for residence of students who are required to come to Calcutta for higher teaching. As regards the ground

oor, there has been some difference of opinion. The suggestion has been made that the rooms abutting on College Street and Colootola Street may be profitably let out as shops, specially shops for the sale of articles constantly required by students, such as books, papers, stationery and the like. It has been maintained, on the other hand, that such a use of University buildings is not consistent with its dignity as an academic institution. This consideration is not without weight, but may have to give way, when the University is faced with financial difficulties. In my view, it is clear that the major portion of the ground floor accommodation will be required for the extension of University Offices and the University Press, both of which are now very much congested. A copy of an outline sketch of the proposed distribution of rooms on the first, second and third floors is forwarded herewith.

It is obviously premature to work out detailed plans till it is known whether any, and, if any what, funds will be available. It is apprehended that if funds are made available, there will be no difficulty in the settlement of details by a Committee on which the University and the Government will be represented. It may be stated that when the balance of the Government of India grant was made over to the University, that Government expressed a wish that the amount should be funded till sanction had been obtained from Government for its utilisation. It is requested that the Government of Bengal, if it is in a position to grant the present application, should, if necessary, after communication with the Government of India, grant sanction for the expenditure of the sum now standing to the credit of the University in the Fish Market Fund.

I am directed, finally, to add that the whole of the eleven lakhs may not be actually required during the ensuing financial year. The sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs in the Fish Market Fund together with such sum as may be allotted by the Government of Bengal for the year 1921-22 will enable the University to commence work, and the balance may be paid in the following year."

11) From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G-345, dated the 5th February, 1921.

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to request you to place before the Hon'ble the Minister in Charge of Education this application for financial assistance for the development of teaching work in accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

Paragraph 54 of Chapter LI of the Report of the Commission (Vol. V, pages 282-83) is in these terms :

"The post-graduate scheme described in Chapter XV is carried on at cost of more than 5 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 1,25,000 is derived from lecture fees. The Government of India has contributed towards the cost, first, by founding three chairs and two readerships at an annual cost of Rs. 40,000; and, secondly, by a grant for the post-graduate classes in general of Rs. 15,000. The balance, more than half of the total, is taken from the general funds of the University, which are, in fact, derived almost wholly from the profits on examinations. Fees at the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Examinations have been increased in order to meet

these charges. The 138 full-time University Lecturers who provide the bulk of the instruction are paid salaries, varying in amount, which average Rs. 225 per mensem or £180 per annum. The funds do not permit these salaries to be increased, nor is any superannuation scheme provided; it is, consequently, difficult to retain the services of some of the abler teachers. It would demand an additional expenditure of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to increase the average salary to Rs. 300, which is not excessive for this grade of work, seeing that we have suggested Rs. 200 as the average for those of the College Teachers who are not Heads of Departments."

The recommendation of the Commission has received additional strength from recent events. It has been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor that appointments in the Dacca University have been offered to members of the Calcutta University staff on much higher salaries than the Calcutta University has found it hitherto possible to pay them. To take one illustration, a member of the Post-Graduate staff in Philosophy, who is in receipt of a salary of Rs. 300, has been offered an appointment in the Dacca University on a minimum salary of Rs. 500 with periodical increments. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are not able to appreciate the justification for placing public funds at the disposal of the Dacca University authorities, with the inevitable result that they are enabled to take away members of the Post-Graduate staff by offer of higher salaries. If public funds are available for development of higher teaching in Bengal, the Calcutta University is manifestly entitled to a fair share thereof. I am, accordingly, directed to request that a grant of one and a quarter lakhs be made for salaries of the Post-Graduate staff during the session 1921-22, as recommended by the Commission.

I am, further, directed to request that a capital grant of Rupees Ten Lakhs may be made for extension of Technological studies, as recommended by the Commission in Paragraph 75 of Chapter LI of their Report. The Government of Bengal are, no doubt, aware of the organisation which exists in the University College of Science and Technology for teaching in Science, Pure and Applied. The College of Science owes its existence in the main to the munificence of the late Sir Taraknath Palit and the Hon'ble Sir Rashbehary Ghose. The gift made by the former (money and land) is worth 15 lakhs of rupees: the endowment created by the latter exceeds 20 lakhs of rupees. The income of the two endowments has to be applied principally in the maintenance of eight Chairs and sixteen Research students. The Chairs are now held by scholars of the highest academic distinction:

Palit Professor of Chemistry—Sir P. C. Ray, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.C.S.

Palit Professor of Physics—Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A.

Ghose Professor of Applied Mathematics—Dr. S. K. Banerjee, D.Sc.

Ghose Professor of Chemistry—Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin).

Ghose Professor of Physics—Dr. D. M. Bose, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Berlin).

Ghose Professor of Agricultural Botany—Dr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin).

Ghose Professor of Applied Physics—Dr. P. N. Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D.

Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry—Dr. H. K. Sen, M.A., D.Sc. (London).

The balance of the income of these endowments which is left after payment of the salaries of these Professors and of scholarships to the research students, is quite inadequate for equipment of the respective Laboratories. The University has, consequently, found it necessary to devote a large portion of its current income from year to year to the construction of the Laboratory Building, and the equipment of the Laboratories. Some idea of the sums which have been spent by the University will be gained from the following statement :

Cost of erection of Palit Laboratory Building		
at 92, Upper Circular Road	...	Rs. 3,89,427
Equipment for the Laboratory (Physical,		
Chemical and Biological)	...	„ 3,34,382
		<hr/>
TOTAL		Rs. 7,23,809
		<hr/>

Besides this, the University maintains two Chairs, one for Botany and the other for Zoology. The former is held by Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., who is on the grade of Rs. 800-50-1,000, and the latter, by Mr. S. Maulik, M.A. (Cantab.), who is on the grade of Rs. 600-50-800. To carry on work in each Department, the University has found it necessary to employ a number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, whose aggregate salary amounts to Rs. 3,525 per month. Notwithstanding all these arrangements, the University has found it impossible to undertake instruction in Technology and Applied Science on anything approaching an adequate scale. This is a matter for deep regret, specially in view of the fact that the last gift of the Hon'ble Sir Rashbehary Ghose was made expressly for development of technological teaching, and the Chair of Botany first created by him was expressly intended for improvement of agricultural instruction. The authorities of the Science College have had ready for some time past a carefully prepared programme of work for the development of technological instruction, and its outline may be set forth here for information of Government :

(A) Applied Chemistry	...	...	Rs. 4,65,000
(B) Applied Physics	...	...	„ 2,10,000
(C) Applied Botany (including Agriculture)	...	...	„ 2,00,000
(D) Library of the Science College	...	...	„ 1,25,000
			<hr/>
TOTAL			Rs. 10,00,000
			<hr/>

In Applied Chemistry (A), the most essential need is an adequate workshop ; this, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 2,25,000, namely, Rs. 75,000 for building and Rs. 1,50,000 for appliances. It is proposed to undertake instruction in Chemistry of Leather and Chemistry of Dyes. Besides this, it is proposed to have arrangements for practical instruction in the manufacture of some of the following :

Sulphuric Acid, Glass, Paper and Pulp, Lime, Mortar and Cement, Sugar, Soap, Candle and Glycerine, Paints and Pigments, Oils. Apart from these, factory appliances, like disintegrators, centrifugals, filter-presses,

hydraulic presses, vacuum pans, etc., would be indispensable. These would require a grant of 2 lakhs of rupees to enable the College authorities to make a good beginning. Finally, at least Rs. 40,000 would be needed for even a small laboratory for technical analysis. This brings up the figure for the Department of Chemistry to Rs. 4,65,000.

In the Department of Applied Physics (B), it is intended to undertake work in Applied Electricity, in the testing and standardisation of instruments, in Applied Optics (including Illumination Engineering), in Pyrometry and in Applied Thermo-Dynamics (including a study of the efficiency of different types of Heat Engines). An estimate of Rs. 2,10,000 is manifestly a very modest demand for so important a work.

In the Department of Botany (C), it is intended to undertake instruction in Agriculture. The most urgent need is an Experimental Farm, which need not be situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. A site in some place easily accessible by rail will meet the needs of our students. The acquisition of land and the construction and equipment of a farm will cost at least a lakh of rupees. Another one lakh will enable the University Professors to complete the arrangements which have already been begun in the Palit House at 35, Balligunj Circular Road.

The remaining item (D) is the Library of the University College of Science. For purposes of instruction on the most modern lines in such subjects as Chemistry, Physics and Botany, it is absolutely essential to acquire the chief journals and standard works of reference. A sum of Rupees One Lakh and Twenty-five Thousand will enable the University to procure not all, but many, of the most pressing requisites.

It is obvious that a recurring grant would be needed for the purpose of carrying out efficiently the work of technological and agricultural instruction from year to year. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate do not, however, press for a recurring grant during the ensuing session, and they will be content to utilise the capital grant which may be placed at their disposal with the assistance of their present staff.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, accordingly, request that provision may be made for a capital grant of Rupees Ten Lakhs for the development of technological studies in connection with the University College of Science, in addition to the grant of Rupees One Lakh and Twenty-five Thousand for the salary of Post-Graduate Teachers.

21. The action thus taken by the Vice-Chancellor was approved by the Syndicate on the 11th February, 1921. The first letter, it will be seen, deals with the question of construction of a suitable building on the Fish Market site, which had been acquired in 1913 for the benefit of the University. The second letter dwells on the problem of maintenance and development of higher teaching, specially in the direction of technological and agricultural instruction. The response was slow to come, and it was not till the 15th November, 1921, that the following reply to the second letter alone was received :

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2388 Edu., dated the 15th November, 1921.

"I am directed to refer to your letter, No. G-345, dated the 5th February, 1921, in which you ask for a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for improvement of the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University and a capital grant of Rs. 10,00,000 for extension of technological studies. Both these proposals are based on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission's Report.

2. The present financial condition of the Government of Bengal is well-known to the Calcutta University. The University is, no doubt, aware that representations were made by this Government to the Government of India about the need of improving the finances of the Province. It was not possible to reply to your letter until the Government of India had considered these representations, and the relief since granted by the Government of India is so inadequate, that unless fresh sources of revenue are made available, very drastic retrenchments will have to be undertaken in all Departments. The University will, therefore, realise that there is no immediate prospect of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. The Government of Bengal, however, propose shortly to address the Government of India protesting against the inadequacy of financial relief, as, among other consequences, inevitably leading to the postponement of University reforms on the lines of the Sadler Commission's report. The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education regret to say that, as in their present financial position, reforms on the lines of the Sadler Commission's Report cannot possibly be contemplated, they are unable to grant either of the requests contained in the letter under reply. Government further desire to take this opportunity of suggesting that in the present critical financial position both of the University and of the Government, the University may find it desirable not to try to expand its activities till fresh sources of revenue are made available to it.

3. I am to add that, although the Calcutta University has made no representation to Government about the necessity of relief for its immediate needs, the attention of Government has been drawn to its critical and embarrassing financial position from the published proceedings and reports. Under certain conditions and subject to certain contingencies, the Government of Bengal are willing to help the Calcutta University to extricate itself from its more immediate financial embarrassments, and any representation for assistance on a modest scale which the Calcutta University desires to place before the Government will be sympathetically considered.

4. Finally, I am to say that, although for the reason stated above, no formal reply could be earlier given to the letter under reply, the provisional views of Government were verbally communicated to responsible authorities of the University."

22. We shall have to consider later on the terms of this letter. But we may conveniently recall at this stage events of momentous importance which had happened in the meantime. It will be within the recollection of all that from the closing months of 1920, political excitement, which in extent and

intensity had probably never been surpassed, seriously affected the student community throughout the province. During the opening months of 1921, the Senate House was barricaded for a number of days, and the University examinations could be conducted only with the greatest difficulty. Shortly afterwards, candidates for University examinations in other centres, particularly at Dacca and Mymensingh, deserted the examination halls in large numbers. Students in schools and colleges throughout the province disappeared in a manner hitherto unknown in the educational history of this presidency. The Syndicate realised that the danger of financial disaster likely to result from this wide-spread disturbance could not be over-estimated. They accordingly took steps to obtain from every affiliated college a comparative statement of the number of students on the roll on the 15th September, 1920, and of those actually attending on the 1st March, 1921. This statement,¹ was forthwith placed before His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, who was still Rector of the University. The statement, it will be noticed, made it manifest that 42 per cent. of the students in the 1st and 3rd year classes had ceased to attend their colleges; the inference was inevitable that if this state of affairs should continue, there would be financial ruin to the colleges as also to the University. Optimistic views, however, prevailed, and the hope was expressed that the students might resume work when the colleges would re-open after the Summer Vacation. But these opinions were not shared by all. The statement was formally laid before the Syndicate on the 22nd July, 1921, and copies were forwarded to the Government of Bengal on the 4th August, 1921, with the following covering letter :

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. 374-C, dated the 4th August, 1921.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to enclose, for the information of the Government, six copies of a comparative statement of the number of students in Bengal Colleges on the 15th September, 1920, and 1st March, 1921; this was the period when the non-co-operation movement was at its height. The statement shows that out of 11,583 students, only 6,684 were in attendance ; in other words, a little over 42 per cent. of the students had disappeared.

The statement does not include the number of students in the 2nd and 4th year classes, as they had been sent up for the University examinations in January and were not attending College in March.

The statement is extracted from the Minutes of the Syndicate dated the 22nd July, 1921.

23. At the same time, a comparative statement was again requisitioned by the Syndicate, and not only every affiliated college but every recognised school was included within this survey. The returns were not calculated to confirm the optimistic views which had previously been held by many. The new comparative statements¹ were without delay placed before His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, who had meanwhile become Chancellor of the University. Copies of the statements were also forwarded to the Government of Bengal on the 7th September, 1921. Under the written authority of His Excellency, dated the 4th September, 1921, the Vice-Chancellor, on the 24th September, 1921, made before the Senate a public statement on the subject, which disclosed that the financial loss which the University would suffer during the year then current would be not less than two and a half lacs of rupees. Copies of the statement made by the Vice-Chancellor,² were then forwarded to the Government of Bengal on the 26th September, 1921, in the same way as the comparative statements had already been sent on the 4th August, 1921, and the 4th September, 1921. These letters were never acknowledged, and we are not aware that any action was taken on them or even attention paid to these statements, which certainly revealed an alarming state of things to every observant member of the public. On the 9th November, 1921, the Board of Accounts met to consider the situation, and their proceedings are set out below :

“The Board met to draw up the Budget estimates for 1921-22. The draft estimates of expenditure prepared by the Governing Body of the University Law College (including the Hardinge Hostel), the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science were examined by the Board. No draft estimates had yet been received from the Governing Body of the University College of Science, the Governing Body of the Palit Trust and the Board of Management of the Ghose Fund.

¹ Appendix 27, 28.

² Appendix 29.

The Budget estimates for 1926-21 as passed by the Senate on the 4th December, 1920, were compared with the actual income and expenditure under various heads.

Draft estimates were prepared for the Palit Trust, the Ghose Fund and the University College of Science to assist the respective bodies in the preparation of budget estimates by them.

RESOLVED

That pending the submission of the draft budget estimates by the Board to the Syndicate, the following preliminary report be transmitted to that body.

The Board have made considerable progress with the preparation of the budget estimates for 1921-22 which cannot, however, be submitted to the Syndicate till draft budget estimates have been received for the Palit Trust, the Ghose Fund and the University College of Science. It has not been possible for the Board to submit a report earlier to the Syndicate by reason of circumstances beyond their control. The chief source of income is the fees received from candidates for the various University Examinations. On account of the abnormal conditions which have prevailed within the jurisdiction of the University for some months past and their effect upon educational institutions, it has been impossible to obtain, till quite recently, reliable estimates of the probable number of candidates at the various University Examinations during the current session 1921-22. The Board feel no doubt that it would have been wrong on their part to have submitted budget estimates based on the figures for the last year. That those figures would have been misleading as a basis for preparation of the budget estimates, is clear from the fact that whereas the budget estimate for examination fee receipts during 1920-21 was Rs. 10,18,500, the actual has come up to only Rs. 9,27,595. The reduction under this one head alone has been Rs. 90,905. The actual figures for the examinations held after the students had come under the influence of political excitement were appreciably lower than the estimates which had been made last year. The probable figures for the current session were not available till the middle of September and formed the basis for the statement made by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor before the Senate on the 24th September last. The estimates now under preparation have been based substantially on those figures and show that in 1921-22 there will be a reduction of about Rs. 1,60,000 from the reduced actuals of 1920-21. There will also be a reduction under other heads of income, such as the sale of University publications, which depends in a large measure upon the number of students in Colleges. The position may be summed up as follows :

The Fee-Fund for the current year, instead of opening with an estimated balance in hand of Rs. 5,554, has opened with a debit balance of Rs. 1,48,055. There is likely to be an additional deficit of Rs. 3,87,825 during the year. There would thus be a deficit of Rs. 5,35,880 at the end of the current session on the 30th June, 1922.

It may be pointed out that no substantial reduction in expenditure appears to be possible during the current session. Many of the members of the office establishment hold permanent appointments. The staff of

University teachers was appointed early in 1920 for a term of five years in most cases; gentlemen connected with Colleges including the Presidency College hold their appointments for one year, namely, the current session, and it may be possible not to re-appoint them next session; whether this is quite practicable is a different question. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the fact that the Bengal Government have actually benefited to the extent of Rs. 33,695 by the establishment of the Post-Graduate system.

In these circumstances, it is obvious that additional funds must be provided to cover the estimated deficit of Rs. 5,35,880 if the University is not to be shut down. The Board strongly recommend that Government should be pressed to sanction the increase of Rs. 5 in the Matriculation and Intermediate fees which was recommended by the Senate on the 14th June, 1919 and re-affirmed on the 29th November, 1919. *It seems clear that if the recommendation of the Senate had been adopted by the Government in 1919, the financial crisis which the University has now to face would not have arisen.* If the suggestion is now approved by the Government, the amount which the University may be obliged to ask the Government to contribute for its maintenance, will be substantially reduced."

24. The Syndicate met the very next day, and resolved that the financial position, as disclosed in the report of the Board of Accounts, be made known to the Government at once. The report of the Board, it will be observed, stated that there would be a deficit of Rs. 5,35,880 at the end of the financial year then current (July 1921-June 1922), and that additional funds must be provided to cover the estimated amount, if the University was not to be shut down. The Board accordingly recommended that the Government should be strongly pressed to sanction the increase in the Matriculation and Intermediate fees, proposed by the Senate on the 14th June, 1919, and re-affirmed on the 29th November, 1919, in order that the amount which the University might be obliged to ask the Government to contribute for its maintenance would be substantially reduced. The Syndicate forwarded the report to the Government on the 11th November, 1921, along with the following letter:

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G.75, dated the 11th November, 1921.

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to forward for the information of Government a copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Accounts dated the 9th November, 1921, showing the financial position of the University. It will appear from the report of the Board that the chief source of income of the University is the fees received from candidates at the various University examinations. There was an unexpected fall under this head of income to the extent of Rs. 90,905 during the session which

closed on the 30th June, 1921. The current financial year commenced with a debit balance of Rs. 1,48,055 instead of an expected surplus of Rs. 5,554. The Board point out that during the current financial year, there is likely to be a further substantial fall in the number of candidates and that the receipt from examination fees will be smaller by Rs. 1,58,365 than even the reduced fee income of the last session. The consequence, it is pointed out, will be that the deficit in the Fee Fund, which at the beginning of the current session stood at Rs. 1,48,055, will increase to Rs. 5,35,880 when the session ends on the 30th June, 1922. The Board strongly recommend that the Government should now sanction the increase of Rs. 5 in the fee payable by Matriculation and Intermediate candidates, which was recommended by the Senate in 1919 and subsequently re-affirmed by that body. The Board rightly point out that this, by itself, will not cover the whole of the reduction in the income of the University, and that a substantial contribution from the public revenues will be required, if the University is not to be shut down.

25. On the 25th December, 1921, the following reply dated the 23rd December, 1921, was received :

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2681 Edu., dated the 23rd December, 1921.

‘ I am directed to refer to your letter No. G-75, dated the 11th November, 1921, relating to the financial position of the University and to reply that Government is unable to consider the points raised at present. I have to request that Government may be addressed in greater detail towards the end of January when it is hoped circumstances will be such that Government will be able to take the matter into consideration.’

This communication was not likely to give comfort even to the most ardent admirer of the Government. On the 5th February, 1921, two letters had been addressed to the Government of Bengal, asking for financial assistance, after the then Vice-Chancellor had felt encouraged by his conversation with the Minister of Education. No reply was sent by the Government till the 15th November, 1921. Apart from the lapse of time, the contents of the reply were not calculated to inspire hope. The Government pleaded bankruptcy; at the same time, they threw out the hint that “the University might find it desirable not to try to expand its activities till fresh sources of revenue were made available to it,” and the University was asked to realise that there was no immediate prospect of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. The substance thus was that even the proposal made by the Commission that, *apart from all questions of reconstruction of the University*, an annual grant of Rs. 1,25,000 should be made for the improvement of the obviously inadequate salaries of the Post-Graduate lecturers,

was discarded. The third paragraph of the letter referred to the "critical and embarrassing financial position of the University" and must have been drafted before the letter of the Registrar dated the 11th November, 1921, had been received. The same paragraph held out hope of sympathetic consideration, by the Government, of an application by the University for assistance on a modest scale to enable it to extricate itself from its more immediate financial embarrassments. This assurance, however, was coupled with the mysterious phrase that help would be rendered "*under certain conditions and subject to certain contingencies.*" Subsequent events have enabled us to realise the full implication of what was intended by this phrase, which, as we shall see later on, reappears in a slightly modified form in paragraph 3 of the letter of the 23rd August, 1922. In view of the prospect of financial aid held out in the letter of the 15th November, 1921, it is difficult to explain the letter of the 23rd December, 1921, in which the Government expressed their inability to consider even the points raised. But the request of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate was perfectly straightforward. The Government were asked to sanction the proposal of the Senate for the increase of examination fees, and to make a substantial contribution from the public revenues if the University was not to be shut down. It is not as if this had taken the Government by surprise. The comparative statements which had been forwarded on previous occasions, would have convinced the most superficial observer that by reason of political excitement throughout the province, the number of students had been materially reduced, that there would be a corresponding reduction in the number of candidates, and that a consequent fall in the fee income of the University was inevitable. The explanatory statement made by the Vice-Chancellor, which had been officially communicated to the Government on the 26th September, 1921, showed that the fall in the fee income on some of the examinations alone would, during the financial year then current, exceed two and a half lacs of rupees. The Government were thus in possession of all the materials; indeed, in the letter of the 15th November, 1921, the Government referred to the published proceedings and reports which had drawn their attention to the critical and embarrassing financial position of the University. Hence, it is by no means easy to appreciate why on the 23rd December, 1921, the Government should express their inability even to consider the points raised and should

request that they might be addressed "in greater detail" towards the end of January. It is not surprising that after all this correspondence, when little hope could be entertained that the claims of the University on the public funds would meet with just consideration, the Syndicate did not feel encouraged to send further applications to the Government—and matters might probably have ended here, but for what followed.

26. On the 13th February, 1922, the Vice-Chancellor received a communication from the Minister in charge of Education, which contained the request that the University should, before the 15th February, submit an application for financial help on as modest a scale as practicable. There was thus no time even to convene a meeting of the Syndicate; consequently, under the instruction of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal the letter dated the 14th February, 1922 (which has already been set out at pages 3-5), and the action thus taken was approved by the Syndicate on the 17th February, 1922. When the Budget Estimates of the Bengal Government for 1922-23 were published, no trace could, however, be found of a special grant in favour of the Calcutta University. Under normal conditions, the matter would have passed unnoticed in the Legislative Council; but, by a strange irony of fate, what happened was an unsympathetic attack by the Minister of Education on this University, although there was no proposal to afford relief to the University which, according to the Government, was in a "critical and embarrassing financial position." We need make no further reference to this unhappy incident, as it has already formed the subject of investigation by another Committee of the Senate.

27. The sum and substance of the situation was that although fifteen months had elapsed since the date when the Ministry of Education had come into existence, there was no tangible indication of readiness and willingness to help the University; on the other hand, there had been an abundant display of censoriousness in a tone and style which had hardly any parallel in the annals of our Legislative Councils. There had also been unmistakable signs that the new Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) did not regard the teaching organisation of the University in a friendly spirit. The letters of the 5th February, 1921, had set forth a clear case for affording financial assistance in respect of many of the activities of the University, such as the extension of accommodation

for residence and instruction of University students, the promotion of technological and agricultural instruction, and the improvement of the status of University teachers. None of these objects was considered worthy of support from the public revenues. On the other hand, the letter of the 15th November, 1921, disclosed that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) would not regret to see the expansion of the teaching activities of the University arrested, for the present, at any rate. Further indication in the same direction had been furnished by an incident, the true significance of which has been fully realised only in the light of subsequent events. Kumar Guruprasad Singh of Khaira had left the University a magnificent gift of five and a half lacs of rupees, which, it was decided, should be utilised to stimulate Post-Graduate studies, in the departments of Letters and Science, by the creation of five Chairs in Physics, Chemistry, Agriculture, Indian Fine Arts and Indian Linguistics and Phonetics. Scholars of the highest distinction, such as Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Meghnad Saha and Dr. Jnanendra Nath Mookerjee, were appointed to the Chairs in Indian Fine Arts, Indian Linguistics and Phonetics, Physics and Chemistry respectively, each on a salary which would be considered inadequate in comparison with what is paid elsewhere from the public revenues to men of similar or inferior standing and attainments. The appointments made by the Senate were submitted to the Government of Bengal for sanction on the 5th September, 1921, which was communicated in a letter dated the 27th October, 1921. When, however, the name of Mr. Nagendra Nath Ganguli, who had been appointed by the Senate to the Chair of Agriculture was sent up on the 29th September, 1921, the views of the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) were communicated in the following significant letter dated the 30th November, 1921 :

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2474 Edn., dated 30th November, 1921.

With reference to your letter No. G/61, dated the 28th-29th September, 1921, I am directed to say that under section 10, Chapter IX of the Calcutta University Regulations, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) sanction the appointment of Mr. Nagendranath Ganguli, for a term of 5 years on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem as the Guru Prasad Singh Professor of Agriculture in the Chair established on the Khaira Endowment, on the condition that in the present financial position of the University, it must find all the expenses of the Chairs of the Khaira Endowment from that fund.

As there was no surplus in the Khaira Fund, the position was that the views of the Government, if carried out (on the assumption that such instructions could be lawfully issued), would hamper the work, not only of the Professor of Agriculture but also of the four Professors whose appointments had previously been sanctioned unconditionally. The Syndicate felt constrained to take exception to the restriction thus imposed. We set out below the letters which passed between the University and the Government on this subject :

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G-108, dated the 14th December, 1921.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2474 Edn., dated the 30th of November, 1921, regarding the appointment of the Guru Prasad Singh Professor of Agriculture and to state that the conditions which are mentioned therein in respect of the expenses of the Chairs established on the Khaira Fund cannot be imposed without calling upon the University to violate the terms of the Trust.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1418 Edn., dated the 20th July, 1922.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. G-108, dated the 14th December, 1921, regarding the appointment of Mr. Nagendra Nath Ganguli as the Guru Prasad Singh Professor of Agriculture in the Chair established on the Khaira Endowment, I am directed to say that in the circumstances stated the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) withdraw the condition laid down in this Department letter No. 2474, dated the 30th November, 1921, that in the present financial position of the University it must find all the expenses of the chairs of the Khaira Endowment from the fund.

28. We cannot but refer in this connection to another notable instance which took place quite recently. Indian Fine Arts is one of the subjects prescribed for study by candidates who desire to take the M.A. Degree in Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Senate appointed Dr. Stella Kramrisch of Vienna, who is an acknowledged authority on the subject and happened to be staying at the Vishwa Bharati (Santi Niketan, Bolpur), to deliver a course of lectures as a University Reader on an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 only. The proposal was submitted in due course to the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) for sanction and the following reply was received :

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, Education Branch, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1557 Edn., dated the 31st July, 1922.

“In reply to your letter No. G. 4, dated the 7th July, 1922, I am directed to say that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) have no objection to the appointment of Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Ph.D. (Vienna), as a University Reader to deliver a course of six lectures on the Expressiveness of Indian Art, provided the remuneration of the lecturer is paid from any trust fund and that it is not supplemented by any contribution from the general Funds of the University. I am to add that no such expenditure should be incurred in future until the University is in a better position financially, and that no lecturer should start work till Government sanction has been obtained to his appointment.”

We shall not comment on this letter,—its significance is so obvious. We shall only quote the resolution which was adopted by the Syndicate on the 4th August, 1922: “That the attention of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, be drawn to the fact that, as stated in the extract from the Minutes of the Syndicate, forwarded with this office letter No. G-4, dated the 6th-8th July, 1922, the remuneration is to be paid out of the Readership Fund.” There was a balance of Rs. 15,000 in the Readership Fund, and from this sum only Rs. 1,000 was proposed to be spent, though the minimum prescribed by the Regulations was Rs. 2,000. We may add that the lectures have been delivered, and three of them already published. They have created widespread interest; they were attended not only by Post-Graduate students, but also by a distinguished gathering of men and women of culture.

29. This attitude of the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) is exactly in harmony with what is disclosed in the correspondence which passed between the University and that Government regarding its recommendation to increase the Registration Fee. This topic has been fully investigated by another Committee of the Senate, and their Report¹ leaves no room for doubt that the Government refused to sanction the proposal of the University, mainly because they apprehended that the additional income might be utilised for the promotion of Post-Graduate studies. We deeply regret that we do not see any escape from the conclusion that the teaching departments of the University do not by any means form an object of favour with the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education). Surely, there is some

¹ Appendix 30.

branch or other of the teaching activities of the University which deserves support from the public treasury. Even if we assume for the moment that cultural education has no value from the utilitarian standpoint, we cannot overlook that we have had interminable praises in favour of vocational, technological and commercial education. The Post-Graduate department of the University includes distinct sections for the promotion of each of these studies. One would have felt grateful if the Government, notwithstanding their financial difficulties, had stretched a helping hand to the University for the encouragement of one or more of such subjects as Commerce, Agriculture, Physics, Pure and Applied, Chemistry, Pure and Applied, Botany, Geology and Zoology.

30. We may at this stage conveniently set out two tabular statements to show the expenditure incurred by the University in the maintenance and development of Post-Graduate studies in Letters and Science.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Year	Palit Professors, Asst. Professors, and Assistants.	Ghose Professors, Demonstrators, and Draughtsmen.	Palit Research Scholars.	Ghose Research Scholars.	Professors, Lecturers, Laboratory Assistants, and Menials.	Books and furniture.	Physics Department.	Chemistry Department.	Applied Mathematics Department.	Botany Department.	Zoology
1912-13	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,977	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1913-14	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,829	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,600	Rs. 567	Rs. ...	Rs. 11,130	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1914-15	Rs. ...	Rs. 22,080	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,575	Rs. 3,600	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,575	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1915-16	Rs. ...	Rs. 25,200	Rs. 5,525	Rs. 3,675	Rs. 1,986	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 23,030	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1916-17	Rs. 13,573	Rs. 25,200	Rs. 11,750	Rs. 6,600	Rs. 9,844	Rs. 6,995	Rs. 23,375	Rs. 11,261	Rs. 10	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
1917-18	Rs. 28,106	Rs. 25,200	Rs. 4,525	Rs. 5,475	Rs. 39,590	Rs. 2,293	Rs. 51,375	Rs. 47,016	Rs. 10	Rs. 23,374	Rs. 6,000
1918-19	Rs. 29,917	Rs. 24,074	Rs. 4,791	Rs. 5,591	Rs. 81,866	Rs. 8,303	Rs. 12,863	Rs. 23,420	Rs. 156	Rs. 30,500	Rs. 12,132
1919-20	Rs. 32,940	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 5,725	Rs. 4,836	Rs. 71,012	Rs. 12,285	Rs. 18,910	Rs. 14,688	Rs. 62	Rs. 9,018	Rs. 16,153
1920-21	Rs. 34,947	Rs. 41,658	Rs. 5,425	Rs. 4,875	Rs. 1,00,460	Rs. 8,472	Rs. 17,207	Rs. 26,171	Rs. 1,384	Rs. 14,678	Rs. 6,845
1921-22	Rs. 37,521	Rs. 44,663	Rs. 8,950	Rs. 7,682	Rs. 86,083	Rs. 4,597	Rs. 6,267	Rs. 21,926	Rs. 96	Rs. 21,149	Rs. 1,312
Total	Rs. 1,77,404	Rs. 2,34,904	Rs. 1,691	Rs. 40,309	Rs. 4,00,018	Rs. 43,462	Rs. 1,29,997	Rs. 1,80,217	Rs. 1,718	Rs. 98,719	Rs. 42,442

31. The above statement shows that the total expenditure on the University College of Science and Technology up to the 30th June, 1922, has been Rs. 18,62,155. This sum was contributed as follows :

		Rs.
1.	Contribution from the annual Government of India Grant of Rs. 65,000 ...	1,20,000
2.	Contribution from Sir Tarak-nath Palit Fund ...	2,98,095
3.	Contribution from Sir Rash-behary Ghose Fund ...	3,78,166
4.	Tuition fees from students ...	66,685
5.	Contribution from the Fee Fund of the University ...	9,99,209
		<hr/>
	TOTAL Rs. ...	18,62,155

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN ARTS.

Y EAR.	Minto Professor of Economics.	Hardinge Profes- sor of Higher Mathematics.	(George V Profes- sor of Mental and Moral Philo- sophy.	Carmichael Pro- fessor of An- cient Indian His- tory and Culture.	University Pro- fessors and Lec- turers.	Administration.	Library.	Furniture.	Stationery and Contingencies.	Scholarship.	Electric Expenses.	Provident Fund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13	5,250	...	...	2,032	46,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	5,985	9,950	5,000	12,000	66,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	15,428	15,000	12,000	4,645	1,23,521	...	...	...	...	...	2,804	...
1915-16	14,573	15,000	12,000	...	1,32,580	...	...	...	...	...	2,607	...
1916-17	15,000	6,250	12,000	...	1,34,994	...	...	...	...	...	2,982	...
1917-18	15,000	7,185	12,000	10,967	2,15,966	8,003	5,517	1,508	722	...	3,306	...
1918-19	9,032	16,200	12,000	12,000	3,24,472	19,730	18,724	2,211	1,499	925	3,209	...
1919-20	4,839	16,200	14,750	12,000	3,28,645	28,286	20,759	1,170	2,180	4,163	6,024	3,621
1920-21	12,000	16,200	10,935	16,145	3,88,215	25,453	18,303	1,957	2,637	7,520	3,449	12,082
1921-22	11,000	14,850	12,504	16,500	3,67,330	28,745	6,915	692	4,691	7,715	3,276	10,416
Total	1,17,057	4,16,835	1,03,159	86,289	21,28,153	1,10,217	70,218	7,538	11,729	20,323	27,657	26,119

GRAND TOTAL—28,25,324.

32. The above statement shows that the total expenditure on Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts up to the 30th June, 1922, has been Rs. 28,25,324. This sum was contributed as follows :

	Rs.
1. Government grant for three Professorships ...	3,37,081
2. Government grant for University Lecturers ...	1,50,000
3. Tuition fees from students ...	7,97,522
4. University funds ...	15,40,721
	<hr/>
TOTAL Rs. ...	28,25,324

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL SURVEY

33. The facts already narrated may be conveniently summarised at this stage.

34. On the 13th February, 1904, Lord Curzon, at that time Chancellor of this University in his capacity as Governor-General of India, summed up the object of the University legislation then in hand, namely, to transform the institution into an organisation for teaching and research. On the 24th March, 1904, Lord Curzon as Governor-General gave his assent to the Indian Universities Act, which enunciated the principle that the University should be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose of promotion of study and research. On the 11th August, 1906, the Government of India promulgated a new set of regulations which not only provided for the appointment of University Professors and University Readers, but expressly made it incumbent on the University to provide for Post-Graduate teaching and research in the Faculties of Arts and Science. The Government of India further placed at the disposal of the University, during the seven years which elapsed between 1904-05 and 1910-11, a capital grant of Rs. 4,30,000 for acquisition of land and erection of building. Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga came forward in 1908, with a generous gift of two and a half lacs of rupees to meet the cost of construction of the building, provided it was utilised in part for the University Library. The Darbhanga Building was thus completed in 1911, and the University contributed as much as Rs. 1,41,334 out of its own funds to supplement the gifts of the Government of India and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. In 1912 the Government of India made a gift of three lacs of rupees towards the cost of acquisition of land and erection of building for the Hardinge Hostel which was to be attached to the University Law College founded in 1909. The total expenditure on the Hardinge Hostel was Rs. 5,21,738, and consequently, Rs. 2,21,738 had to be spent by the University from its own

funds. The Government of India also gave one lac of rupees for the purchase of books and furniture for the University Library which was then transferred from the Senate House to the Darbhanga Building. The Government of India further sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 a year to facilitate higher study and research. This, taken along with the annual grant of Rs. 50,000 previously sanctioned, besides that for the Minto Professorship founded in 1908, placed at the disposal of the University an aggregate annual subvention of Rs. 1,28,000 to be applied in the manner following :

- (1) Minto Professorship (Economics)—Rs. 10,000 since 1909-10, raised to Rs. 13,000 since 1913-14.
- (2) Hardinge Professorship (Mathematics)—Rs. 12,000 since 1912-13.
- (3) George V Professorship (Philosophy)—Rs. 12,000 since 1912-13.
- (4) Laboratory (Science)—Rs. 12,000 since 1912-13.
- (5) Readers—Rs. 4,000 since 1912-13.
- (6) University Post-Graduate Lecturers—Rs. 15,000 since 1912-13.
- (7) Law College—Rs. 20,000 since 1909-10.
- (8) Law College—Rs. 10,000 since 1912-13.
- (9) Inspection, General Administration—Rs. 25,000 since 1905-6.¹
- (10) Travelling expenses of Fellows—Rs. 5,000 since 1905-6.

35. The University was thus assured of three Chairs (Economics, Mathematics and Philosophy), two Readers and a small number of lecturers (such as could be secured for Rs. 15,000 a year, that is, Rs. 1,250 a month). The University was able at the same time to establish from the sale proceeds of its Sanskrit publications a Chair for Ancient Indian History and Culture named after Lord Carmichael. The arrangements thus made were of a rudimentary kind and could never have been intended by any well-wisher of the University as final and definitive. This was the view taken by two munificent philanthropists, Mr. Taraknath Palit

¹ The cost of inspection of Colleges exceeds Rs. 18,000 a year, leaving less than Rs. 7,000 a year available for the general administration of the University.

and Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, who came forward in 1912 and 1913 respectively with gifts of fifteen lacs and ten lacs as their contribution towards the establishment of a University College of Science and Technology, which at the time was universally regarded as the most paramount need of a Teaching and Research University in this country. This led at once to the foundation of six new Chairs, namely, one each for Physics and Chemistry, from the Palit endowment, and one each for Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany (with special reference to Agriculture) from the Ghose endowment. The acceptance of these gifts made it obligatory on the Senate to set apart not less than two and a half lacs of rupees, out of its own funds, for the erection and equipment of a suitable laboratory building. A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was accordingly invested in Government securities in fulfilment of this duty. Applications were made by the University to the Government of India on the 30th December, 1912, and 4th October, 1913, for an adequate grant to supplement the magnificent gifts which had then no parallel in the history of Indian Universities. The Government of India on the 14th January, 1913, and 23rd December, 1913, stated that the applications would be considered in conjunction with other demands. But though hopes were thus held out, no grant was actually made in support of the University College of Science and Technology, although a sum of eight lacs was actually sanctioned in 1913 for the acquisition of the Fish Market site, which could not possibly be utilised for educational purposes unless further grants were forthcoming. At this distance of time and without knowledge of things behind the scenes, it would be fruitless to speculate why the ardour of the Government of India for the establishment of a Teaching and Research University in Calcutta should suddenly have been chilled, even though public-spirited citizens readily came forward to assist in the realisation of that laudable object. Meanwhile, the University could not stand idle and within the means at its disposal, founded Chairs for English Language and Literature and Comparative Philology. The foundation-stone of the building, already planned for the University College of Science, was also laid on the 27th March, 1914, and the work of construction was carried on in the most economical manner possible. Before the completion of the work, however, the Great War broke out, and through the depreciation of the securities, set apart for the purpose, the University lost Rs. 34,990. The

total cost of erection came up to Rs. 3,89,427, and the entire amount was met by the University from its own funds. Meanwhile, the apathy of the Government of India had disappeared, but sympathy had been replaced by antipathy. The Department of Education, when pressed to consider the question of a grant from the public fund in aid of the University College of Science, in accordance with the hope held out in the letters dated the 14th January, 1913, and 23rd December, 1913, professed the profoundest ignorance of the intentions of the University. Statement after statement, prepared with great care and thoroughness, was of no avail to remove the doubts felt by the authorities.

36. The financial stringency of the Government of India in the interval grew more and more acute and furnished a *prima facie* ground for delay. At length, on the 9th August, 1917, even before the University Commission had been constituted, intimation was given to the University that the question of financial assistance would be postponed pending receipt of the recommendations of the proposed Commission. Such a step was, perhaps, facilitated by the fact that, shortly before this, the arrangements for Post-Graduate study had been consolidated by a new set of regulations, based on the unanimous report of a special committee, appointed by the Government of India. The outstanding fact remains, however, that while the zeal of the Government of India had remained unabated so far as the award of grants for acquisition of land and erection of buildings was concerned, they failed to respond to the applications sent by the University for adequate financial support for the development of higher teaching and research. At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that from 1912 onwards, the Government of India never ventured upon a straight refusal of such applications sent by the University for financial assistance. Such a refusal would have been inconceivable in view of the splendid gifts of Mr. Palit and Dr. Ghosh, and the position became still more embarrassing when, as the result of the re-organised Post-Graduate system, the University undertook to contribute for the advancement of Post-Graduate studies not less than two lacs of rupees annually out of the fees contributed by examinees from every corner of the Presidency ; the rich and the poor alike thus united to provide funds for the development of the University as an institution for teaching and research. How could the keepers of the public funds run the hazard of a blank refusal to co-operate in this great task, however much their angle of vision might have altered? Procrastination

was in these circumstances the wisest course open. The University Commission submitted their report on the 18th March, 1919, and although Lord Chelmsford, then Chancellor of the University, had, on the 16th December, 1918, announced by anticipation, as it were, his intention to give immediate effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Commission, the official world was slow to move. Special officers' notes, comments, resolutions, despatches, draft bills, followed in their inevitable and interminable sequence. But no visible result was achieved. Meanwhile, the position of the University which, like every institution in the country, had been severely affected by the economic conditions prevalent during and after the Great War, steadily became more and more precarious. Every effort made by the Senate to increase the income met with opposition, and indications were not absent that people unfriendly to the cause of high education would not feel distressed if the teaching activities of the University had to be restricted. The examination disaster of 1917 inflicted a loss of Rs. 60,000. The successive creation, by the State, of other Universities and independent machinery for the control of educational institutions within our jurisdiction also materially affected our income.

37. The Government of India, as our difficulties thickened, gladly transferred the University to the Government of Bengal without carrying out the recommendations of the Sadler Commission and without providing funds for the purpose. We need not pause to investigate whether the Government of Bengal fully appreciated the burden of this generous gift. The fact remains that during more than a year and a half which have elapsed, the Government of Bengal have not added an iota to the grant sanctioned by the Government of India many years ago. We do not know whether there are adherents of the doctrine that what is necessary to provide requisite nourishment for a baby will be presumably adequate for him when he grows into manhood, even though the economic conditions may meanwhile have been revolutionised and the value of money depreciated in a phenomenal degree. Along with this, the students became so acutely affected by a novel political movement that their numbers diminished, and the income of the University was seriously and suddenly reduced. The authorities were repeatedly apprised by the University of the gravity of the financial disaster inevitable in such circumstances; but little heed was apparently paid. We

do not hesitate to record our deliberate opinion that the facts disclosed in the report of the Accountant-General together with those we have narrated in the foregoing pages, reveal, not that the financial administration of the University, but that the treatment of the University by the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, "has hitherto been anything but satisfactory." The Accountant-General does not state that the University funds have been misapplied or misappropriated—there have been no cases of inflated salaries, comfortable hill allowances, or unauthorised travelling and halting charges. During a period of ten years, there has been a desperate struggle on the part of those responsible for the management of the University to carry on the work of advanced instruction and to stimulate the spirit of research, such as must be regarded as the highest function of a true University. Whatever has been received from munificent donors—and, be it remembered that for the Science College alone the University has raised more than forty-five lacs of rupees—or from middle-class students in the shape of fees or, again, from the public funds, has been applied to keep alight the torch of learning, to impart education to the youths of the land; and this has been achieved, notwithstanding the adverse influence of men in authority, who might have been expected to assist, but have not wholeheartedly assisted in the development of a great Teaching and Research University.

38. The chief causes which have contributed to the present financial difficulties may at this stage be summarised as follows :

(1) The sudden reduction in the fee income of the University, due to political movements beyond our control. This is placed at the forefront by the Accountant-General himself in the following terms in his report : "One of the chief causes for the financial trouble is the drop in the receipts of the Fee Fund during 1921-22 by about two lacs as compared with the receipts of 1920-21 *due to circumstances on which the University had no control* ; the shortage comes to about three lacs if the progressive increase of previous years is taken into account." The Accountant-General does not mention that, as pointed out by the Board of Accounts on the 9th November, 1921, there had been during 1920-21 a fall in the estimated fee-income to the extent of Rs. 90,905 ; the non-co-operation movement, it will be recollected, was in operation towards the closing months of 1920 and the opening months of 1921.

Consequently, if the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 be taken together, there had been a loss of nearly four lacs by reason of abnormal political conditions which prevailed in the country.

(2) Reduction in the income due to the successive establishment of Universities within our jurisdiction, namely, Patna University in 1917, Rangoon University in 1920, and Dacca University in 1921. In addition to this, the Dacca Secondary and Intermediate Board was established in 1921. There is no indication that the authorities responsible for the creation of the new institutions took into account the effect on the existing University and its finances. This also is a circumstance on which, to use the language of the Accountant-General, the University had no control.

(3) Financial losses due to unforeseen events, such as the examination disaster of 1917 and the depreciation of securities consequent on the outbreak of the Great War.

39. We cannot discover any justification for the imputation that the financial difficulties of the University are attributable to what is condemned by the Government as its unsatisfactory financial administration. On the other hand, the fact is undeniable that notwithstanding the alleged imperfections of our system of keeping accounts—imperfections which, be it noted, have been brought to light only now, though the accounts have been regularly audited by Government officers from year to year ever since the foundation of the University—we had anticipated to some extent our financial difficulties and we had repeatedly approached the Government—first the Government of India and then the Government of Bengal—for sanction of measures which would have enabled us to increase our income, as also for substantial support from the public treasury. These requests have been systematically ignored. If the Government of India had in 1919 given assent to our proposal for raising the examination fees, there would have been an additional income of a lac and a half in each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, and a sum of four and a half lacs would have been available at the present moment. If the Government of Bengal had followed a similar course in 1921, a lac and a half would have been in our hands to-day. If, again, the Government of Bengal had sanctioned the proposal to raise the Registration Fee, there would have been an extra income of Rs. 25,000 a year. We cannot investigate the motives, if any, which might have influenced the action of the authorities. This much is beyond controversy

that the danger of the situation had been fully realised by men responsible for the management of the University and that no crisis would have arisen—a crisis which was foreseen as early as 1920, if not 1919,—if only the authorities had been actively sympathetic.

CHAPTER V

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

(i) *Preliminary Observations*

40. We shall next proceed to examine the specific points mentioned in the report of the Accountant-General, before we deal with the letter from the Government of Bengal.

41. The Accountant-General, as may be expected, refers to the teaching obligations of the University and states that "owing to the general prosperous condition of the Fee Fund, there was a growing tendency on the part of the University to expand its teaching activities by undertaking higher education and research work, *in addition to its ordinary examining functions.*" We fully appreciate the friendly spirit which underlies this remark. It discloses, however, a curious error. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, which was placed on the Statute Book more than 18 years ago and was intended to revolutionise our ideas of the scope and purpose of a University in British India, the error still persists with extraordinary vitality, even amongst graduates of distinction like the Accountant-General himself, brought up under the old regime, that the ordinary function of a University is but the conduct of examinations. To put it mildly, if it is one of the functions of a University to conduct examinations, another function of a University of equal, if not of greater importance, is to provide facilities for higher instruction and research. Till this is realised to the fullest extent by persons in authority, there must be grave impediment to the achievement of the avowed object of the Indian Universities Act.

(ii) *Ramlanu Lahiri Fellowship Fund*

42. The report of the Accountant-General contains the following statement in regard to the above Fund : " In 1913-14 the above Fund was created out of the sale proceeds of Lahiri's Select Poems, the copyright of which had been transferred to the University by the publishers of the book. A sum of Rs. 5,500

was transferred to this Fund from the Fee Fund." As this statement is made in connection with the teaching obligations of the University, the imputation, we take it, is that a sum of Rs. 5,500 was spent out of the Fee Fund for the foundation of this Fellowship. This is not correct. Up to the 31st August, 1913, there was no separate account kept of the sale proceeds of Lahiri's Select Poems and the receipts were credited to the Fee Fund. At the same time, the cost of production of the book as also of the medals directed by the founder to be awarded annually was debited against the Fee Fund. On the 31st August, 1913, it was found that the aggregate amount of the sale proceeds so paid into the Fee Fund was Rs. 17,805-4, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,303. Consequently a sum of Rs. 5,502-4 was at the time money belonging to the Lahiri Fund, merged in the Fee Fund. It was directed that this sum should be kept separate, so that it might be applied, as it could be lawfully done, only for the purpose of the endowment. A separate account was accordingly opened with effect from the 1st September, 1913, with Rs. 5,502-4 as belonging to the Ramtanu Lahiri Fund. The University has never contributed a farthing from its Fee Fund either to initiate or augment the Ramtanu Lahiri Fund.

(iii) *Carmichael Professorship*

43. The following statement is contained in the report of the Accountant-General with regard to this Chair: "In 1911-12, a Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture was founded, the charge to be met from the sale proceeds of the Sanskrit Matriculation and Intermediate courses and the Sanskrit Grammar published by the University. Although the salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum of the Professor was met from these receipts, additional expenditure had to be incurred from the University Funds to provide for lecture-rooms, libraries, museums and other facilities, as well as the cost of printing the publications." The story of the foundation of the Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture will give to all, who care to investigate such matters, an insight into the nature of the difficulties which had to be overcome in the early stages of our endeavour to establish a Teaching and Research University in Calcutta.

When it was decided to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor by the establishment of two University Chairs, it was naturally proposed by the Senate that one of them should be devoted to the subject of Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Government of India, however, found it difficult to accept the proposal, in as much as they had already planned the establishment of an Oriental Institute at Delhi "on the lines of the French Institute at Hanoi or the Russian Institute at Vladivostock." The two Chairs were, therefore, devoted to Mathematics and Philosophy, and the University was left to its own resources to provide for a Chair for Ancient Indian History and Culture. It was decided to set apart the income from the sale proceeds of its Sanskrit publications, to form a nucleus for this purpose. The magnificent project of the Government of India, as we all know, ultimately fell through, and there would have been no provision for instruction and research in Ancient Indian History and Culture, if the University had not taken the lead.¹ It is a matter for congratulation that other Universities have followed our example and have founded Professorships and Readerships in the subject. The Accountant-General does not point out that we have been greatly handicapped in this particular line by the creation of new institutions within our jurisdiction, which has affected the sale of our Sanskrit publications to an appreciable extent. On the other hand, what the Accountant-General does state may create an erroneous impression. We have not specially provided for "lecture rooms, libraries, museums and other facilities" for the benefit of the Carmichael Professor, his students and research assistants. The facilities have been provided, without expenditure of University Funds, by the authorities of the Indian Museum, including the Director-General of Archæology and the Superintendent of the Archæological Section. The amount spent in the publication of the lectures of the Carmichael Professor has been Rs. 1,643, namely, Rs. 764 for the first series and Rs. 879 for the second series, which however has been recouped to a large extent by the sale of the publications. The work of the Professorship has been carried out on the most economical lines, and it is surprising that a thriving school of Ancient Indian History and Culture could have been established and its activities maintained with so small an expenditure of funds.

¹ Appendix 2.

(iv) *Controller of Examinations and his Staff*

44. With reference to the Controller of Examinations and his department, the report of the Accountant-General contains the following statement :

“ With a view to guard against leakage of question papers that occurred in 1917, involving an extra expenditure of about Rs. 60,000 for a second examination, and to exercise an effective control over the future University examinations, the post of Controller of Examinations was created during 1917-18 on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and he has been provided with a staff costing about Rs. 2,000 a month. There was no corresponding reduction in the cost of Registrar's establishment, which before that period managed the examination work with other duties. The cost of supervising staff and establishment including the Controller's establishment rose from Rs. 78,000 in 1917-18 to Rs. 1,26,000 in 1920-21, the increase being partly due to revision and partly to the entertainment of about 20 additional hands, while the number of candidates for whose examination separate controlling arrangement has been made rose from 30,520 to 37,186 in that period.”

45. The Accountant-General, it will be observed, remarks that though the Controller of Examinations was provided with a staff involving an expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 a month, there was no corresponding reduction in the cost of the Registrar's establishment which, before that period, managed the examination work with other duties. It is then added that the increase in the cost of supervising staff and establishment from Rs. 78,000 in 1917-18 to Rs. 1,26,000 in 1920-21 was due partly to revision of salaries, and partly to the entertainment of about twenty additional hands, while the number of candidates for whose examination separate controlling arrangements were made rose from 30,520 to 37,186 in that period. This seems to involve the imputation that there was a needless increase in the establishment. We cannot overlook the fact that this criticism emanates from an officer who, however distinguished in his own special line, is not acquainted with the details of the arrangements absolutely necessary for the safe and efficient management of an extensive and complicated system of examinations, spread throughout the year and held in numerous centres all over the province.

46. We may in this connection recall that the appointment of a Controller of Examinations was made and a separate staff assigned to him after the most minute and elaborate investigation of the requirements of the situation. After the leakage of the question papers in 1917, the Senate

appointed a Committee to investigate the matter. On the 11th April, 1917, the Committee submitted a unanimous report in which they recorded their decisive opinion that the work of the University had grown so complex and extensive that it was impracticable to carry it on satisfactorily with one Registrar, and that two whole-time officers were necessary, one of them to be called Controller of Examinations and to be placed in exclusive charge of matters of all description connected with examinations. The Committee also expressed their willingness to examine in detail the problems of allocation of duties between the two officers and distribution of the office establishment.¹ The report was approved by the Senate on the 5th May, 1917. A Controller of Examinations was thereafter appointed by the Senate on the 22nd September, 1917. The Committee next took up the question of allocation of duties between the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations. A memorandum dated the 17th September, 1918, was drawn up by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee,² which we trust will convince the most exacting critic that the matter was subjected to a specially searching scrutiny in all its phases. The memorandum was approved by the Committee on the 19th December, 1918, and the report of the Committee was confirmed by the Senate on the 11th January, 1919. The Syndicate then proceeded to appoint a Committee to work out in detail the distribution of the office staff; this Committee included the Controller and three other gentlemen, each of whom had held the office of Registrar. On the report of this Committee, the office staff was reconstituted and the requisite additional assistants appointed. Even those acquainted with all the details of management of examinations on a large scale, would, in such circumstances, hesitate to commit themselves to the opinion that a superfluous staff had been employed. Indeed, subsequent experience has brought out the fact that the present staff is by no means adequate. The fallacy which underlies the criticism of the Accountant-General is the assumption that the staff requisite varies with the total number of candidates, who appear at all the examinations in the course of a year. Clearly, there are other material factors, such as the number of centres at which the examinations are held and the variety of subjects taken up at the examinations. We find that the number of centres in 1922

¹ Appendix 23.

² Appendix 23.

was 131 as against 120 in 1918, while the number of subjects in which examination papers were required rose, during the same period, from 501 to 667. For obvious reasons, we cannot state in further detail the nature of the arrangements made for the efficient conduct of examinations; but this much is fairly manifest that it is a perilous adventure to pronounce judgment upon administrative questions without accurate and detailed knowledge of the system in its manifold aspects.

(v) *Law College*

47. The report of the Accountant-General contains the following passage with reference to the Law College :

“The University undertook the promotion of legal education of students for degrees in Law, and established the Law College, formally affiliating it in July, 1908. The receipts and expenditure of the College were combined with the fee fund up to 1913-14, and any deficits in its working were met from the surplus of the fee fund. Although the Law College has been meeting its ways lately, chiefly from the tuition fees of the students and an annual Government grant of Rs. 30,000, municipal taxes, and maintenance charges of the College are borne by the fee fund.”

48. The statement that the College was affiliated in July, 1908, is inaccurate ; the sanction of the Government of India was accorded on the 25th August, 1908, for the affiliation of the College with effect from July, 1909. This however does not affect the question at issue. What is of importance is that the statement that the deficit in the working of the College up to 1913-14 was met from the surplus of the Fee Fund, may be misleading to those who are not acquainted with all the facts. It is true that in the early years of its existence, the difference between the receipts and disbursements—due chiefly to the expenditure on the Library—was met from the surplus of the Fee Fund. But, subsequently, an account was made up of what had been thus advanced, and the entire sum was repaid into the Fee Fund as follows :

1915-16	...	...	...	Rs. 10,000
1916-17	...	...	...	„ 20,000
1917-18	...	...	...	„ 25,586
				<hr/>
				Rs. 55,586

49. The statement that the municipal taxes and the maintenance charge of the College are borne by the Fee Fund also requires qualification, for we find that since 1914-15 the College has borne one-third of the charges for the electric installation in the Darbhanga Building, where the classes are held. It may further be pointed out that the Governing Body of the College has not only decided to bear a proportionate share of the municipal taxes but also to pay into the Fee Fund a reasonable amount as occupation rent for the premises. This has been inserted in the Budget Estimates for 1922-23. We find moreover that the contribution for municipal rates and for occupation of the premises will be made with retrospective effect. The following resolution was adopted by the Governing Body on the 14th September, 1922, and was confirmed by the Syndicate on the following day :

That out of the surplus in hand, Rs. 22,000, representing one-third of the Municipal rates for ten years from 1912-13 to 1921-22, be transferred to the General Fund of the University, and further, that a sum of Rs. 15,000, representing occupation rent from 1912-13 to 1916-17 and Rs. 24,000, representing occupation rent from 1917-18 to 1921-22 be similarly transferred to the University Fee Fund.

(vi) *Lack of Control in Science College*

50. The Accountant-General points out in his report that in the Science College the cost of equipment and the working expenses largely exceeded the Budget grant of 1920-21, and gives the following figures :

Subject.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Physics	8,000	17,207
Chemistry	8,000	26,171
Botany	8,000	14,678

51. This criticism is natural from the point of view of the auditor, who is not concerned with the question, whether the expenditure was or was not justifiable, indeed, inevitable, under the circumstances we are about to state. The Accountant-General, however, might have added that in other departments of the Science College itself the expenditure had been kept

within the Budget grants, as the following examples will show :

Subject.	Grant.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Applied Mathematics	1,450	1,384
Zoology	8,000	6,844
Experimental Psychology	5,000	4,284

As there was thus an excess of expenditure over the Budget Estimates only in some departments of the College, the circumstance could hardly be due to a general lack of control. The truth is that the fact noticed was the outcome of two exceptional factors. In the first place, orders for necessary instruments and other laboratory requirements had been placed with firms in England and America during the Great War. Some of these firms enquired, after the close of the War, whether the goods were still required; many of the orders were thereupon cancelled in view of the financial stringency of the University. Other firms, however, sent the goods, and the first intimation the University received was the bill of lading. The goods were accepted as they were urgently required for teaching purposes, though no provision had been made in the Budget Estimates because the contingency which happened had not been anticipated. In the second place, goods had been ordered when the rate of exchange was nearly three shillings per rupee, and when they were received they had to be paid for at a rate lower than 1s. 4d. in the rupee. Clearly, the University could have no control over accidents of this character; indeed, the second fact mentioned has, we find, made its influence felt even during the year 1921-22. The Accountant-General naturally confined himself to the facts for 1920-21, which were elicited on the examination and audit of the accounts for that year. When, however, there is an imputation of general lack of control in the management of the institution, it is more important to ascertain what has happened in still more recent times. We have before us the statement of the accounts of receipts and disbursements for 1921-22, and we find that except in Experimental Psychology and Applied Chemistry, where one or other of the two circumstances we have already mentioned operated to upset the calculations to an appreciable extent, the expenditure for the equipments as also the working expenses

in all the other subjects were kept well within the Budget provisions. We set out below the figures for the year 1921-22 :

Subject.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Physics	8,000	6,267
Applied Physics	3,000	1,529
Chemistry	8,000	7,089
Applied Chemistry	10,000	12,089
Applied Mathematics	500	96
Botany	8,000	2,918
Agriculture	5,000	<i>Nil.</i>
Zoology	6,000	1,312
Experimental Psychology	5,000	10,581
Bio-Chemistry	2,000	51

52. We shall also tabulate here the figures for 1921-22 giving the total sums, budgetted for and actually spent, in respect of each department of the Science College :

Subject.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Physics	52,000	38,348
Applied Physics	10,200	8,729
Chemistry	56,900	44,545
Applied Chemistry	22,000	23,552
Applied Mathematics	8,540	6,951
Botany	36,200	31,096
Agriculture	8,750	3,000
Zoology	7,500	2,306
Experimental Psychology	6,500	11,897
Bio-Chemistry	4,000	1,619
Workshop	29,500	28,496
General	30,500	6,622
Scholarships	12,600	12,132

These figures show that if we take the Science College as a whole, the expenditure during 1921-22 was Rs. 2,19,300 as against a Budget grant of Rs. 2,85,190. This, we trust, will convince any impartial critic that the management of the Science College has not been conducted in the reckless fashion one might be apt to imagine from the three instances mentioned in the report of the Accountant-General.

(vii) Teaching Activities of the University

53. The report of the Accountant-General refers, as may have been expected, to the expenditure on the teaching departments of the University and mentions the provisions of section 45 of Chapter XI of the Regulations which we have already quoted. The report does not, however, explain, much less emphasise, the nature of operation of that rule in the event of a sudden decrease in the fee-income of the University, such as has indeed taken place during the last two or three years. If we assume for the moment that the maximum expenditure, requisite for Post-Graduate study, has been reached and will remain fairly constant from year to year, a reduction in one of the four prescribed heads of income must necessarily result in a corresponding increase under the other heads, in order that the receipts and disbursements may be adjusted. This has been repeatedly pointed out by the President of the Board of Accounts in his annual statements before the Senate. To take a concrete example. If the Government grant, private donations and tuition fees paid by students taken together remain constant, but there is a fall in the fee-income of Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, the Senate must then make a larger supplemental grant than would otherwise be required. But the very fact that the amount of examination fees is reduced by reason of a fall in the number of candidates at the University examinations, tends to paralyse the hands of the Senate; in other words, a sudden and perceptible fall in the number of candidates at University examinations may not merely imperil the teaching activities of the University, but actually bring about a deadlock, as has in fact happened. The possibility of such danger was foreseen, not only by those responsible for the management of the University but also by the members of the Sadler Commission, who drew attention to the risk involved in the dependence of a great teaching organization chiefly on such a precarious basis as fee-income. It was for this reason that from 1919 (and not 1921 as the Accountant-General states) attempts were repeatedly made by the University to increase its income and thereby to obtain the nucleus for a surplus. We have already described how the attempt failed.

54. We are not called upon here to enter upon a justification of the teaching activities of the University; it is sufficient to

state that the two reports, framed by the Committees appointed by the Senate on the 13th March, 1922, and 25th March, 1922, furnish abundant materials on the subject and establish beyond doubt that the entire system, now under operation, has been managed with such economy as is consistent with moderate efficiency. The report of the Accountant-General does not bring out the fact that while the contribution of the Government of India has been inadequate, the Government of Bengal during the years 1917-18 to 1920-21, have in fact made a net profit of Rs. 45,719 from the operation of the new system.

55. The Accountant-General, however, remarks that when the Government of India refused to sanction the proposal of the University to increase the fees for Matriculation and Intermediate examinations, they suggested a substantial rise in the tuition-fees levied from Post-Graduate students. He might, we feel, well have added that the tuition-fees were in fact forthwith raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 in the Arts Department, and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 in the Science Department. We are strongly of opinion that a further rise in the *monthly* tuition-fee can hardly be contemplated, in view of the general poverty of a large proportion of the students who come up for Post-graduate studies and the pressure of the present economic conditions on their limited resources. We may appropriately recall here the following passage from page 53 of the Report of the Royal Commission :

“Another danger is the danger to the accessibility of Oxford and Cambridge to poorer students. If help is not forthcoming from outside, the University will be forced to raise their fees to an excessive degree that must exclude many students, not only of the artisan but of the professional class. There is a danger that the Universities may, against their will and policy, be forced back by their poverty on to the too exclusive patronage of the wealthy student, irrespective of his ability or industry, in a way that must lower the intellectual standard now attained. The ‘idle rich’ student might revive.”

56. We further notice that the report of the Accountant-General mentions that the Government of India requested the Post-Graduate Committee, appointed by them in 1916, to frame its recommendations merely with a view to the best expenditure of existing funds, and not to assume that further grants for Post-Graduate education would be available in the near future. The significance of this was considered by the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 25th March, 1922,

and we need only quote the following passage from their report :

“It will be interesting to note here that the Government of India, while appointing the Post-Graduate Committee in 1916, stated, *for the information of the Committee*, that it should frame its recommendations merely with a view to the best expenditure of existing funds and should understand that further grants for post-graduate education could not be expected in the near future. This plainly could not be taken to have abrogated the position indicated in the letters from the Government of India dated the 14th January, 1913, and the 23rd December, 1913, in reply to the applications of the University for financial assistance in recognition of the great endowments created by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose. We must further remember that even after the report of the Post-Graduate Committee had been accepted by the Government of India, they stated explicitly in their letter of the 9th August, 1917, that the question of granting financial assistance to the University for the purposes of higher teaching was—not finally decided against the University—but only deferred ‘pending receipt of the recommendations of the *proposed* University Commission.’ ”

57. The truth is that the financial difficulties of the University are attributable in a very large measure to the extreme inadequacy of the grants from the public funds. The tabular statements which we have already given show that during the last ten years, in the case of the department of Science, the Government of India contributed less than seven per cent. of the total expenditure, while in the department of Arts they contributed about seventeen per cent. This does not take into account the fact that the University contributed out of its current income Rs. 3,63,072 for the completion of the Darbhanga Building and the Hardinge Hostel.

58. We may usefully set out here a statement of the total expenditure on Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science (including the College of Science) incurred during 1920-21 :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Professors and Lecturers (Arts Department) ...	3,93,584	5	3
Professors and Lecturers (Science Department)	85,778	9	11
Library (Arts Department) ...	16,751	7	8
Library (Science Department) ...	8,472	3	9
Office establishment, contingencies, etc. ...	35,121	2	11
(Arts Department)			
Ditto (Science Department)	10,196	11	3
Scholarships ...	7,520	0	0
University contribution towards Teachers' Provident Fund ...	14,201	1	6

	Rs.	A.	P.
Minto, Hardinge, George V and Carmichael Professors	60,280	0	0
Physics Department	45,242	7	11
Chemistry Department	59,113	1	3
Applied Mathematics Department	8,206	4	6
Botany Department	22,358	10	6
Zoology Department	7,810	10	9
Experimental Psychology Department	5,767	0	4
Bio-Chemistry Department	2,626	10	0
Workshop	6,715	8	6
Electricity, Gas, Repairs, etc.	9,122	4	9
Research Scholarships	10,924	15	9
TOTAL Rs.	8,09,793	4	6

This was made up as follows :

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Government contribution	68,135	0	0
(2) Palit Endowment	55,545	1	9
(3) Ghose Endowment	75,133	0	9
(4) Tuition Fees	1,09,499	4	0
(5) University contribution... ..	5,01,480	14	0
TOTAL Rs.	8,09,793	4	6

59. It thus appears that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 8,09,793-4-6 during 1920-21, the Government contributed Rs. 68,135; in other words, a little over 8 per cent. constituted the State Grant for higher teaching and research, while nearly 92 per cent. was made up of income of endowments, tuition fees and direct contribution from the Fee Fund of the University.

60. We feel confident that the attempt made in these circumstances to throw the blame on the University for the present financial difficulties will not carry conviction into the minds of dispassionate critics.

61. Before we leave this topic, we must refer to the following observation made by the Accountant-General: "In view of the drop in fee-receipts, it would not be safe to count upon any additional contribution from the Fee Fund for Post-Graduate Studies, beyond the one-third share payable under the Regulations, and the first essential step, therefore, should be to curtail the expenditure in the Post-Graduate branch

to bring it within its income." This is a practical advice, which may be utilised by those who regard Post-Graduate study and research as needlessly expensive luxuries and look forward to the day when the teaching work of the University will be substantially restricted, if not altogether abandoned. What is urged by the Accountant-General has, however, already struck even supporters of Post-Graduate instruction and research, as will appear from the following extract from the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 13th March, 1922 :

During the last two or three years, there have been many instances where vacancies on the staff, due to death, resignation or like causes, have not either been filled up at all in view of financial stringency, or have been filled up by the appointment of younger men on smaller salaries.¹ But it must be kept in view that every vacancy in the staff cannot be left open, even if a moderate standard of efficiency is to be maintained, specially where the interests of students, who are already undergoing training in a subject, must be safeguarded. It should not also be overlooked that the conditions of service in an educational organisation of this character, which includes many a scholar of high academic attainments, cannot be modified all on a sudden. This remark is of special force when we bear in mind that many members of the staff hold appointments for a specified term ; but for such moderate security of tenure, it would have been impracticable to retain the services of competent men on the University staff.

62. It is a remarkable coincidence that the Accountant-General as also the promoters of Post-Graduate study and research, should both deem it unlikely that adequate contribution from the public treasury will be forthcoming so as to enable the University to maintain its teaching activities on their present footing.

¹ In this category are included the vacancies, amongst others, in connection with Prof. Robert Knox, Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. Jyotischandra Ghosh, Mr. Saileswar Sen and Miss Regina Guha of the Department of English ; Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, Mr. Radhagobinda Basak, Mr. Niranjanprasad Chakrabarti and Mr. Ramaprasad Chaudhuri of the Departments of Sanskrit and Pali ; Geshe Lobzan Targay and Lama Dawasamdub Kazi of the Department of Tibetan ; Mr. Mohitkumar Ghosh, Mr. Durgagati Chattoraj, Mr. Krishnabinod Saha, Mr. Praphullachandra Bose and Dr. Radhakamal Mookerjee of the Department of Economics ; Dr. Rameshchandra Majumdar, Mr. R. C. Chanda, Mr. P.C. Bagechi, Mr. J. Masuda, Mr. Nirmalchandra Chatterjee, Mr. Subimal Chandra Datta and Dr. V. Siva Ram of the Department of History ; Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti, Mr. B. N. Seal, Mr. H. D. Bhattacharyya and Dr. R. D. Khan of the Department of Philosophy ; Mr. Sahidullah of the Department of Indian Vernaculars ; Mr. S. N. Bose, Mr. N. M. Bose, Mr. S. C. Dhar, and Dr. N. R. Sen of the Department of Mathematics ; Mr. S. N. Bal of the Department of Botany ; and Prof. S. Maulik of the Department of Zoology.

(viii) Amalgamation of Funds

63. The report of the Accountant-General refers to the question of what is called the amalgamation of Funds, and he apparently suggests that some of the Funds should be kept combined. The Government of Bengal do not accept this view and hold that the accounts of separate Funds should not be mixed up. We are unable to say on whose advice the opinion of the expert adviser of the Government in this matter has been discarded. There is obviously some difference of opinion, and as there has been divergence of view amongst experts themselves on this question in the past, it is necessary to state the relevant facts.

64. It is not true that the accounts of the different Funds are *all* mixed up. The University has 150 separate drawing accounts in the Imperial Bank of India, one with regard to each of the following Funds :

Nawab Abdul Latif-Lafont Science Scholarship Fund.
 Rai Abhayacharan Mitra Bahadur Fund.
 Abinashchandra Medal Fund.
 Adharchandra Mukherjee Commemoration Prize Fund.
 Adharchandra Mukherjee Lectureship Fund.
 Adharchandra Mukherjee Prize Fund.
 Ambikacharan Chaudhuri Medal Fund.
 Rai Amritanath Mitra Bahadur Prize Fund.
 Anandaram Barua Medal Fund.
 Annapurna Devi Medal Fund.
 Arunchandra Medal Fund.
 Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Anthropology Prize Fund.
 Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Medal Fund.
 Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Medal Fund.
 Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Birthday Fund.
 Bankimbihari Sen Medal Fund.
 Bankimchandra Memorial Fund.
 Bankobehari Banerjee Medal Fund.
 Bankubehari Gupta Prize Fund.
 Basantakumari Chaudhurani Prize Fund.
 Beereshur Mitra Medal Fund.
 Beharilal Basu Memorial Scholarship Fund.
 Benimadhab Medal Fund.
 Birla Hindi Lectureship Fund.
 Bishnupriya Devi Prize Fund.
 Brahnamayi Medal Fund.
 Brohmomohon Mallik Gold Medal Fund.
 Chandmani Devi and Prandhan Kali Medal Fund.
 Clint Memorial Prize Fund.

Coates Memorial Fund.
 Rai Debendranath Ray Bahadur Memorial Fund.
 Duff Memorial Fund.
 Duke Memorial Fund.
 Durgamani Devi Gold Medal Fund.
 Dwarkanath Memorial Fund.
 Dwijendralal Ray Memorial Fund.
 Eshan Scholarship Fund.
 Gangamani Devi Medal Fund.
 Gangaprasad Medal Fund.
 George V Coronation Medal Fund.
 Goluckchandra Ghosh Memorial Fund.
 Goodeve Memorial Fund.
 Griffith Prize Fund.
 Gunendranath Medal Fund.
 Sir Gooroodass Prize Fund.
 Guruprasanna Ghose Legacy Fund.
 Harakinkari Debi Medal Fund.
 Harischunder Prize Fund.
 Hemantakumar Memorial Fund.
 Hemchunder Gossain Memorial Fund.
 Herschel Testimonial Fund.
 Ibrahim Solaiman Salehjee Memorial Fund.
 Inglis Memorial Fund.
 Dr. J. N. Dutt Medal Fund.
 Jadunath Mahalakshi Medal Fund.
 Jagatchandra Dasgupta Coronation Medal Fund.
 Jagattarini Medal Fund.
 Jatindrachandra Memorial Fund.
 Jaynarain Prize Fund.
 Jhumma Medal Fund.
 Jitendra Scholarship Fund.
 Jogendrachandra Ghosh Research Prize Fund.
 Jubilee Research Prize Fund.
 Jyotishchandra Basu Medal Fund.
 Kalidas Gold Medal Fund.
 Keshabchandra Memorial Fund.
 Keshablal Mallik Medal Fund.
 Khujasta Akhter Banu Suhrawardy Medal Fund.
 King George and Queen Mary Medal Fund.
 Kirtichand Mackenzie Gold Medal Fund.
 Kishorimohan-Harakinkari Scholarship Fund.
 Kshetramani Prize Fund.
 Kshetramohan Chatterjee Medal Fund.
 Madhusudan Medal Fund.
 Maharaja of Darbhanga Scholarship Fund.
 Maharaja of Kasimbazar Scholarship Fund.
 Maharaja Tagore's Medal Fund.
 Mahendranath Ray Prize and Medal Fund.
 Manackjee Rustomjee Memorial Fund.
 Manmathanath Bhattacharyya Memorial Fund.

Matilal Mullick Memorial Fund.
 McCann Memorial Fund.
 McLeod Medal Fund.
 Mohinimohan Mitra Memorial Fund.
 Mohinimohan Ray Medal Fund.
 Mokshadasundari-Nalinisundari Medal Fund.
 Mouat Testimonial Fund.
 Mrinalini Medal Fund.
 N. N. Ghose Memorial Fund.
 Nabinchandra Kundu Prize Fund.
 Nabakristo Kar Medal Fund.
 Nagendranandini De Medal Fund.
 Rai Narasinha Datta Bahadur Memorial Fund.
 Narayanchandra Sen Medal Fund.
 Onauthnauth Deb Law Research Fund.
 P. C. Majumdar Memorial Fund.
 P. Mookerjee Medal Fund.
 Pachete Sanskrit Prize Fund.
 Padmabati Medal Fund.
 Parbuttycharan Roy Medal Fund.
 Pedlar Memorial Fund.
 Pyarichand Mitter Memorial Fund.
 Philip Samuel Smith Memorial Fund.
 Prasannakumar Sarvadhikari Memorial Fund.
 Premchand Roychand Fund.
 Preonath Dutt Legacy Fund.
 Quinlan Medal Fund.
 Radhakanta Memorial Fund.
 Rai Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee Bahadur Memorial Fund.
 Raikisori Dasi, Durga Dasi Scholarship Fund.
 Rajendranath Datta and Monmohini Medal Fund.
 Rajkrishna Kshetramani Scholarship Fund.
 Dr. Rakhaldas Ghosh Prize Fund.
 Ramaichandra Mitra Prize Fund.
 Rani Ramrakshi Medal Fund.
 Regina Guha Medal Fund.
 Sir Rash Behary Ghose Fund (first).
 Sir Rash Behary Ghose Fund (second).
 Sir Rash Behary Ghose Travelling Fellowship Fund.
 Ritchie Memorial Fund.
 Saradaprasad Memorial Fund.
 Sarojini Medal Fund.
 Sarveswar Purnachandra Medal Fund.
 Shamacharan Ganguly Prize Fund.
 Sibley Scholarship Fund.
 Siddeswar, Santamani and Pasupati Medals Fund.
 Sindhubala Medal Fund.
 Sonamani Prize Fund.
 Soorjee Coomar Sarvadhikari Memorial Fund.
 Sreekantha Scholarship Fund.
 Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghosh Comparative Theological Lectures Fund.

Stephen Finney Medal Fund.
 Tagore Law Professorship Fund.
 Sir Taraknath Palit Fund.
 Taraknath Ray Memorial Fund.
 Tawney Memorial Fund.
 Thakurdas Prasannamayi Devi, Kedarnath Memorial Fund.
 Thakurdas Kerr Medal Fund.
 Trevor Testimonial Fund.
 Tripundeswar Mitra Fund.
 Umeschandra Sarvamangala Prize Fund.
 Upendranath Mitra Scholarship Fund.
 Vidyasagar Memorial Fund.
 William Smith Memorial Fund.
 Woodrow Memorial Scholarship Fund.
 Woomeschandra Mukerjee Medal Fund.
 General Fund.
 Khaira Fund.
 Provident Fund.
 Fish Market Building Fund.

65. Sometime ago, Mr. T. H. Worgan, Examiner, Outside Accounts, Bengal, had an interview with the then President of the Board of Accounts and endeavoured to establish the position that the correct procedure to follow was to have only one account in the books in respect of all the transactions of the University and only one drawing account in the Bank of Bengal. The President of the Board of Accounts could not, however, be persuaded to accept this view; the system would involve the obvious danger that not only would the sums of money belonging to different Funds be mixed up, but also that there would be no means of discovering the state of each Fund.

66. The University has consequently adhered to what has been the method adopted by it ever since its foundation. The Accountant-General in his present report points out that this method has not been carried out to its fullest extent and that the result is that, in respect of Funds partly or wholly maintained from Government Grants, though the books show how each Fund stands, yet, as there is one drawing account, it may and does possibly sometimes happen that when the expenditure debitable against a particular Fund exceeds the balance available, the overdraft is met from the credit balance of other Funds solvent at the time. The Accountant-General, however, maintains that no clear line of demarcation can be drawn between several of the Funds, such as the Minto Professorship Fund, the Hardinge Professorship Fund, the George V Professorship Fund and the

Science College Fund, which, in his opinion, are more or less related to Post-Graduate Teaching Fund in Arts or Science. Then, again, he observes that the Hardinge Hostel forms an integral part of the University Law College, and recommends that the Hostel accounts should be amalgamated with the College accounts. The Accountant-General clearly does not accept the principle that there should be a separate drawing account in the Bank in respect of each separate fund intended for a distinct purpose. If such a view were adopted, there should be in theory separate drawing accounts for the Minto Professorship, the Hardinge Professorship, the George V Professorship. This can be achieved, only if there is enough floating cash balance to the credit of the University in the Imperial Bank ; but obviously a change of this character cannot be introduced all on a sudden in a system, which has been maintained for years with full knowledge of the Government and with their concurrence; indeed, if the advice of the official expert had been followed, it would have been impossible at the present moment to discover the exact state of each fund.

67. It is important at this stage to note that the recommendation of the Accountant-General with regard to the Hardinge Hostel accounts is open to serious practical objection. No doubt, Section 7 of Chapter XXIV of the Regulations enunciates the principle that a Collegiate hostel is a boarding house for students, which is under the direct and exclusive control of one College, is regarded as an integral part of that College and admits only those students who are reading in that particular College. This rule is formulated, however, with reference to the question of internal control and with a view to render impossible external interference with its management ; it has no bearing whatever upon the question of accounts. If the accounts of the Hardinge Hostel were amalgamated with those of the College, it would be impossible to discover whether the Hostel was or was not self-supporting from a financial point of view, and it might easily happen that 200 students resident in the Hostel were fed and supported partially at the expense of their fellow-students who resided elsewhere.

68. But, as we have stated already, while account officers are in favour of partial amalgamation at least, the Government of Bengal are in favour of complete separation. We need not investigate whether their view is well-founded on logic; this much is beyond dispute that the system now advocated by them has not at any rate been followed by the

Government themselves with regard to their transactions with the University.

69. As an illustration, we may recall that on the 25th March, 1913, the Government of India informed the Government of Bengal that the Imperial Government had sanctioned a grant of eight lacs of rupees in order to enable the University of Calcutta to acquire the site of the Fish Market, the expenditure to be subject to the approval of the final scheme by the Government of India. The amount was not made over to the University direct, as had been done in the case of the grant of four lacs of rupees in 1912 (three lacs for the Hardinge Hostel and one lac for the University Library). Thereupon the University wrote to the Government of Bengal on the 7th August, 1913, that the money should be invested for the benefit of the University until it was actually applied to the acquisition of the land, so that the interest might afterwards be used for the purposes for which it was proposed to acquire the land. On the 24th October, 1913, the Government of Bengal sent a reply and declined in substance to accept the proposal of the University. The acquisition did not in fact cost eight lacs of rupees; the award of the Collector was increased by the Judge, but was restored by the High Court. After considerable correspondence with the Government of Bengal, the University was paid Rs. 1,58,560 on the 1st April, 1915, representing the unspent balance of the original grant of eight lacs; on the 5th April, 1917, an additional sum of Rs. 1,76,332 which had been erroneously decreed by the Judge in favour of the claimant was also made over to the University. It would be interesting to find out whether the sum of eight lacs granted by the Imperial Government for the benefit of the University was kept as a separate fund by the Government of Bengal; if it had been kept separate and wisely invested even temporarily, a substantial amount would certainly have accrued by way of interest. The substance of the papers relating to the history of these transactions will be found in the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 21st February, 1916, and the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 29th November, 1919.

70. A second illustration is furnished by what is known as the Government of India Grant of Rs. 1,29,000 awarded annually for private Colleges in Bengal. The history of this grant is set out in the Proceedings (dated the 8th May, 1919) of a Committee appointed by the Syndicate (Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 9th May, 1919). It is not necessary to go

back, for our present purpose, to a period antecedent to 1914-15. It is sufficient to state that in 1915-16, provision was made in the Budget for the grant of Rs. 1,29,000 for distribution among private Colleges; but as no communication was received from the Government, a reminder was sent by the Syndicate. On the 23rd December, 1915, the Government of Bengal informed the University "that in view of the present financial circumstances, they have been obliged to withhold the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,29,000 to private Colleges for the current financial year." In 1916-17, the Syndicate made another enquiry on the subject. On the 29th June, 1916, the Government of Bengal replied as follows :

"In view of the orders of the Secretary of State that no new expenditure should be incurred, unless it is of immediate and imperative urgency or immediately remunerative, Government greatly regret that it is impossible to make any promise that this grant or any part of it will be distributed to private Colleges during the current financial year. Should the University desire to recommend any particular grant as coming within the restrictions laid down, their recommendation will receive the most careful consideration of Government."

71. On the 14th February, 1919, the Syndicate resolved to make a representation to the Government on the subject of renewal of the grant. From the reply of the Director of Public Instruction dated the 27th March, 1919, it appeared that the Government desired to set off, against the amount in their hands, sums of money which had already been paid by them to several educational institutions without reference to the Syndicate. Apart from the question whether this departure from the established procedure was justifiable, it further transpired that during the four years from 1915-16 to 1918-19, there had accumulated a very large sum in the hands of the Government of Bengal. On a further reference to the Government of Bengal, this was confirmed by the narration of facts contained in the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 30th September, 1919 (Minutes of the Syndicate, dated 1st November, 1919). This letter further mentioned that it was unlikely that the unutilised balances would be available that year and that it was desirable that the case should not be complicated by confusing proposals for their distribution with those of the disbursement of the sum provided in the Budget for the current year. It would be interesting to know whether the sums received by the Government of Bengal from the Imperial Government for the benefit of Private Colleges

in Bengal were ever maintained in a separate fund or not, and how much of the Imperial assignments still remain unutilized in their hands.

72. A third illustration may be derived from an examination of the papers relating to the Imperial Hostel Grant designed for the erection of Hostels for Non-Government Colleges in this province (Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 5th May, 1922). The grant commenced so far back as 1911, during the Chancellorship of Lord Hardinge, who, immediately after assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General, personally interested himself in the problem of residence of students. One may well enquire whether the large sums granted from time to time by the Government of India were kept by the Local Government in a separate fund. The question of the exact amount given by the Imperial Government and the precise use made thereof is involved in some obscurity, notwithstanding the proceedings of a conference held on the 18th May, 1915, which was attended by representatives of the Bengal Government and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The papers appear to indicate that a considerable balance is still in the hands of the Government of Bengal, and the latest correspondence on the subject shows that the matter cannot by any means be treated as finally settled.

73. A fourth illustration may be drawn from the case of the grants made by the Imperial Government for the benefit of another educational institution, *viz.*, the University of Dacca. The well-wishers of that University estimate the total Imperial grant at varying figures between forty and sixty lacs of rupees. We have no information on the subject ; but we have not yet heard that the sums granted by the Imperial Government were constituted by the Local Government into a separate fund and were suitably invested or that they have already been made over to the authorities of the Dacca University.

74. We refer to these illustrations as weighty precedents against the contention that all funds should, as an inflexible rule, be kept separate, and that separate drawing accounts should always be maintained. As we have already pointed out, expert officers of the Government have from time to time taken divergent views of the subject and have never formulated even a self-consistent rule. It is of vital importance, however, to point out that this question of amalgamation of funds does not in any way affect the problem of the present deficit in the

finances of the University; even if a separate drawing account were maintained in the Bank in respect of every individual fund, the University chest would not have contained one farthing more or less than what we have to-day.

(ix) *Preparation of Budget Estimates*

75. The Accountant-General has commented upon the untimely preparation of the Budget Estimates and has pointed out that such rules as were framed by the Board of Accounts on the 17th December, 1915, were not adopted by the Syndicate in their entirety and were not submitted by them to the Senate for approval so as to become binding and operative. No useful purpose would be served by an enquiry, at this distance of time, as to how this happened. Budget rules, we find, have been now adopted by the Senate¹ and are set out here:

1. The Board of Accounts shall prepare the Budget Estimates of income and expenditure of the University in March and submit it to the Syndicate early in April. It shall be based on

(a) special preliminary Budgets prepared in February by the different Departments of the University; and

(b) the actuals of the three preceding years supplemented or modified by the latest information available.

The Senate shall from time to time determine what shall be regarded as different departments for the purpose of this rule.

2. The Budget Estimates shall be prepared in so many parts as may be determined by the Senate from time to time.

The following shall be the parts until further orders:

(1) Fee Fund.

(2) Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science.

(3) University College of Science and Technology.

(4) University Law College and Hardinge Hostel.

(5) Special Funds.

(6) Capital Fund.

3. The Budget statement of any year shall include the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates of the preceding year and shall compare and explain, whenever necessary, the differences, if any, between these and the Budget Estimates of the year.

4. The Syndicate shall consider the Budget Estimates in April and shall, not later than the second week of May, send a copy thereof to every Member of the Senate, with their observations and recommendations.

5. The Senate shall discuss the Budget at a special meeting to be held in the third week of June. The President of the Board of Accounts shall present the Budget and move its adoption, explaining its special

¹ The Budget Estimates for 1922-23 as also the Budget rules were adopted by the Senate on the 16th September, 1922.

features and the extent to which the recommendations of the Syndicate, if any, should be accepted.

The discussion shall generally be confined, apart from the recommendations of the Syndicate, to the broad features of the Budget. Any member of the Senate is, however, at liberty to move, by way of amendment to the Budget, a resolution, subject to the usual procedure, on a particular item or group of items of a similar nature. Such resolution shall be treated as an amendment and shall be debated upon as such.

After the Budget has been discussed and the resolutions disposed of, the President of the Board of Accounts may, if he thinks necessary, reply to the criticisms; thereafter, the Chairman of the meeting will sum up the debate. The Budget, as altered by amendments, if any, which may have been carried, shall then be voted upon.

The Budget shall ordinarily be passed at one sitting of the Senate, and when passed, shall come into force from the first day of July of the year.

The Budget Estimates as passed by the Senate shall thereafter be published in the Calcutta Gazette and a copy supplied to the Governments of Bengal and Assam.

6. The Board of Accounts shall periodically examine the accounts, scrutinise the actual receipts and expenditure and compare them with the receipts and expenditure provided in the Budget. As soon as any falling off in receipts or increase of expenditure comes to the notice of the Board, the Board shall investigate the causes of such falling off and increase, and shall report thereon to the Syndicate; at the same time, the Board shall point out the effect of the excess or deficit on the whole Budget, and submit such proposal as may be required to meet the excess in expenditure or deficit in receipts. The report shall be placed before the Department concerned and will thereafter be laid by the Syndicate before the Senate with such observations as may be deemed necessary.

7. All proposals involving an increase of expenditure not provided for in the Budget, shall, before they are considered by the Syndicate or the Senate, be scrutinised by the Board of Accounts who will in every case report whether the expenditure can be met by re-appropriation, and if not whether there are funds available to meet it. Sanction for additional grants, if necessary, shall be given by the Syndicate, after consultation with the Board of Accounts, but before the expenditure is actually incurred, the sanction of the Senate must be obtained, except in cases of emergency which shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting.

8. The Syndicate or the executive authority of the particular Department concerned may, as the case may be, after consultation with the Board of Accounts, transfer savings under one detailed head of expenditure to meet increased expenditure under another detailed head; but all proposals of transfers from one minor or major head to another minor or major head must be sanctioned by the Senate.

Provided that no savings under Teaching Staff or under Establishment or expenditure of a capital nature such as construction of buildings, cost of equipments, purchase of apparatus, machinery and books shall be appropriated to meet expenditure under any other head without the sanction of the Senate.

9. A quarterly statement of income and expenditure shall be prepared by the Board of Accounts and submitted to the Senate for consideration,

together with such comments thereon as may have been made by the Executive authority of each of the several Departments of the University and an explanatory note on the probable variations of the actuals from the Budget Estimates of the year as gauged by the progress of income and expenditure.

76. We may add, by way of explanation rather than justification, that the untimely preparation of Budget Estimates has been due in a very large measure to embarrassing circumstances beyond the control of the University. As may be gathered from the historical survey at the commencement of this report, there have been inexplicable delays in the course of the correspondence with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal on financial matters, and the University has, in fact, been in a state of perpetual uncertainty. As regards the year 1921-22, it may be pointed out further that there were really no reliable data available for the preparation of the Budget Estimates in what may be considered the appropriate time, namely, *before* the commencement of the financial year. The fees received from candidates at the various examinations constitute the chief source of income of the University; and a sudden decrease in the number of candidates cannot but completely upset all previous calculations. Thus, if the Budget Estimates for 1921-1922 had been prepared, say in March, 1921, on the basis of the number of candidates during the three preceding years, the estimates would have proved dangerously misleading. Not the wisest amongst the members of the University could, at the time, anticipate the probable number of candidates at the principal examinations to be held in the early months of 1922.

77. If this matter is considered from a plain commonsense point of view, the crucial test is, whether the University authorities made plans for expenditure regardless of their probable income. A careful study of the published proceedings will show that the answer must be in the negative. If we take the administrative side, we find that the arrangements for the appointment of a Controller of Examinations with a separate staff were made in the course of the years 1917-19. If we look at the teaching side, we find that the reorganisation of Post-Graduate Studies took place towards the closing months of 1917, and after passing through an experimental stage during 1918 and 1919, the staff was placed on a more or less definite basis during the early months of 1920. University teachers were then appointed for a short term, varying from 3 to 5 years,

although some of the appointments were still left annual. It was at this period also that a scheme for Provident Fund for University teachers, which had been under preparation for several years, was adopted. We can see no justification for the remark made by the Accountant-General that had sufficient control been exercised from the very beginning, the expenditure on Post-graduate studies would have been kept within the income of the University. It is often overlooked that there was no deficit in the Budget Estimates for 1920-21 when they were drawn up, with provision made therein for the staff which the Senate had sanctioned in the early part of 1920, with full knowledge of the salaries proposed; the estimated expenditure was less than the estimated income. The steps which were taken during this period of reconstruction cannot be justly characterised as unwise. The University was entitled to rely upon the continuance of what was considered at the time as the normal state of things. It is that expectation which, in fact, regulates the conduct of the most capable and experienced administrators in public life, who from the best of motives inaugurate new schemes of reform from time to time; they may, for instance, seek to improve the salaries of officers of all grades, or reconstruct the administrative machinery itself; when they are faced with financial difficulties, they take recourse to taxation or retrenchment, or both. In our case, no one could foresee the advent of the destructive cult of non-co-operation, much less could it be anticipated that a political movement of this description might paralyse the machinery of the Government for a period of time and seriously affect the vitality, if not imperil the very existence, of educational institutions of all grades throughout the province. The preparation of Budget Estimates would not have saved the situation; we are all aware that institutions with ampler resources have been on the verge of bankruptcy, notwithstanding Budget Estimates and Budget Debates. On the other hand, this should be noted that since the very first appearance of danger, the University authorities have taken all possible steps towards retrenchment, thus practically anticipating what is now recommended by the Accountant-General. The action taken with regard to filling up vacancies in the teaching staff has already been mentioned above; and we may now add that as regards the expenditure incurred in the general administration of the University, important vacancies in the superior staff have not been filled up even at the risk of impairing efficiency of work. The

true position has not been fully appreciated by all, and as was pointed out by the Board of Accounts on the 9th November, 1921, no substantial reduction in expenditure could be effected all on a sudden, as most of the members of the office establishment hold permanent appointments, while the staff of University teachers, appointed early in 1920 for a term varying from three to five years, could not be summarily disbanded in 1921 or 1922.

(x) *Miscellaneous Suggestions*

78. The report of the Accountant-General contains various suggestions for the reorganisation of the system under which the accounts have hitherto been kept with the full knowledge of the authorities. These require examination by the Board of Accounts and by experts. Some of the suggestions, such as the preparation of a manual for office, and the preparation of balance sheets (as in the case of commercial concerns), are by no means new, and have indeed been mooted previously even by lay members of the University. The difficulty hitherto has been that our administrative staff is not sufficiently manned for this description of work, and we gather that if all the suggestions made by the Accountant-General are to be carried out, a substantial addition will have to be made to the office establishment. This should be carefully investigated by the Syndicate before the Senate sanctions any expensive scheme of reorganisation. We must not also lose sight of the question, whether on account of financial difficulties the teaching activities of the University may not be seriously restricted and whether in such an event a complicated system of accounts would at all be required. Notwithstanding the alleged imperfections of our system of accounts—imperfections which have been brought to light only recently, though our accounts have been examined and audited year after year—the outstanding fact remains that defalcation or misappropriation of funds has been unknown in our institution; while, those responsible for the administration of the University have never had the remotest difficulty in ascertaining the exact financial position and in proposing requisite measures. We intend no disrespect to talented experts when we state that they have often a tendency to regard what is after all a means to an end, as an end by itself; we cannot further overlook that Governments, Imperial and Local, have not escaped bankruptcy, actual or prospective, even with the most elaborate and expensive system of accounts.

CHAPTER VI

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

(i) *Preliminary Observations*

79. We next proceed to examine the specific points which arise on the letter from the Government of Bengal. On receipt of that letter, the Syndicate sent a provisional reply which we shall set out here :

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. Misc. 1584, dated, Senate House, the 26th-28th August, 1922.

I am directed by the Syndicate to acknowledge your letter No. 1769 Edn., dated the 23rd August, 1922. The letter was placed before the Syndicate yesterday, the 25th August, and the Syndicate have directed it to be placed before the Senate. The Senate will meet on the 9th September for the purpose. The Syndicate have desired that, meanwhile, the attention of the Government should be drawn to some points with regard to which there has apparently been misapprehension.

Para. 3 of your letter assumes that a copy of the report of the Accountant-General has, no doubt, been sent to me. No such copy has, however, ever reached me. It has been ascertained that the Accountant-General *confidentially* gave to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor a draft copy of the report which he proposed to submit to the Government. As it was marked *confidential*, it could not have been intended for the Syndicate or the Senate, nor is it known whether the report actually submitted by the Accountant-General to the Government is identical with the draft copy given confidentially to the Vice-Chancellor for his information. It is requested that a copy of the report of the Accountant-General, as actually submitted to the Government, should be forwarded to me, so that it may be placed before the Syndicate and the Senate. This would be in accordance with what has been the established practice since the foundation of the University. The auditors submit their notes to the Accountant-General, who thereupon reports to the Government ; the Government, thereafter, forwards the report to the Registrar for consideration by the Syndicate and, if need be, by the Senate. It is further to be observed that in paragraph 2 of your letter, the opinion is expressed that the report received from the Accountant-General " reveals the fact that the financial administration of the University has hitherto been anything but satisfactory." The Syndicate think that it is not fair for the Government to form and express such an adverse opinion before the Syndicate and the Senate have been given an opportunity to consider the report of the Accountant-General and to meet his criticisms, if the criticisms, taken as a whole, be really adverse, as is represented.

Paragraph 4 of your letter seems to assume that there is a cash balance, available for use, in the funds mentioned. In fact, there is no cash available.

One of the conditions (condition No. 8) which the University is called upon to fulfil is that "all arrears of salaries and at least half the amount of the Examiners' remunerations, amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, up to the 30th June, 1922, should be *forthwith* paid." If it is intended that this should be done before the proposed grant of Rs. 2,50,000 is paid to the University, it is an impossibility; there is no cash available for the purpose; indeed, a simple arithmetical calculation will show that, even after the proposed grant has been paid to the University, the University will not have sufficient cash to carry out, in full, the suggestion made. In this connection, it is important to bear in mind that the Council voted the demand made by the Government for the purpose of meeting the deficit for the year ending 30th June, 1922; how far the grant can be diverted in the manner proposed will require careful consideration.

The Syndicate note that it has taken the Government more than six months to reply to the letter of the 14th February, 1922, which could not have come as a surprise to the Government, since it was, as would hereafter appear, addressed by the University to the Government on the request of the Hon'ble the Minister made in writing to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. During this period, even an acknowledgment of the letter has not been sent to the University. The Syndicate further note that the grant was voted by the Legislative Council on or about the 11th July, 1922, without any conditions. It has taken the Government six weeks to send a communication to the University, imposing a number of conditions and making a variety of suggestions; some of these, at any rate, raise important questions and require careful examination by the Senate. This cannot be effectively done before the University closes for the Pujah Holidays, which commence by the middle of September and when a large proportion of the Fellows, who belong to educational institutions, will be away from town. A settlement of the questions raised by the Government after so much delay cannot, consequently, be effected for several weeks to come. Meanwhile, the teachers of the University, who, as has already been reported to the Government in answer to enquiries made, have not been paid their salaries for some months, will have to wait for an indefinite period for the payment of their dues. Several University Lecturers have left the University during the last few days to take up appointments elsewhere on better terms; and it may not improbably turn out that the proposed assistance from the public funds, if it ever comes, will not only prove inadequate but also belated."

80. The Government of Bengal then sent the following reply:

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1956 Edn., dated the 5th-6th September, 1922.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1584 Misc., dated the 26th-28th August, 1922, and to reply as follows:

2. As intimated in my demi-official No. 326 Edn., dated the 29th August, 1922, a copy of the report of the Accountant-General has already been sent to you. Another 125 copies are being despatched now in a separate cover for the use of the members of the Senate and the Syndicate. It is hoped, as it is intended, that they will consider this report along with my letter No. 1769, dated the 23rd August, 1922, before they arrive at any decision.

3. Government are aware that there is no cash balance available in the funds referred to in paragraph 4 of my letter. They feel, however, that, had the report of the Accountant-General been before the Syndicate, no difficulty would have been experienced in understanding the intention of Government. In paragraph 3 of his report, the Accountant-General says as follows:

‘To restore the balance at the credit of the different funds (all of which the University has already spent) and to discharge all outstanding liabilities on the 30th June, 1922, the University will require the total amount of Rs. 4,04,117 (the total credit balances of all the funds) plus Rs. 2,97,462 (the sum total of the liabilities) plus 1,171 (the total net debit balance)=Rs. 7,02,750. Out of the total credit balance of Rs. 4,04,117, Rs. 1,14,951 appertain to funds which the University cannot utilize for general purposes. The balance of Rs. 2,89,169 belong to teaching and other funds, *a substantial portion of it can be set off by the University against the total deficit.*’

All that Government wanted to know was whether a sum of Rs. 1 lakh could be diverted in the manner suggested by the Accountant-General.

4. Government never insisted, nor had they any desire to insist, that all arrears of salaries up to the 30th June, 1922, and at least half the amount of the examiners’ fees should be paid before the receipt of the grant by the University. They do not, however, understand why the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 should not suffice to give effect to their wishes. From paragraph 3 of the Accountant-General’s report, it appears that the following salaries were due up to the date mentioned :

	Rs.
(1) Fee Fund salary	2,975
(2) Post-graduate Fund salary	36,575
(3) Law College salary	10,150
(4) Net contribution to Government for salaries of Post-graduate Presidency College Professors.	16,000

TOTAL	65,700
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This, added to Rs. 87,500 (half the examiners’ remuneration), brings the total up to Rs. 1,53,000 and all that Government desired was that this amount should be paid as soon as the sum voted by the Legislative Council was made over to the University. Moreover, it appears to have been overlooked that, in order to meet these and other liabilities, Government intimated, in their letter No. 1769, dated the 23rd August, 1922, their willingness to accord, subject to certain conditions, their sanction to the

University to open a cash credit account with a bank for monthly overdrafts till the month of November.

5. As regards the complaint of delay, it may be noted again that the grant was voted by the Legislative Council only on an assurance being given by the Hon'ble the Minister that the financial position of the University would be placed before Government and that the audit officers were about to make certain suggestions with regard to their finances. It was, therefore, incumbent upon Government to wait for the report of the Accountant-General. This was received only on the 25th July, 1922, and it cannot be contended that a month or less was too long a period for Government to consider such an important document and to come to a definite decision.

6. Government have every sympathy with the difficulties which the teachers of the University are experiencing, and it was solely with the object of assisting them that one of the conditions was framed. They can only express the hope that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Senate would see their way to accepting the suggestions made and the conditions laid down by them at an early date so that the grant may be placed at the disposal of the University without further delay."

81. We have already met the allegation that "the report of the Accountant-General reveals the fact that the financial administration of the University has hitherto been anything but satisfactory" and the correctness of its necessary implication that what is later on described as the "state of bankruptcy of the University" is attributable to its alleged unsatisfactory financial administration. We are at a loss to understand how so unfounded a conclusion could have been arrived at in face of the distinct finding of the Accountant-General that "one of the chief causes for the financial trouble is the drop in the receipt of the Fee Fund due to circumstances on which the University had no control." The point has already been examined so fully that no further reference to it is needed here.

(ii) Question of Delay

82. We do not consider it necessary to elaborate each of the points taken up by the Syndicate. We must observe, however, with regard to the question of delay that the matter has not been satisfactorily explained by the Government. The letter of the 14th February, 1922, was addressed by the University to the Government on the request made in writing by the Minister in charge of Education to the Vice-Chancellor, and could not consequently have come upon them as a surprise. Besides this, as we have already pointed out, the letter of the

15th November, 1921, addressed by the Government to the University states explicitly that any representation for assistance on a modest scale which the University might desire to place before the Government would be sympathetically considered. That letter also furnished evidence that the attention of the Government had already been drawn to our "critical and embarrassing financial position" from our published proceedings and reports. The letter from the University to the Government, dated the 11th November, 1921, and that from the Government to the University, dated the 23rd December, 1921, were also concerned with the same subject. It is not easy to understand why no action was taken on the letter of the University, dated the 14th February, 1922, till the July session of the Council. It is equally difficult to understand why the fact that the grant had been voted by the Legislative Council on or about the 11th July was not intimated to the University till the 23rd August, 1922. The letter from the Government dated the 5th September, 1922, states that the authorities had to wait for the report of the Accountant-General till the 25th July, 1922. It may be pointed out, however, that the idea that the grant should be made subject to conditions could not have originated after receipt of the report of the Accountant-General; for, so far back as the 15th November, 1921, we find that the Government wrote that they were willing to help the University *under certain conditions and subject to certain contingencies*. This leaves no doubt that the imposition of conditions must have been in contemplation from a time long anterior to the 11th July, 1922, when the Council was called upon to vote the grant.

(iii) *The Legislative Council and the University*

83. Reference is made, in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government, to what is described as a "strong feeling" in the Council to the effect that the demand for a grant should be rejected, and it is added that the grant was ultimately voted because of some assurance and information given by the Minister in charge of Education. The members of this Committee (except one) have no personal knowledge of the atmosphere which pervades the Bengal Legislative Council; but no friend of the University should be slow or reluctant to give credit where credit is due.

We are not unfamiliar with the Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council, and they undoubtedly disclose that the opinions expressed in the Council about this University have been by no means uniform. We find it difficult to appreciate why weight should be attached by the Government only to adverse comments made from time to time by members like Mr. Rishindranath Sarkar, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, Mr. Jatindranath Bose, and Mr. A. K. Fazlal Haq, rather than to the favourable opinions expressed by members like Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri, Prof. Satischandra Mookerjee, Mr. A. C. Dutt, Mr. S. M. Bose, Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy and Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, several of whom did in fact strongly support the demand for the grant. The exact valuation of opinions expressed by public men is after all a delicate task, but surely opportunity for firsthand acquaintance with the working of an institution and capacity to form a sound judgment on the matters at issue cannot be regarded as negligible factors. In the course of the debate, the views expressed by those who "strongly" felt that the demand for a grant should be rejected, were contradicted by others, in no way less competent to pronounce a verdict on the subject. Notwithstanding this, there is paramount need for the direct representation of the Senate on the Bengal Legislative Council, as pointed out by the Committee of the Senate appointed on the 25th March, 1922. The presence, in the Council, of University representatives, who may speak on its behalf with full knowledge and authority, will ensure immediate and complete contradiction, and will thus tend to minimise the chance of erroneous or unfounded allegations being made; it would also be then no longer necessary for a Minister to secure the grant of his demand by means of assurances.

(iv) Recommendations of the Accountant-General

84. The letter from the Government states that they feel, as custodians of public funds, they will not be justified in handing over any grant, until an assurance is received that effect will be given to the recommendations of the Accountant-General and that certain conditions detailed in the annexure to the letter will be accepted. It is consequently incumbent

on us to ascertain precisely what would be involved in such an assurance being given. The recommendations are classified by the Accountant-General under six heads. The first two require that the present deficit should be wiped out, that financial equilibrium be restored and sufficient surplus be kept in hand. The letter from the Government does not indicate how these directions are to be carried out by the University. The Government proposes to make a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 which, according to the estimate made by the Accountant-General, will reduce the present deficit to rupees three lacs. Is it then proposed to authorise the University to increase its income by the levy of enormously higher rates of examination fees from students all over the province? Or, is it desired that the University should curtail its expenditure by the abolition of the teaching department and apply the consequent surplus to wipe out the deficit? Or, again, is it intended that the University should hypothecate its immoveable properties—as, indeed, the Government seem to advise for temporary purposes—to enable it to carry into effect the remedial measures suggested by the Accountant-General? It must be patent to the most superficial observer that unless the University were able to have recourse to some such drastic measures, it could not possibly give an assurance that it would not only wipe out the present deficit, but also keep sufficient surplus in hand.

85. The next suggestion is that arrangements should be made for the preparation of the Budget Estimates in time. The Government letter itself shows that intimation had already been given to them on the 2nd August, 1922, that a scheme for the regular preparation of the Budget Estimates and the publication from time to time of statements showing the financial condition of the University was under consideration, and we feel the Government might well have waited to see what action was taken by the Senate. Budget rules have already been adopted by the Senate and they have been set out in an earlier part of our report. The Accountant-General further recommends the preparation of balance-sheets and an office manual. As we have already remarked, this is likely to involve a substantial addition to the office establishment and thus permanently to increase the recurring expenditure at a time when, according to the authorities themselves, the University is in financial difficulties. We have already dealt with this matter in detail and further examination is not needed here.

86. The remaining recommendation of the Accountant-General is that "several so-called funds should be amalgamated." When the Government calls upon the University to give an assurance that effect will be given to the recommendations of the Accountant-General, it must of course be assumed that they accept the view of the Accountant-General, so far as the question of amalgamation of funds is concerned; it will, however, appear later on, that one of the conditions laid down by the Government to be fulfilled by the University is that "the accounts of separate funds should not be mixed up." The situation has already been explained and need not detain us here.

87. We may conclude our remarks on the recommendations of the Accountant-General with the following extract from a paper on *University Finance*, read before the Oxford Congress of the Universities of the Empire, 1921 (Proceedings, p. 295) by Sir Alfred Ewing, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in which he dealt with the question of the creation of a Reserve Fund in a University :

"In University Finance there are two separate problems, which may be distinguished as (1) the problem of the daily bread, (2) the problem of the crisis. The first of these is the problem of adjusting recurrent expenses to recurrent income, in the ordinary running of a University. I use the word "recurrent" because its meaning is not likely to be misunderstood; but it is right to say that in the life of a University, as in that of other organic things, there is no strict recurrence. Hence in the problem of the daily bread we have to allow for irregular changes from one year to another. The number of mouths to be fed varies: their palates alter; there are changes too in the available supply. Often there is progressive expansion, it may be in the whole number of students, or in the number of subjects taught, or in the number of students taking a particular subject. Partly for that reason, and partly because many of the subjects are themselves progressive, the old appliances for teaching and research become insufficient and even obsolete. Thus from time to time the other problem arises in the history of any University, when, after perhaps a long period of more or less steady activity and gradual growth, a crisis occurs. A new home, or at least a great enlargement of the old home, has to be arranged for. The hermit crab is obliged to seek another shell. For such a crisis the annual budget makes no provision. I have yet to find the University which builds up a reserve fund, as a submarine cable company builds up a reserve for the renewal of its cables, knowing that some day or other the crisis must come. Our poverty has made us opportunists; we live from hand to mouth. Probably we are right to concentrate on present efficiency—to take no thought for the morrow. If saving can be carried out only at the cost of usefulness we do well not to save. But when the problem of the crisis comes it is a very real one. I know its reality, for we have it now in Edinburgh in

a form which could scarcely be more acute. In some sense it is a penalty of success; one may console oneself by reflecting that if the University had in effect been a hermit crab there would have been no need of a new shell. Faced with such a crisis, a distracted Vice-Chancellor looks eagerly to right and left, not knowing in what guise a beneficent providence will appear, whether as private donor or as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Probably both. One imagines that in the future some new University, designing a heraldic shield, will draw a typical Chancellor of the Exchequer and a typical private donor as the two supporters, and the motto will be Sir William McCormick's new reading of the *lex talionis*— A Pound for a Pound."

(v) *Remedies suggested by the Government*

88. In addition to the remedies suggested by the Accountant-General, we have several remedies proposed by the Government. The Accountant-General, when he recommended that the present deficit should be wiped out, apparently contemplated that the necessary funds would be supplied from the public treasury; otherwise, an officer of his experience would have enumerated the steps to be taken by the University to accomplish this obviously difficult task, when, to his knowledge, and according to his admission, no cash was available to the University, and the income of the University had been greatly reduced "on account of circumstances on which the University had no control." The contingency, not apparently anticipated by him, has however happened. The Government have offered, not to wipe out the deficit in its entirety, but to make a grant (subject to conditions) which does not cover even half the amount. In such circumstances, the Government could not very well avoid the question as to how the work of the University would be carried on even temporarily, apart from the problem of completely wiping out the deficit. It may seem ungracious not to be thankful for friendly counsel given to those in financial difficulties; the advice given in the present instance, however, is of such a character that one feels bound to examine it cautiously. The suggestion is that for the "liquidation of the balance" of the deficit, the University should divert one lac out of the balance of the funds enumerated and pledge any of the immoveable properties and funds at its disposal, *e.g.*, the Fish Market Fund, the Khaira Fund, to enable it to open a cash credit account with a Bank for monthly overdrafts till

the month of November, and the overdrafts are to be paid up as soon as the fees are realised. With reference to the first branch of this suggestion, we find that, notwithstanding the explanation given by the Syndicate, the authorities cannot be persuaded to realise that there is no cash available in any of the funds mentioned, assuming that a transfer could be effected in the manner proposed. As regards the second branch of the suggestion, they must be aware that so far as the Khaira Fund goes, no utilisation is possible, according to the terms of the endowment, without the assent of a gentleman who will not wait for advice to take action, whenever the occasion demands, in the best interests of the University. But the most remarkable suggestion is the possibility of a mortgage of such landed property as is held by the University. This, indeed, would be an unprecedented event in our annals, and no true friend of the University could with equanimity contemplate such a step. The Government of Bengal may rest assured that persons entrusted with the management of the affairs of the University do not need advice of this description.

CHAPTER VII

CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(i) *Nature of the Conditions*

89. As we have already stated, the Government feel that as custodians of public funds they will not be justified in handing over any grant unless certain conditions detailed in the annexure to their letter are accepted by the University. These conditions are eight in number and have been already set out at the commencement of our report. The Government concede that the conditions are only "*to a certain extent* on the same lines as the recommendations made by the Accountant-General"; it will appear presently that this is merely an euphemistic expression for the fact that some of the conditions, at any rate, depart in material respects from the recommendations made by the Accountant-General. The conditions, it should be remembered, were not even mentioned to the Council, much less formally submitted to that body for approval when the demand for the grant was made, although the letter from the Government to the University, dated the 15th November, 1921, shows that the imposition of conditions in the event of a grant was in contemplation even at that time.

90. Condition No. 8 is that "all arrears of salaries and at least half the amount of the examiners' remunerations amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 up to the 30th June, 1922, should be forthwith paid." The Syndicate, unable to determine whether this was a "condition precedent" or a "condition subsequent," pointed out that the payment could not be made forthwith as there was no cash available for the purpose. In reply, the Government of Bengal have explained that the term "forthwith" was used, not in its ordinary sense, but as equivalent to the expression "after receipt of the grant by the University." This does not, however, solve a real difficulty which has not been apparently appreciated. The letter dated the 14th February, 1922, from the University to the Government stated explicitly that the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1922, would be Rs. 5,39,480. The Syndicate in these circumstances

requested that a grant might be allotted out of the public revenues to enable them to meet this deficit, and emphasised that the sum was needed, not for new work to be undertaken but to meet liabilities which have been already incurred and could not be avoided. The demand for a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 was made by the Minister in charge of Education to enable the University "to meet the deficit of Rs. 5,39,480." We may observe that we have not been able to understand how a deficit of Rs. 5,39,480 could be met by Rs. 2,50,000. It has been suggested by some that it was assumed by the authorities that the actual deficit would not exceed Rs. 2,50,000. We are reluctant to believe that such an assumption could possibly have been made; no requisition was ever sent to the University for the details of the estimated deficit of Rs. 5,39,480, and the report of the Accountant-General establishes that the forecast as to the probable deficit made by the Board of Accounts on the 9th November, 1921, was remarkably accurate.¹ This is, however, only by way of parenthesis. The fact remains that the Bengal Legislative Council have voted the grant of Rs. 2,50,000 to enable the University to meet—in part, we take it—the estimated deficit of Rs. 5,39,480 for 1921-22. The Government of Bengal now call upon the University to apply this sum for the payment of "all arrears of salaries and at least half the amount of the examiners' remunerations amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 up to the 30th June, 1922." This condition, as we shall presently see, directly contradicts the vote of the Council. The Government of Bengal are perhaps not aware that the examiners' remunerations amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 mentioned in their letter do not form part of the deficit of Rs. 5,39,480. It is explained in the report of the Accountant-General that according to the system of accounts kept in the University, the fees payable to examiners in respect of an examination are entered in the accounts, not of the year in which the examination takes place but of the year in which the payments are actually made

¹ The Accountant-General, it may be pointed out, arrives at very nearly the same figure, namely Rs. 5,42,753, by taking into account Rs. 1,75,000 and deducting Rs. 1,60,000 on the assumption that Rs. 1,60,000 could be utilised out of what he calls the credit balance of different funds. The demand made by the Minister in the Legislative Council was, however, based, not on this figure, but on the amount of the deficit as estimated by the University, namely, Rs. 5,39,480; this does not include Rs. 1,75,000, nor does it take for granted that Rs. 1,60,000 could be permanently utilised in the way proposed by the Accountant-General long afterwards.

after publication of the results. The essential fact, therefore, is that the sum of Rs. 1,75,000 which is mentioned in the letter of the Government of Bengal is not included in the deficit for the year 1921-22, but will be shown in the accounts for 1922-23. This illustrates the danger of issuing directions upon financial matters without an intimate knowledge of the details of the working of the organisation concerned. Surely, the University might have been trusted to apply the grant for the reduction of the deficit in the manner most suitable.

91. We shall next take up conditions Nos. 2-7 which may be described in general terms as relating to the mode of management of financial affairs in this University; we regret to say that they disclose a lamentable spirit of distrust. Minute directions are given as to how many times the Board of Accounts should meet in the course of a year; it is evidently assumed that meetings and discussions alone lead to an increase in the funds of the University. To take one illustration only: the Board of Accounts met on the 9th November, 1921, drew up an elaborate report which was discussed by the Syndicate on the very next day and was forwarded to the Government of Bengal two days later. A year has elapsed since then and the Board of Accounts has met from time to time in the interval, but not an iota of additional money has yet come into the University chest. It is possible that the Government are not aware that monthly statements of accounts are prepared and regularly submitted to the Syndicate. It cannot be assumed that matters would have been different if the Board of Accounts had met even from week to week. As we have already established, the difficulties were foreseen two, if not three, years ago—only those who might and should have assisted the University have not come forward, though fully apprised of the situation from time to time.

92. We have already dealt with the question of preparation of Budget Estimates in proper time and the matter does not require further examination here, except in respect of one significant point of some importance. One of the conditions required to be fulfilled by the University is that the Budget, after it had been passed by the Senate, should be “submitted” to the Government and that the actuals of receipts and expenditure under each Fund should be prepared and “submitted” to the Government of Bengal *every month soon after its close*. It is further laid down that the actuals should be prepared also annually and “submitted” to the

Government of Bengal. Finally, the condition is imposed that the Budget and the annual actuals should be published and sold to the public at a small price, while a copy should also be sent free to each of the leading newspapers, and to the Bengal Legislative Council to be laid on the table. We may mention that the Senate have in one respect gone even beyond the demands of the Government of Bengal which have been made presumably with a view to secure publicity; for, we find the Senate have ruled that "the Budget Estimates as passed by the Senate shall thereafter be published in *Calcutta Gazette* and a copy supplied to the Governments of Bengal and Assam."¹

93. The question cannot be avoided whether these conditions do not really indicate a desire on the part of the Government to utilise the present financial embarrassment of the University to obtain control over its affairs in a manner not contemplated by the Act of Incorporation, 1857, and the Indian Universities Act, 1904. If such be not the intention, a clear and distinct disavowal would be welcomed by all genuine friends of academic freedom. We feel bound to ask, what is the object the Government have in view when they demand that actual receipts and expenditure under every Fund should be "submitted" to the Government of Bengal *every month*. Take for instance, the Palit Fund, the Ghose Fund, the Tagore Fund, the Khaira Fund, the Premchand Fund; the income of each of these Funds has never been augmented by a farthing as contribution from the public treasury. But more than this, the account of each such Fund is minutely audited year after year by officers deputed by the Accountant-General. What then is the justification for the demand that the accounts of all the Funds must be "submitted" *monthly* to the Government of Bengal? Is it the purpose of the Government to have them dissected and then to impede the work of the University by *ad interim* criticisms and directions? What, again, is the exact significance of the condition that the Budget Estimates should be "submitted" to the Government after they have been passed by the Senate? If the purpose is merely to obtain information, no reasonable objection can be taken. But, the position would be seriously altered, if this submission involves the possibility of interference in a manner unknown

¹ We are informed that the Budget Estimates for the current year were sent to the authorities of the *Calcutta Gazette*, who have declined to publish them.

to the existing law. We have been moved to make these observations in view of the fact that the letter of the Government of Bengal is based upon the erroneous foundation that the report of the Accountant-General reveals that the present difficulty of the University is due to its unsatisfactory financial management. The doubts, we feel, are by no means removed when we find that the first condition which the University is required to fulfil is "that no further expansion involving financial responsibility will be undertaken by the University until their financial position shows an improvement." We are at a loss to understand why it should have been considered necessary to ask for such an assurance, when in the letter from the University to the Government, dated the 14th February, 1922, it was explicitly stated that financial assistance was asked for—not for new work to be undertaken,—but to meet obligations which had been already entered upon and could not be avoided; it was further pointed out that no fresh liabilities were being incurred and efforts were being made to curtail expenditure, wherever it was possible to do so without impairing efficiency of work. If those responsible for the management of the University cannot be trusted to act with prudence and judgment, the appropriate course for "custodians of public funds" would be not to make a grant at all, rather than make a grant clogged with conditions of this description. We have hitherto dealt with the merits of the conditions proposed to be imposed; but in view of their character as explained above, we feel it necessary to refer to the general principles which should guide the Government when they are called upon to make a grant to a University from the public funds.

(ii) *State Grants and Freedom of Universities*

94. The topic of State grants in relation to the problem of freedom of the Universities has formed the subject of prolonged discussion in Great Britain. There also the Universities of late have been in grave financial difficulties, with this difference that persons interested in the progress of education have exhibited an almost passionate desire to actively help them in their work and have impressed on the State that it is an "absolute necessity in the public interest that adequate grants should be made, even under the present financial conditions of the country."¹ The question of the possibility of State interference

¹ Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities, page 55.

occupied a prominent place in the deliberations which took place last year at the Oxford Congress of the Universities of the Empire ; but even before that, the matter had engaged the attention of eminent men. In June 1920, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have made the following observations to the Universities Superannuation Deputation :

“ It will be a bad day for the Universities when you lose your autonomy, and you have to be careful on what terms and to what extent you accept or depend upon Government grant ; for with Government money given in large quantities will go Government control ; and you will be as much under the thumb of the Minister of Education as any board school in the country.”

95. This led to an emphatic protest in a Special Article on the State and the Universities, contributed by a University Teacher to the *Times Educational Supplement* of the 21st April, 1921. We cannot but quote from it the following significant passages :

“ While Government money will have to be given to the Universities in large quantities, and control exercised, such control means no more and no less than an assurance that the money is well and properly spent. That this assurance can be secured without any derogation from the dignity of the University or any deprivation of its academic freedom, a survey of the existing system will show.

What other kind of “ control ” does the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggest in the words quoted ? Inspection ? No Minister of Education with a grain of educational vision would contemplate it, and no Association of University Teachers would tolerate it. Bureaucratic regulation ? Pettifogging interference and stupid red-tapeism will persist as long as there are Government departments and human nature remains the same, but they can be successfully resisted, and on occasion given short shrift.

The great teaching body of the Universities, University Colleges, and Institutions of University rank, notwithstanding their grievances, will not sell their academic freedom for a mess of pottage. University teachers do not fear the State half so much as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Education seem to do.”

96. When the matter was brought up before the Congress, (Proceedings, pp. 295-332), there was an animated debate. Sir Alfred Ewing, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, thanked Sir William McCormick and his University Grants Committee for their sympathetic handling of a difficult task and congratulated him on what was a great achievement on his part, namely, to have gained and kept the confidence of the Universities in a relation which

offered many possibilities of suspicion and resentment. Sir Alfred Ewing then summarised the situation as follows :

“ At first the Universities were naturally timid of the bearers of gifts. They feared lest the grants might carry unacceptable conditions ; lest purposes and details of outlay should be specified ; lest the autonomy which they, quite rightly, regarded as a priceless possession should be curtailed. We lately heard an echo of such fears, when it was proposed to extend to Oxford and Cambridge the advantage enjoyed by their younger sisters. I was a member of Sir William McCormick’s first Committee (since then I have, of course, passed from the bench to the dock), and I well remember an early conference with the Vice-Chancellors, headed by Sir Alfred Hopkinson. There was a thick atmosphere of doubt that had to be dispelled. It was dispelled, and quickly. The University authorities soon saw that the distribution of the grants had been entrusted to understanding people who, like the cannibal king in the story, were University men themselves, aware of University sentiment, prepared to respect it, and even concerned to preserve it. They found that the grants were allocated *en bloc* and practically without conditions.”

97. Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, described the state of affairs in his University in the following terms :

“ The Board of Governors is independent ; it presents its Budget to the Government every year and where a deficit has to be met, it is met by the Government on general matters of policy and expenditure, not on detail ; and we have perfect freedom in the appointment of our staff and in the distribution of our funds.

98. Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, formulated his considered views so wisely and impressively that we cannot but set out here his address in full :

“ Whatever falls from Sir Robert Falconer’s lips is spoken with such force, and has behind it so great a weight of experience, that if it does not carry conviction, it, at any rate, challenges those who do not immediately share his conclusion, to offer for his consideration, and for that of others who have heard him, some remarks leading, perhaps, to a qualification of his judgment. May I say how cordially I accept, from my much more limited knowledge, his description of the services which the Provincial Governments in Canada have rendered to the higher education of Canada by their wise and generous liberality towards their Universities, and, above all, by their wisdom in entrusting the administration of their funds to such bodies, small bodies, of eminent and competent men as he has described. May I add, too, that the whole English-speaking world, and, not least, we in these Islands, are deeply indebted to the example of the Canadian Governments, and of many of the American State Governments, in providing for their new Universities buildings

which are noble to look at and sufficient for the needs of present and future. I never come from the American and Canadian Universities back to our own modern Universities without feeling ruefully how stunted our imagination has been in seeing the claim of higher learning upon a free people and the importance of having stately, beautiful, and commodious buildings for the accommodation of our students. Those are points entirely in favour of Sir Robert Falconer's argument. Because we have taken another line we certainly have fallen far behind the present Canadian and American standard of buildings in the new Universities.

But as I balance up the pros and cons of this difficult and fundamental problem, earnestly desiring to clear my own mind of preconceptions, and as earnestly desiring to look far into the future and not by any word or action of mine to stop the inevitable progress of things towards a better consummation, I feel, at the very moment when I want to capitulate to Sir Robert Falconer's beguiling and authoritative voice, something in my mind which says : Beware ! Beware !

Canada has been going through a great creative period ; it has been the country of great men, great builders of railways, great collectors of pictures—an historic age. May there be smaller men after Agamemnon ? Secondly, my knowledge, personal, intimate, friendly knowledge, has been much closer with friends in the German Universities than with those in Canada. I know what happened at the University of M. All its funds came from Government. It very rarely failed to get a new Chair if it needed one ; an addition to the library if one was required. But it had sitting within its academic circle a gentleman who was the representative of the Central Government, and who wrote not only official, but also unofficial letters to his employers in Berlin ; and no word could be said in the academic senatus, or even at some private gatherings, which bore a political complexion likely to be unpleasant to the Government in Berlin, but found its way by this channel of correspondence to the gentlemen at headquarters who disbursed the funds. I say that this is a condition of academic life which in itself is horrible ; which, if Germany had won the war, we would rather have died than have accepted, and which, thank God, the war has crushed. Therefore, if even with the flower of a great intellectual life, as was the case in Germany, you have these abuses, these horrible insidious poisoning elements in academic life, and you can trace them practically to a close dependence of the Universities on the State, I say that, after all, the warning voice in our conscience should be listened to. From a knowledge of Canada, limited as compared with my knowledge of pre-war Germany, I am disposed to think that one difference between the two countries is that the permanent Civil Service counted for a good deal more in Germany than in Canada. There are some eminent officials in the Canadian Education Departments, but go to the Cultus Ministerium in Berlin. This eminent Congress its If would find it hard to staff an office with the same intellectual power. And it was that power which controlled the German Universities. It is not what the State thinks, it is not what individual ministers, like our friend Mr. Fisher, may think ; it is what eminent officials, less known to the general public, think that really dominates policy and matters in the long run.

But there is another point more fundamental than this, though I may be entirely wrong in my diagnosis. In England an institution that

lives is an institution with a personality. If an institution is to have a personality it must have a varied experience, intellectual, moral, administrative, even pecuniary. In the new Universities we are creating personalities. Therefore we have to go through this almost intolerable experience of wasting half our day on interminable Committees; if we are Vice-Chancellors, putting ourselves into the humiliating position of asking for less money than we need from gentlemen who will never give us half they can afford. We sacrifice what at first sight seems the thing we most care for. Our books are never written; our studies are never pursued; we are serving, not tables, but the crumbs which fall from rich men's tables. Worse than this, our colleagues, more eminent than ourselves—chemists, classical men, literary men, are dragged from their books, drawn out of their libraries, their leisure disturbed, their life interrupted, their thoughts broken, in order that they may attend some meeting of the Senate where, in the middle of an immense agenda, there may be some item which concerns them.

We are building up institutions with personalities. It seems to me in educational administration this is the great work of England. There is no country in the world with so many great institutions, possessing living characters and traditions and personalities, as England. Oxford and Cambridge are the greatest of all. If we hand over our freedom to officials, however wise, we are failing in our duty to build up again in England that which our forefathers built up in the older England, institutions with a personality which will hold fast to things that are unpopular rather than give way. Because that is at the bottom of it. The Canadian Universities are splendidly representative of Canada. They are perfect reflexions of the dominant Canadian feeling. The Universities of New Zealand and Australia may be the same. But what is now the dominant opinion in England? Not one opinion, but, as always, two. England is two-minded. There are two Englands in one England. The England that we care for is the England which is the synthesis between those two points of view. But if we hand over our University institutions to Governments which more and more will be influenced by public opinion and often be misled by groups of people purporting to be leaders of the people, I say that we shall be in danger of making our Universities pale reflexions of merely one side of English opinion and that what we want are many institutions among which you may have faithful witnesses to unpopular truths and non-utilitarian studies."

99. If apprehensions of this character agitate the minds of Vice-Chancellors and other educationists of world-wide reputation in respect of Universities in the most progressive parts of the British Empire, no one can deny that there is paramount need for caution on the part of an Indian University, when it is offered a state grant coupled with conditions, the acceptance of which but means that it surrenders such limited autonomy as it enjoys under its present constitution. The possibility of such a danger is by no means unreal; we need only recall in this connection the remarkable pronouncement made by Sir

Harcourt Butler in the Convocation address delivered by him on the 4th November, 1922, as Chancellor of the University of Allahabad :

"There is one matter which causes me some little apprehension, namely, a tendency to interfere with the freedom and initiative of the University from outside. The great Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge which has recently published its report—the last word on University education—while recommending the increase of annual Government grants to each University from £30,000 to £110,000 sterling, largely for extension of research, entered a solemn warning against Government interference, which is applicable to other external interferences in this country. Let me read to you their words :

*'That the attempt of the State to control opinion in the Universities and Colleges broke down in 1688, and was never revived, is a great fact that has distinguished our University system from that of France and Germany. It is a precious part of our intellectual and moral heritage as a nation. If there were any danger that grants of public money would lead to State interference with opinion in the Universities, it might be the less of two evils that they should decline in efficiency, rather than lose their independence in order to obtain adequate means. But the ways of thought and feeling of the modern British community are hostile to any development in the direction of State control of the academic spirit, and the public grants already enjoyed by the old Scottish and new English Universities have not led to State interference with opinion and tendency in those institutions.'*¹

I trust that in this province the same thought and feeling may grow up. The decision of academic questions should undoubtedly be left to the academic body, which is doubly susceptible to University tradition and to public opinion. I am impressed by the consideration that we are at a stage when any undue interference with the University will militate against the future development not only of the University but also of the Province."

100. We trust we have adduced ample evidence in support of our claim for the preservation of freedom of the Universities, notwithstanding the acceptance of state grants. We desire to emphasise that if education is to be our policy as a nation, it must not be our politics ; freedom is its very life-blood, the condition of its growth, the secret of its success ; it demands liberty as well as support. We shall in this connection refer to only one other opinion, that of Professor Sir William Ridgeway of the University of Cambridge, who thus concludes his instructive paper on *Cambridge and the Royal Commission* (*Quarterly Review*, October, 1922) :

"To sum up, the acceptance of a Government grant is fraught with the gravest danger. Unless it is made a permanent charge on the Consolidated Fund it will prove fatal to the autonomy of the University. Again,

¹ Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities, page 14.

if the proposals to destroy the supremacy of the Senate, and to consign the control over Education and Research to the 'administrators' be carried into effect, the advancement of knowledge will have received a deadly blow. Every faithful son of Cambridge should do all that in him lies to save her from the imminent peril of being doubly strangled by State interference and internal bureaucracy."

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

101. We see no escape from the conclusion that the reasons assigned above render the acceptance of the conditions proposed not merely undesirable but also impracticable. We further regret that we have to bring this report to a close with a note of keen disappointment that the proposals made by the Government are entirely inadequate to meet the present situation. We have demonstrated that the present financial embarrassment is due to a variety of causes beyond the control of the University and not to its unsatisfactory financial administration. During the last ten years, the grant from the public funds has received no addition, while the requisite sanction was withheld, more than once, when applications were made by the University to the Government for authority to increase its revenue. The Accountant-General has recommended that the deficit should be wiped out, that financial equilibrium should be restored and that a Reserve Fund should be created. With these recommendations before them, the Government have come forward with a grant, which, even if it were accepted, could wipe out the deficit only in part. We do not overlook that a distant hope is held out that "it is not unlikely that, *subject to certain contingencies*, Government will be prepared to ask the Legislative Council before long to vote an additional grant" to achieve the object in view, namely to place our finances on a sound basis.¹ We are not informed what new conditions may be imposed,

¹ In this connection, attention may be invited to the following instructive passage from page 212 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities (1919-22) where reference is made to the Emergency Grant of £30,000 a year sanctioned to rescue those Universities from their immediate financial difficulties :

"So far as the Universities are concerned, we are satisfied that during the period which has elapsed since the end of the War, their work would have been seriously hampered for want of funds, and its quality impaired, had not the State consented to pay the existing Emergency Grant. We have also assured ourselves that even with this grant of £30,000 a year, and despite all attempts to economise and to increase fees and dues, the

if the demand for a further grant is accepted by the Legislative Council. This is not calculated to reassure those who feel strongly that the work of a great Teaching and Research University is bound to be seriously hampered by continuous financial uncertainty.

102. In such circumstances, it is essential that the Government should face the situation frankly and determine upon their policy towards this University, although we fully appreciate their financial difficulties. We do not feel called upon here to emphasise the pre-eminent value of a great Teaching and Research University to the nation, when the establishment of new Universities has been taken in hand in all parts of India. But the fact should not be overlooked that while Colleges or groups of Colleges, under the dignified appellation of Universities, may have, for a long time, to concern themselves principally with undergraduate work, the activities of this University, which stands in need of immediate financial assistance, have been directed towards Post-graduate instruction and research in various departments of Arts and Science. The vital importance of work of this description, which was thoroughly explained in the Report of the Sadler Commission, has, we find, been more recently emphasised in the report of the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge Universities. That report will repay careful perusal in its entirety, and we shall here quote only one passage which lays stress on the fact that the duty of a University is to encourage both Letters and Science :

“In considering this new relation between Science and national development, it must be borne in mind that technical education does not suffice. In order to get the greatest scientific results even of a practical character, investigations carried on with merely technical objects and in a merely utilitarian and commercial spirit will not achieve the highest results. The disinterested pursuit of scientific investigation affords the surest means by which the nation can ultimately command the resources of Nature.

It is essential to the progress and welfare of a modern community, particularly of the British Islands and the British Empire, that these scientific developments should be encouraged. But the accompanying danger is that, while the State and individuals endow Science at the Universities, they may let the Humanities sink into relative obscurity. If the Humanities have no corresponding encouragement, there will be an increasing tendency for able men to desert the study of history, languages and

resources of the Universities will still be entirely insufficient, in the absence of further assistance, not only for new developments, but also for carrying on with efficiency the existing work which is absolutely necessary.”

philosophy, and all such studies will fall behind in Great Britain. At Cambridge, though the Humanities have now a vigour of their own, there is a real danger of their being overshadowed to-day, and possibly starved in the future.

There could be no greater or more disastrous mistake than for the State to encourage or permit the development of Oxford as a "Humanities" and Cambridge as a "Science" University. Both Universities and both sets of studies would suffer intellectual and moral impoverishment. The great value of the Universities is the juxtaposition, intellectually and socially, of the best minds in diverse subjects, and the constant interaction of the Humanities and Science on one another. In an age, accused, not perhaps without reason, of being materialistic, and of looking too much for immediate and tangible returns, the spirit of the two ancient Universities is of quite inestimable value both in Science and in Letters.

The comparative neglect of living languages—European, Asiatic and African—is a regrettable feature in the higher academic life of an Empire that comprises so large a part of the world and is in such close relations with the rest." (Page 45)

103. We cannot but recall that for the initiation of constructive work of this character, this University has been able to secure the active co-operation of benefactors, who, in some instances at least, have lavishly given away the fruits of life-long labour. The national importance of the great object we have in view, the unprecedented private liberality which our activities have evoked, and the ready acknowledgment of the value of the work we have already accomplished, received from competent and impartial critics in many centres of learning, far and near, surely entitle us to put forward an irrefutable claim for adequate assistance from the public treasury. With a view to assist the authorities in a just decision of this question, we may conveniently enumerate the chief benefactions for encouragement and development of higher teaching and research that we have received from private individuals during the ten years included in the survey of the Accountant-General.

1912	Mr. Taraknath Palit	...	...	14,65,800
1913	Dr. Rashbehary Ghose	...	...	10,00,000
1919	Sir Rashbehary Ghose	...	...	11,43,000
1919	Mr. G. C. Ghose	...	...	1,00,000
1920	Kumar Guruprasad Singh of Khaira			5,50,000
1921	Sir Rashbehary Ghose	...	...	2,50,000

104. These give a total of Rs. 45,08,800. We do not specify in detail gifts of smaller value which in the aggregate

exceed a lac and a half. We gratefully acknowledge that, as we have already mentioned, the Government of India in 1912 sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 65,000 for the promotion of higher teaching, which, taken along with the recurring grants previously made, brought the annual subvention to Rs. 1,28,000. Our point is that not an iota has been added to the annual grant by the Government, nor has a grant been made even for capital expenditure, in recognition of the splendid donations received by the University during the last ten years for the advancement of higher teaching and research. Weighty authorities may be cited in support of our claim on the public funds on the ground mentioned. We need refer here only to a speech delivered by Sir Henry Wheeler on behalf of the Government of Bengal in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 3rd March, 1921, in refutation of objections raised by members to expenditure being incurred from the public funds for the education of domiciled European and Anglo-Indian children. Sir Henry Wheeler dwelt with justifiable pride on the admirable work accomplished in institutions like the Kalimpong Homes and the Loreto Convent which had attracted private generosity on an extensive scale, and he urged eloquently that they were accordingly entitled to liberal assistance from the public funds, for, as he put it tersely, "it is a sound business transaction to encourage private liberality." What we press upon the Government is that the principle thus enunciated should be applied to the fullest extent in the case of this University. If the Government, notwithstanding financial stringency, could decide to make a capital grant to the University, even equal in amount to what we have been fortunate enough to raise during the last ten years, the remedies proposed by the Accountant-General would be easily carried into effect; the deficit would be wiped out, financial equilibrium would be restored and a Reserve Fund would be created, which, if suitably invested, would produce an annual income, sufficient to meet the present requirements of a Teaching and Research University. But, in the event of such a happy solution of our difficulties, we would only urge the Government to bear in mind the statesmanlike policy enunciated by Mr. Herbert Fisher, as Minister of Education, Great Britain, and quoted with approval by the Royal Commission :

"No one appreciates more fully than myself the vital importance of preserving the liberty and autonomy of the

Universities within the general lines laid down under their constitution. The State is, in my opinion, not competent to direct the work of education and disinterested research which is carried on by Universities, and the responsibility for its conduct must rest solely with their Governing Bodies and Teachers. This is a principle which has always been observed in the distribution of the funds which Parliament has voted for subsidising University work; and so long as I have any hand in shaping the national system of education, I intend to observe this principle."

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.

NIL RATAN SIRCAR.

GIRIS CHANDRA BOSE.

P. C. RAY.

F. X. CROHAN, S.J.

GEORGE HOWELLS.

BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY.

KAMINI K. CHANDA.

JATINDRANATH MAITRA.

The 11th November, 1922.

APPENDIX

1

From the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department, No. 745, dated the 29th March, 1912.

I am directed to state that the Government of India have decided to make a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of 4 lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for development of University work.

2. The object of the grants is to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of Colleges. I am to request that the Calcutta University may be invited to submit their proposals for the expenditure of these sums with the least possible delay, and that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on these proposals.

3. No provision has been made in the provincial budget estimate for 1912-13 for either of these grants. But an assignment from Imperial to Provincial will be made through the Land Revenue head after the 1st April, 1912, when the schemes have been considered by the Government of India, and any necessary addition to the budget grant will be sanctioned during the course of the year.

2

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. 6605, dated the 26th April, 1912.

"I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7 T—G, dated the 11th April, 1912, with which you forward copies of letters Nos. 744 and 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, from the Government of

India in the Department of Education, having reference to the foundation of professorships in the University of Calcutta and the distribution of a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 for the development of University work and in which you request that the Government of Bengal may be furnished with the views of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate on the proposals of the Government of India. In reply, I am directed to state as follows :—

The Syndicate, in the first place, desire to give expression to their great regret that the Government of India, contrary to the University's expectation, do not see their way to provide funds for the salary of a University professor of Indian History and Antiquities. The Syndicate have since a long time been of opinion that higher teaching, and guidance towards research, in this special branch of study is eminently required by our universities, inasmuch as the subject is in itself of undeniably high interest and importance, and would unquestionably afford specially advantageous openings to Indian students capable and willing to undertake original work. The terms "Indian History and Antiquities" the Syndicate wish to be understood in a wide sense, including the intellectual and religious History of India no less than the social and political history, and they further wish it to be understood that "Archæology" in the narrower sense would not be expected to be specially taken up by the new professor. Indian History, moreover, forms a definite part of the general M.A. course in History, and the absence of really competent teaching in this subject, *i.e.*, teaching by a professor who has had a training in critical methods, is acquainted with the old languages of India and is familiar with modern European research in those departments—is making itself felt with increasing strength. As a fact not irrelevant in this connection, it may be mentioned that at a recent B.A. Examination the three gentlemen who had been appointed by the Syndicate to examine the answer papers in History, declined every one of them to undertake the paper in Indian History, on the ground that they did not consider themselves competent to deal with that subject. All these three gentlemen, two of them Europeans and one an Indian, were M.A.'s in History, and two of them professors of History in affiliated colleges. The fact is that our M.A. students, and largely our B.A. students too, are without any proper guidance in this subject. At the same time the number of students taking up History for the M.A. examination is steadily increasing : no less than 70 students—constituting about a quarter of the total number of M.A. candidates—have sent in their names in History for the examination to be held in July next. Adequate higher teaching in ancient Indian History, moreover, is required by all M.A. students in Sanskrit. The Syndicate understand that the Government of India consider that as a special Indian Research Institute is about to be established at Delhi, no funds can at present be contributed by Government towards the promotion of specially Indian studies in the Calcutta University. But the needs of the University could hardly be satisfied by an institute of the kind which would be accessible to those few students only who would be in enjoyment of the special scholarships which the Syndicate understand are about to be established : much the larger part of the students of History and Sanskrit would necessarily remain excluded from the benefits of the new Institution. In view of these circumstances the Syndicate—taking note of the assurance given

in the letter of the Joint-Secretary to the effect that the Government of India will have no objection to a professor of ancient Indian History being founded by the University out of its own funds—are prepared to endow a professorship devoted to that subject and have already set aside for that purpose the annual extra income which the University derives from the sale-proceeds of its Sanskrit publications—the Sanskrit Selections for the Matriculation and Intermediate classes, and the Matriculation Grammar. That extra income of this nature should be utilised for the promotion of the study of, and research into, the ancient history of this country, would appear to the Syndicate a specially suitable arrangement. The Syndicate are anxious that this professorship for which they now ask sanction should be associated with the name of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, but are quite prepared to leave to the Government of India the decision as to what special designation or phraseology might be most suitable.

2. The Syndicate are thankful to the Government of India for their decision to find money for the establishment of two University professorships, one of which is to be for Higher Mathematics and to be associated with the name of His Excellency the Chancellor. As regards the other professorship, the Syndicate, on due consideration of the several possibilities, are strongly of opinion that it should be for Mental and Moral Science. They wish to point out in this connection that the existing arrangements for the higher teaching of this subject are far from sufficient: the Presidency College is weak on this side and hence has not been affiliated to the M.A. standard, and the arrangements for M.A. teaching at present existing in the Scottish Churches College are likely to be unfavourably affected by the impending retirement of Mr. Stephen. The Syndicate also would point out that although elaborate Regulations for a course in Experimental Psychology were framed in 1906, nothing is being done, and as far as the Syndicate know is likely to be done for the teaching of this increasingly important branch of knowledge in any of our colleges. Generally, it may be remarked that the study of Mental and Moral Science has always had great attractions for Indian students and that important papers dealing with topics under this head have been written by some of our graduates. The establishment of a special Chair for the subject therefore may confidently be expected to stimulate higher study and research on lines likely to prove fruitful.

3. The Syndicate are of opinion that out of the Rs. 41,000 (which will be left out of the Rs. 65,000 after providing Rs. 12,000 each, for the professorships of Mathematics and Mental and Moral Science), Rs. 10,000 should be allotted as an extra grant to the University Law College. Under the New Regulations sanctioned in 1910 by which the period of Law study was extended from two to three years, a third-year class will have to be formed this session, and—in addition to the grant of Rs. 20,000 included in the annual grant of Rs. 1,60,000, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is imperatively needed for the maintenance of the College on a satisfactory basis.

4. Out of the balance of Rs. 31,000 (left after allotting Rs. 10,000 to the Law College), the Syndicate would in the first place reserve Rs. 4,000 for two Readers to be appointed under Chapter X of the Regulations.

5. Out of the balance of Rs. 27,000 the Syndicate are of opinion that Rs. 15,000 should be applied to provide remuneration for University Lecturers to be appointed under Chapter XI of the Regulations. Experience

has taught that the present system under which professors of colleges are expected to deliver University M.A. lectures without receiving any honorarium does not on the whole work quite satisfactorily. The Syndicate do not desire to cover the whole course of M.A. studies, and indeed that funds at their disposal would be far from sufficient for the purpose. In the light of the experience of the working of the present system, the Syndicate are of opinion that the subjects most likely to attract students are—English, Sanskrit, Comparative Philology, Pali, Arabic, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, and Zoology; and they therefore propose to devote to the remuneration of lectures in these subjects, in addition to Rs. 15,000 out of the Government grant, the whole of the fees which may be realised from the students attending the University lectures. Further details as to the lecturers to be appointed and the honorarium to be paid to each can hardly be discussed at this stage, but the Syndicate are convinced that the plan suggested is feasible and can be satisfactorily worked out.

As regards the remaining balance of Rs. 12,000 the Syndicate have considered two alternative proposals, *viz.*, the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges, and the foundation of another professorship.

As regards the former alternative, the Syndicate are unanimously of opinion that an additional Inspector is not needed at present and that, at any rate, no step should be taken in that direction until the scope of the proposed University at Dacca is definitely settled. Should the new University take away from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University some of the more distant colleges, the work of inspection would be easily carried on with one Inspector; and should, further, a separate University be ultimately established for the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, there would be no case whatever for the appointment of a second Inspector of Colleges.

As regards the second alternative, *viz.*, the creation of another professorship, the Syndicate incline towards the opinion that a professorship of Chemistry might with great advantage be immediately founded. In recent years the need for the establishment of a University laboratory has been strongly felt, as the number of candidates who have to be practically examined in Physics and Chemistry has steadily increased. One objection which has been repeatedly urged against the establishment of a University laboratory is that if it should be devoted solely to examination purposes, no work would be done there during the greater part of the year. But this difficulty would be met if a professorship of Chemistry were found in connection with the laboratory, the professor doing, and training students in, research work. Should this proposal meet with the approval of the Government of India, the Syndicate would be prepared to acquire, from their own funds, land at some distance from the Senate House (where such acquisition can be made on reasonable terms) and to establish a University laboratory.

7. As regards the capital grant of Rs. 4,00,000, the Syndicate desire to apply Rs. 3,00,000 for the proposed new buildings which will, in addition to examination halls, afford accommodation for the residence of 150 students of the University Law College. The principal of the college will be in residence in the adjoining Darbhanga Buildings and two of the

professors have offered to live in residence in the new buildings. Owing to the fact that there are no Law colleges in the mufassil except at Dacca and Patna, a considerable number of students from outside Calcutta have to be provided for, and the University is bound under the Residence Regulations to make adequate arrangements for them. The balance of Rs. 1,00,000 the Syndicate would desire to reserve for the University library, *i.e.*, for books and furniture. The new extensive and handsome library building is just completed, and it appears necessary that an adequate sum should be available for its equipment.

3

*From the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. 1188
T G. dated the 31st July, 1912, Joint Secretary to the Government of
India, Education Department.*

I am directed to refer to your letters Nos. 744 and 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, on the subject of certain questions which have arisen in connection with the Calcutta University. It appears that the Syndicate, in their Registrar's letter No. 5691, dated the 24th February, 1912, recommended proposals, which had been unanimously adopted by the Senate for the foundation of two professorships, one for Indian History and Antiquities and the other, for Mathematics in commemoration of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta. The Governor-General in Council was requested to sanction the foundation of these professorships and to place at the disposal of the University adequate funds for their maintenance. The Government of India have expressed their willingness to sanction the two professorships, but they find themselves unable to allocate funds for the Chair of Indian History and Antiquities, since they are contemplating the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute, and they are not prepared at present to make a further allotment for the encouragement of Orientalia. They are of opinion that there are probably other needs in the Calcutta University more pressing than the Chair of Indian History and Antiquities, and they are ready to consider any modified proposals on this matter. In your second letter, it is stated that the Government of India have decided to make a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of 4 lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for the development of University work with the object of enabling the University to take a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a teaching University for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges. The Governor

in Council has been asked to express his opinion on the proposals of the University for the expenditure of these sums.

2. The recommendations of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are contained in the Registrar's letter No. 6605, dated the 26th April, 1912, a copy which is submitted for the information of the Government of India. The Governor in Council before submitting his opinion on the important questions there raised, thought it desirable to arrange for a personal discussion of the whole question with Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. It also appeared that the Syndicate desired to modify their proposals in some respects, in consequence of the munificent endowment recently given by Mr. Palit for the development of scientific teaching in the University. The whole question was discussed with the Vice-Chancellor during the recent visit of the Governor of Bengal to Calcutta and I am now to submit the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposals made by the University.

3. The Governor in Council is prepared to support the recommendations of the Syndicate for the establishment from the recurring grant made by the Government of India of two University professorships, one for higher Mathematics and the other for Mental and Moral Science. With reference to the further proposal that a Chair of Indian History and Antiquities should be created, the cost being met from the annual income derived from the sale-proceeds of the Sanskrit publications of the University, it has been ascertained that the University has recently published a Sanskrit Grammar, of which nearly 30,000 copies have been sold in less than eight months. A new edition of the Sanskrit selections has also been published, and it is reported by the University authorities that the net profits of the selections and of the grammar already exceed Rs. 45,000. They are therefore in a position to guarantee from this source the payment of the proposed professorship for at least four years, and it is estimated that within that period a further sum of Rs. 80,000 will be realised from the sale of these books. Assuming that these figures are correct, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the University have shown good reason for the establishment of a professorship of Indian History and Antiquities in Calcutta, and that the needs of Calcutta in this respect will not be adequately met by the establishment of an Oriental Research Institute at Delhi. He therefore recommends that the proposals of the University as to the establishment of this professorship may be sanctioned.

4. The next proposal of the University is that, from the sum of Rs. 41,000, which will remain out of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 after provision has been made for the professorships of Mathematics and Mental and Moral science, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 should be made for the expenses of the Law College necessitated by the opening of a third-year class from the commencement of this session. It appears that a grant of Rs. 20,000 is already made to the Law College out of the annual Imperial grant of Rs. 1,60,000, the sanctioned term of which expires this year. Proposals regarding the continuance of this grant will shortly be submitted to the Government of India, but meanwhile there can be no doubt that it will be necessary for the reason stated by the University to increase the grant to the Law College, and the Governor in Council supports the proposal that Rs. 10,000 should be allotted for this purpose.

out of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 now placed at the disposal of the University.

5. The Governor in Council also supports the proposal that Rs. 4,000 should be reserved for two Readers to be appointed under Chapter X of the University Regulations. As regards the proposal that Rs. 15,000 should be reserved for University lecturers under Chapter XI of the Regulations, it has been ascertained that further provision for M.A. teaching by the University is considered absolutely necessary. There are nearly 50 colleges affiliated to the University, and in the case of each college, the University is insisting as far as possible upon the employment of two good M.A. teachers in each subject. The constant supply of well trained M.A.'s is, therefore, essential, in order that the colleges may be manned efficiently. This fact was recognised by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address at the Convocation held last March, when His Excellency remarked, "It is very important that we should turn out M.A.'s in sufficient numbers. Otherwise it will be difficult to find capable lecturers for our colleges, or to provide adequately for research." The system under which M.A. lecturers are provided mainly from Government colleges has proved inadequate, and the University have now under consideration a scheme for appointing a certain number of whole-time University lecturers. It is understood that they have already taken steps to appoint University lecturers in English, Sanskrit, History, Philosophy, Pure Mathematics and Economics. The Governor in Council considers that the importance of M.A. teaching in the University fully justified the allotment of the sum of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose from the grant now under consideration.

6. As regards the remaining balance of Rs. 12,000, the Syndicate have considered two alternative proposals—the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges and the foundation of another professorship. They are unanimously of opinion that an additional Inspector is not needed at present, and that no step should be taken in that direction until the scope of the proposed University at Dacca is definitely settled. It is added that, should a separate University be ultimately established for the new province of Bihar and Orissa, there would be no case whatever for the appointment of a second Inspector of Colleges. As the Government of India are aware, the present intention is that the Dacca University should be a teaching and residential University confined in its functions to the town of Dacca and the neighbourhood. It will therefore reduce the activities of the Calcutta University to a comparatively small extent, but the Governor in Council is prepared to accept the view of the Syndicate that no additional Inspector of Colleges should be appointed for the present. The question was considered by the late Governments of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the general conclusion arrived at was that while there are objections to the present system under which the inspection of Colleges is carried out partly by a whole time Inspector and partly by principals and professors of colleges, yet the inconvenience is not sufficiently great to justify the views of the University on this subject being set aside. There are moreover, considerable advantages in having inspections carried out by officers who are, themselves actively engaged in teaching, instead of leaving the matter to be dealt with entirely by officials whose sole duty it is to

inspect. For these reasons, the Governor in Council agrees with the Syndicate that no provision need be made at present for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Colleges.

7. The Syndicate's original proposal was that the sum of Rs. 12,000 remaining after the distribution of the recurring grant on the lines suggested above, should be devoted to the establishment of a professorship of Chemistry. They now, however, desire to modify this proposal in view of Mr. Palit's recent donation, which will provide for a chair of Physics as well as for a chair of Chemistry. The present proposal of the Syndicate is that this sum of Rs. 12,000 should be applied for the maintenance of the laboratory which the University is about to establish in connection with Mr. Palit's benefaction. The income of Mr. Palit's endowment will enable the University to maintain two chairs and will probably leave a very small margin. The maintenance of the laboratory, however, in its two Departments of Physics and Chemistry, will cost a considerable sum and the Governor in Council considers it reasonable that a contribution of Rs. 12,000 a year should be made from the Government grant for this purpose. This value of Mr. Palit's donation in property and money is estimated at seven lakhs. The University propose to supplement this by a grant of two and a half lakhs from their own funds, and it is appropriate, therefore, that Government should give further assistance for the same purpose.

8. Turning now to the question of the recurring grant of four lakhs, it will be seen that the University propose to apply three lakhs to the erection of new buildings to provide for examination halls and for the residence of 150 students of the University Law College. The balance of a lakh they desire to reserve for the provision of equipment, books and furniture for the University library. The Governor in Council had hoped that it would be possible, by means of this non-recurring grant, to acquire the fish-market which lies to the south-east of the University building, and which has long been regarded as an eyesore to a neighbourhood which has recently been enormously improved by the erection of magnificent buildings. His Excellency in Council would have been prepared to join with the University in this matter by allotting to the acquisition of part of the fish-market a portion of the grant, which it is intended, with the approval of the Government of India, to devote to the improvement of the Calcutta University Institute. But it has been ascertained that the University have already entered into a contract for the buildings required for examination halls and for the residence of students of the Law College, and that the work has already begun. It is explained that the provision of further accommodation for the holding of examinations is an absolute necessity, and that the Syndicate thought that they were justified in proceeding with this work, in view of the promise made in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Convocation held in March last, that the University would receive a grant of four lakhs for the provision of University buildings, libraries and equipment. It is understood that the buildings, which are now under erection, will cost at least three and a half lakhs.

4

*From the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Education Department.
to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education)
Department, No. 1251, dated Simla, the 18th September, 1912.*

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1188 T. G., dated the 31st July, 1912, regarding the utilisation of the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 which has been allotted to the Calcutta University.

2. The proposals made by the University and concurred in by the Government of Bengal are as follows :—

<i>Non-recurring.</i>	Rs.
Examination Halls and Law Hostel	3,00,000
Books and furniture for University Library	1,00,000
	<hr/> 4,00,000
<i>Recurring.</i>	
Professorship of Mental and Moral Science	12,000
Professorship of Higher Mathematics	12,000
Additional grant to University Law College	10,000
Two University Readers	4,000
University Lecturers	15,000
Maintenance of a laboratory in connexion with Mr. Palit's benefaction	12,000
	<hr/>
Total ...	65,000

3. The Government of India approve the schemes subject to the following modifications :—

(i) The two Professorships, the pay of which will be met from the Imperial grant may be designated the "George the Fifth Professorship of Mental and Moral Science" and the "Hardinge Professorship of Higher Mathematics" subject to the approval in the case of the former Professorship of His Majesty the King Emperor. The Government of India do not think it suitable to name a Professorship after His Imperial Majesty when the endowment is not of a permanent character, as in the case of the Professorship of Indian History and Antiquities. The appointment of the Professors and likewise of the University Readers will be subject to the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of the Regulations.

(ii) The arrangement for the entertainment at the cost of Rs. 15,000 per annum of University lecturers is to be regarded as experimental and will, if necessary, be revised after a period of two years. The appointment of the incumbents will be subject to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Regulations.

4. The necessary arrangements will be made for the assignment of the grants referred to in this Department's letter No. 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, and the money will appear each year in the Local

Government's Budget to be given out to the University with the approval of the Government of India for objects akin to those suggested in your letter under reply.

5. Finally, I am to say that the Government of India have heard with surprise that the University had already entered into a contract for the buildings required for examination halls and law hostels and that the work has already been begun. In the Government of India letter No. 745, dated the 29th March, 1912, proposals were invited and it was clearly indicated that they would be considered by the Government of India. The action of the University was accordingly irregular since the allotment of such grants to the University is always subject to the approval of the schemes by the Government of India."

5

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Joint Secretary Government of India, Education Department, through His Excellency the Rector, No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912.

"I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate to address the Government of India upon the question of a special grant for higher teaching in the University of Calcutta. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are deeply grateful to the Government of India for the liberal financial assistance they have already rendered to the University, but they believe that the recent developments in University work not only justify, but make it incumbent upon, them to put forward a claim for a further substantial grant for the next financial year.

2. The Government of India are no doubt aware that in the course of the six months, Mr. T. Palit, Bar-at-Law, has made to the University a princely gift of money and property of the aggregate value of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding a College of Science and for the general improvement of scientific and technical education. Under the terms of the deeds of gift, the University is bound to maintain from the income of the endowment, a Chair of Physics and a Chair of Chemistry and to institute a scholarship to be awarded to a distinguished graduate for the study of Science in a foreign country; the University is also bound to establish a laboratory for advanced teaching and research and to contribute towards this object at least two and a half lakhs of rupees out of its own funds. But this sum is quite inadequate for the establishment of a laboratory of the kind contemplated. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are anxious that the fullest advantage should be taken of this unique opportunity to establish a Residential College of Science in Calcutta

and it appears to them that if the necessary funds are available, the object can be speedily accomplished without any difficulty. The properties vested in the University by Mr. Palit include, among others, two fine plots of land, one of 12 bighas and the other of 25 bighas in area. On the bigger plot there are two splendid three-storied houses, recently built, which are admirably suited to accommodate 200 students. If, therefore, adequate funds were forthcoming to erect and equip the requisite laboratories and Professors' quarters on this plot, a Residential College could be set up in working order in the course of a year. The estimated cost of the project amounts to 15 lakhs of Rupees, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate do not hesitate to ask the Government of India for a grant to the University of this sum. The gift of Mr. Palit is absolutely unique in the history of University education in this country, and they feel sure that the Government of India will be glad to supplement it by an at least equal amount to enable the University to carry out the scheme in its entirety, especially, in view of the fact that the University has already agreed to contribute 2½ lakhs out of its own very limited savings. I am desired to add that a sympathetic and generous attitude on the part of the Government of India towards the object which Mr. Palit had at heart, cannot fail greatly to influence public sentiment and may not improbably induce other wealthy gentlemen to found similar endowments for the encouragement of higher teaching.

3. The second subject to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw the attention of the Government of India is the acquisition of the Fish Market situated to the south of the Senate House and east of the new University buildings. This site is urgently needed for further extension of University buildings. There can also be no doubt that from a sanitary point of view the market ought not to be tolerated in its present place immediately to the north of the Medical College Hospital and to the east of the hostels for medical students and University Law students. The purpose for which the property is required by the University may be briefly indicated. The University has now definitely undertaken post-graduate teaching, and there can be little doubt that advanced teaching for M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees—for which the time is fully ripe—must be concentrated in Calcutta, so far, at any rate, as Western Bengal is concerned. The standard prescribed by the Regulations for the degrees of Master and Doctor is so high that adequate instruction in this respect cannot be expected to be imparted by private Colleges, possibly not even by isolated Government Colleges, which have to bear the burden of undergraduate teaching. Besides, the difficulty of securing the services of competent teachers for advanced instruction has been found to be so great that M.A. and M.Sc. instruction in several centres is beyond the range of practical politics. Even in Calcutta, the Presidency College with an exceptionally strong teaching staff and up-to-date equipments, is able to provide for the post-graduate teaching of no more than a very limited number of students in selected groups out of six subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the arrangements made by the University for post-graduate study have met with striking success. At the present moment, there are over 500 students attending systematic

appointed and paid by the University; and there is reason to believe that their number will substantially increase next session. If this large body of post-graduate students is to be properly educated and kept under discipline, the question of lecture rooms, seminars and hostel accommodation at once urges itself upon our attention. If the site now occupied by the market were acquired for the University and a substantial grant made for the further extension of the University buildings, the need for which is already keenly felt, the question of teaching and residence of post-graduate students would in a great measure be solved. It has been estimated that the acquisition of the market would cost 8 lakhs of rupees and another 7 lakhs would be required for the proposed buildings. I am directed to point out that proposals for the acquisition of the market have from time to time been discussed for several years past; meanwhile the value of the property has rapidly increased, and further delay would mean further rise in value and payment of a heavier sum as compensation to the owner. Immediate acquisition would, therefore, prove to be ultimately economical since the fish market must be acquired sooner or later for educational purposes, situated as it is in the heart of a locality studded on all sides with handsome educational buildings.

4. The third point to which I am directed to invite your attention, is the completion of the University Law College Hostel buildings towards the erection of which the Government of India have generously made a grant of 3 lakhs of rupees (the land having been acquired by the University for a lakh and a half out of its own funds). The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would ask for a grant of one lakh for furniture, fittings and appliances for the 165 students who will be in residence from June next, as well as for the extra cost of construction of the building. The actual cost of the building has exceeded the estimate, as the apparently solid ground turned out to be in part a filled up tank, and the foundations had to be laid very much deeper and wider than the Engineers and the Government Architect had anticipated.

5. The fourth point to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw the attention of the Government is the University Library. The one lakh contributed by the Government of India for the current year has been of great assistance to the University; but at least another lakh would be needed to bring the Library up to the requirements of Post-Graduate students and University Professors and Lecturers. The libraries in Calcutta are singularly lacking in modern books, periodicals and transactions of learned societies absolutely essential for advanced study and research work. The want in this respect could be met to a considerable extent if another lakh was granted next financial year.

6. The last subject to which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to draw your attention is the foundation of at least three more Professorships. Provision has either been made or is about to be made for seven Chairs in the University as follows:—

- (1) Professorship of Law founded by Prasannakumar Tagore.
- (2) Professorship of Economics founded by the Government of India at the time of the Jubilee celebrations.
- (3) and (4) Professorships of Higher Mathematics and of Mental and Moral Philosophy founded by the Government of India on the occasion of the Imperial visit.

- (5) Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation founded by the University on the occasion of the Imperial visit.
 (6) and (7) Professorships of Chemistry and Physics founded by Mr. Palit.

The three Chairs for which the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate now apply, should in their opinion, be devoted to Applied Mathematics, Modern History and Comparative Philology. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that there is pressing need for higher teaching in these branches of knowledge and that if adequate provision is made, there will be no lack of students to avail themselves of the benefits of such teaching. Each of the Chairs would require a recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 a year.

To summarise: The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate apply for financial aid to the following extent:—

Non-recurring Grant.

	Rs.
(1) For the Residential College of Science supplementing the gift of Mr. Palit	15 lakhs.
(2) (a) For the acquisition of the Fish Market	8 "
(b) For the erection of a hostel for Post-Graduate Students and for additional lecture rooms and seminars for advanced work and research	7 "
(3) For the completion and equipment of the University Law College Hostel Building	1 lakh.
(4) For the University Library	1 "
TOTAL	32 lakhs.

Recurring Grant.

	Rs.
(1) Professorship of Applied Mathematics	15,000
(2) Professorship of Modern History	15,000
(3) Professorship of Comparative Philology	15,000
TOTAL	45,000

In conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to urge that this University is entitled to special consideration by reason of the determined and sustained effort it has hitherto successfully made to carry out loyally the reforms contemplated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904. Comparisons are obviously undesirable; but it cannot be disputed that this University has achieved a high measure of success in its endeavour to undertake and promote higher teaching, and the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate venture to express the hope that the Government of India will not be reluctant to place adequate funds at their disposal to continue and put on a wide and sound basis the work already begun. The Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate finally desire me to assure the Government of India that should the funds be available, they would be able to bring the scheme into full realisation in less than two years. Should the whole of the non-recurring grant of 32 lakhs for which application is now made not be

available during the next financial year, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will be ready to initiate the scheme if one-half is granted during the year 1913-14 and the other half during the year 1914-15."

6

From the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Education Department to the Registrar, Calcutta University Through His Excellency the Rector, No. 75C.D., dated the 14th January, 1913.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912, regarding proposals for a non-recurring grant of Rupees 32 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 for the Calcutta University. The Government of India are not yet aware what grants, if any, they will be able to assign for education during the ensuing financial year. But I am to say that the requests of the Calcutta University will receive consideration in conjunction with the claims of other Universities and of other branches of education.

7

From the Officiating Registrar, Calcutta University to the Joint-Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. I.G.1, dated the 4th October, 1913.

I am directed by the Syndicate to refer to correspondence resting with your letter No. 75 C.D., dated the 14th January, 1913, in reply to our letter No. 3624, dated the 30th December, 1912, and to address the Government of India upon the question of a further grant for higher teaching in this University. The Syndicate have been informed that during the current year the Government of India have been pleased to make a grant of 8 lakhs of rupees for the acquisition of what is known as the

Fish Market Site. The Syndicate are deeply grateful to the Government of India for liberal financial assistance they have hitherto rendered to the University and are encouraged thereby to apply for a further substantial grant to enable them to carry out fully the recent development in University work.

In our letter, dated the 30th December, 1912, the first place was assigned to the scheme for the establishment of a University College of Science for the promotion of higher teaching in different branches of Physical and Natural Science. The Syndicate pointed out that in furtherance of this object Sir Taraknath Palit had made a gift of money and land to the extent of 15 lakhs of rupees and that the University had undertaken to supplement this unique gift by a contribution of two and a half lakhs from its limited Reserve Fund. The Syndicate entertained the hope that under these circumstances the Government of India might suitably supplement and thereby accord recognition to this princely gift, but they were disappointed to find that money was not available for this purpose. Since then Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has made a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees for the foundation of Professorships and Studentships in connection with the proposed University College of Science. The Syndicate venture to urge upon the Government of India that a claim has now been fully established for a generous contribution from the State in furtherance of the University College of Science. They further desire me to point out that the foundation of a University College of Science for Post-Graduate Studies and Research is one of the foremost needs of the University. There is only one College, namely, the Presidency College, which is affiliated in Physics and Chemistry up to the Standard of the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, but it must be noted that the Presidency College, in spite of its new Laboratories, has very limited accommodation for Post-Graduate students and is not able to take in more than 10 students in Chemistry and 18 students in Physics every year. Apart, therefore, from the obvious importance of increased facilities for the Scientific training of qualified students in this country, it is plain that there does not exist in this University adequate provision for the training of the numerous lecturers and demonstrators required for the efficient management of the Colleges affiliated in scientific subjects. In our letter of the 30th December, 1912, it was stated that the estimated cost of the project for the establishment of a University College of Science was 15 lakhs of rupees; the Syndicate have carefully reconsidered the matter and have come to the conclusion that a smaller sum would not be sufficient to secure that efficiency for the institution, which must, for obvious reasons be its principal characteristic. The laboratory building, of which the plans are ready, will cost at least 5 lakhs of rupees: the Hostel which is proposed to be attached to it, will cost not less than 2 lakhs of rupees; the equipment will, on the most moderate estimate, cost 5 lakhs of rupees; a suitable scientific library cannot be created for less than 2 lakhs of rupees, if complete sets of important periodicals and publications of learned societies have to be brought together, while at least 1 lakh will be required for additional land. It is not suggested that the whole of this money, if available, may be utilised in the course of twelve months, but it is eminently desirable that an idea should be formed of the minimum requirements of the entire scheme which it may take two or possibly three years to complete.

The second point to which I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India is the development of Post-Graduate teaching apart from Science, in this University. A statement on this subject was made before the Senate by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor on the 27th September last and a copy thereof is annexed to this letter. The most urgent need of the University in this respect is the further extension of the University Buildings. For this purpose, the Fish Market Site may be suitably utilised. The Syndicate have taken up the matter in earnest and plans have already been prepared for extension of the University Buildings which, when completed, will give ample accommodation for the classes held by the University Professors and Lecturers and will enable the University to assign to individual Professors, rooms suitably fitted up for study and research. There will also be space for further and much needed extension of the University Library and finally, arrangements will be made for the residence of 200 Post-Graduate students on the premises. The cost of the building is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees. The Syndicate would further suggest that land should be acquired in the neighbourhood of the Senate House for play-ground for University Students as well as the Students of the University Law College specially those resident in the Hardinge Hostel; and there is no reason why such play-ground should not also be used by the members of the Calcutta University Institute. For this purpose a sum of 4 lakhs may be required, and it may be mentioned that suitable land may, without difficulty, be acquired towards the East of the College Square. The Syndicate would also ask that a sum of 2 lakhs may be granted for further additions to the University Library, to which access is now sought by a large number of Post-Graduate students.

The last point to which I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India is the question of a substantial increase of the recurring grant to the University; the Syndicate gratefully acknowledge, that the present grant is handsome, but they desire me to represent that it has proved inadequate for the rapidly growing needs of higher teaching and research in the University. The annual recurring grant at present stands as follows :—

			Rs.
Inspection of Colleges	...	...	25,000
Travelling Expenses of Fellows	...	...	5,000
University Law College	...	...	{ 20,000
			{ 10,000
Hardinge Professor of Mathematics	...	...	12,000
King George V Professor of Philosophy	...	...	12,000
Sir Taraknath Palit Laboratory	...	...	12,000
University Readers	...	...	4,000
Post-Graduate Teaching	...	...	15,000

The *additional* annual grant which the Syndicate consider essential, is as follows :—

			Rs.
Post-Graduate Teaching	...	...	50,000
Sir Taraknath Palit Laboratory	...	...	36,000
University Readers	...	...	20,000

University Librarian	6,000
Secretary to the Governing Body for Post-Graduate Teaching.	6,000
Professor of Modern History	12,000
Professor of Mahomedan (Mediæval) Indian History ...	12,000
Professor of Astronomy	12,000
Professor of Botany	12,000
Professor of Zoology	12,000
Professor of Jurisprudence	12,000

With regard to each of these claims, brief explanations may be submitted. The number of Post-Graduate students has increased to such an extent that our Lecturers must be increased in number, and if their services are to be continuously retained, (which indeed is a condition absolutely essential for the successful working of our scheme of higher teaching), they must be better paid and better prospects should be held out to them. It is obvious that the recurring expenditure for the Laboratory in connection with the University College of Science which will be used exclusively for Post-Graduate studies and research, will, even at the most moderate estimate, considerably exceed Rs. 1,000 a month (the amount of the present grant) and an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 a month cannot be deemed by any means too liberal, when it is remembered that there will be at least six University Professors at work with research students under them. For University Readers, the University requires considerably more than the sum at present allotted (Rs. 4,000 a year). Experience has shown that scholars and investigators of the first rank cannot be induced to come out and stay for even a limited period to deliver a special course of lectures, for any sum less than £300 to £400, and, in one case, the University had to pay as much as £600 besides travelling expenses. The additional sum of Rs. 20,000 now asked for will enable the University to secure the services of 3 or 4 distinguished Readers every year as also to arrange for the publication of their lectures. The University also requires the services of a competent wholtime Librarian to look after and catalogue our increasing collection of books. We also require the services of a competent Professor to look after the arrangements for the Post-Graduate Teaching of more than a thousand students. Finally, the University requires 6 additional Chairs, one for each of the following subjects in which there is considerable demand for higher teaching: Modern History, Indian History (Mahomedan Period), Jurisprudence, Astronomy, Botany and Zoology. The Syndicate ask me to submit that this portion of their proposals has strong claims to sympathetic consideration by the Government of India. They desire me to point out that of the 14 Chairs in the University, 3 have been founded by the Government of India, 4 are maintained by the University, while 7 have been established by private munificence, as will appear from the following list:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Minto Professor of Economics.
2. Hardinge Professor of Mathematics.
3. King George V Professor of Philosophy

UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

1. Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
2. Professor of Comparative Philology.
3. Professor of English.
4. A Second Professor of English.

PRASANNAKUMAR TAGORE.

1. Professor of Law.

SIR TARAKNATH PALIT.

1. Professor of Physics.
2. Professor of Chemistry.

DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

1. Professor of Applied Mathematics.
2. Professor of Physics.
3. Professor of Chemistry.
4. Professor of Botany.

In conclusion, the Syndicate desire me to emphasise what was stated in the concluding paragraph of our letter, dated the 30th December, 1912, namely, that this University is entitled to special consideration by reason of the determined and sustained efforts successfully made to carry out loyally the reforms contemplated by the Indian Universities Act of 1904 and they venture to repeat the hope previously expressed that the Government of India will not be reluctant to place adequate funds at their disposal to enable them to develop the important work already begun and to place it on a permanent basis.

 8

From the Joint-Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, dated the 27th November, 1913.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your demi-official letter, dated the 16th October, 1913, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Calcutta University regarding the question of a further grant for higher teaching, and to say that the Imperial Funds available for education this year have already been allotted.

9

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Joint-Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, dated the 4th December, 1913.

In acknowledging your D.O. letter, dated the 27th November, 1913, stating that the Imperial Funds available for education this year have already been allotted, I desire to say that the Syndicate had no intention to ask for a grant to be given to the Calcutta University out of the funds available during the present financial year. My letter, No. I.G.I., dated the 4th October, 1913, was written to indicate to the Government of India the wants and aspirations of the Calcutta University and to approach the Government of India with the request to aid the Calcutta University by placing adequate funds at its disposal to enable it to develop its educational work and place it on a permanent basis. This request was forwarded at the commencement of October so as to enable the Government of India to take it into consideration when framing its budget estimates for the year 1914 to 1915. It may, of course, not be possible to grant the whole amount all in one year; what the University asks is that the Government of India may be good enough to take the case into favourable consideration and to assist the University in attaining the high aims which it has placed before itself within a reasonable period of time.

10

From the Joint-Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. D.O. 673 Edn., dated the 23rd December, 1913.

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated the 4th December, 1913, I am desired to say that my demi-official letter No. 636, dated the 27th November, 1913, was merely intended to make clear to the University that no immediate allocation of funds was to be expected.

2. When funds are available, the request of the University for further grants for higher teaching will be considered in conjunction with other demands.

11

A

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. 4892, dated the 1st December, 1914.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 4364, dated the 11th November, 1914, dealing with the financial difficulties of the University under the heading of Capital Expenditure, I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, to approach you with a request relating to another unexpected class of difficulties which have arisen as a consequence of the present war. Before the construction of the University College of Science Building was commenced, the University set aside the sum of three lacs of rupees in Government Securities with the intention of selling out the latter by instalments, as payments to be made to the Contractors fell due. Securities to the amount of one lac of rupees were sold at the current rate before the outbreak of the war; this amount has been expended, and the University has now placed before it the alternative either of selling out at a great loss or of borrowing money at the present high rate of interest. In the one case the loss will probably amount to at least Rs. 16,000, whilst in the other case it will not be less than Rs. 12,000. At the market value which the securities had at the time at which they were set aside for the purposes of the College of Science, the amount was just sufficient to provide for the completion of the building; but if the University has to sell out under the present highly unfavourable conditions, it will not be possible to complete the building with the means at the disposal of the University. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate hope that, under the circumstances, the Government of India will see its way to lending to the University an amount equivalent to the value which the securities had before the outbreak of the war (and which they are sure to regain some time after the termination of the war) or such other sum as the Government may think fit either without interest or at a lower rate of interest than that which rules at present in the market, the securities being placed in the hands of the Government of India. Will you, therefore, be so good as to place the case before the Government of India for early and favourable consideration.

B

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, No. 4364, dated the 11th November, 1914.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1274, dated the 17th August, 1914, in which you intimate to the University that the Government of

India, at this period of the financial year, are not in a position to provide a large sum for a single object. (Namely a grant of 2½ lacs to meet the deficit in the cost of the Hardinge Hostel, etc.)

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are disappointed to learn that their application for financial assistance has to stand over on the ground that the grants at the disposal of the Government of India for educational purposes during the current year are not now sufficiently large to enable them to sanction a large amount for a single project. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor brought to your notice the financial difficulties of the University owing to the Hardinge Hostel deficits and other expenditure early in the year and fully explained that without substantial help it would be impossible to carry on the work of the University and that owing to want of funds efficiency would suffer.

If the Government, for financial reasons, finds it difficult to pay the whole of the 2½ lacs during the present financial year, it would be a great and real help to receive some portion of the amount this year, and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate entertain the hope that the rest of their application will be taken into favourable consideration when the grants for the next financial year, 1915-16, come to be distributed. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would not, at this critical juncture, press the whole of their claim on the attention of the Government; but it is their duty to inform the Government that without substantial help the work of the University will seriously suffer.

There are two points in your letter to which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire me to invite attention.

The concluding sentence of your letter is in these terms :—

“ Apart from recurring grants the Government of India have in the past two and a half years made capital grants to the University aggregating twelve lacs.”

The correspondence with your Government during the period mentioned has been carefully scrutinised, and our accounts for the same period have been also examined. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have not, however, been able to trace the grant of twelve lacs mentioned in your letter. They find that during this period the Government of India made a capital grant of four lacs of rupees, namely, three lacs for the construction of the Hardinge Hostel and one lac for the University Library and its equipment. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have heard that the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal money for the acquisition of the Fish Market. This sum, unlike the grant of four lacs just mentioned, has not however, been placed at the disposal of the University. The market still continues to flourish in its notoriously insanitary condition by the side of the Hardinge Hostel, where more than one hundred and fifty students of the University Law College are in residence and often suffer in health owing to the insanitary surroundings. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate direct me to point out that if this money had been placed at the disposal of the University the University might have obtained a substantial income from the fund, till the acquisition of the market was completed and also applied for University purposes any surplus that might remain. And till the site is built upon, the income of the market

might be available for University purposes which would considerably relieve the situation.

The second point to which I am directed to draw your attention is that, as appears from your letter, the whole of the grants made by the Government of India for Hostels in Calcutta have already been used. The Colleges have been recently inspected and the Syndicate cannot find anything in the reports of the inspectors to show that these Colleges have been furnished with Hostels erected at the expense of the Government. What is possibly intended to be conveyed by your letter is that plans have been matured to provide the Calcutta Colleges with Hostels, which, when carried out, will exhaust the grant made by the Government of India. On this point the University, however, has no official information.

There is one observation in the second paragraph of your letter to which I am directed finally to make a brief reference. It appears to have been assumed that as the University was able to meet the cost of acquisition of land for the Hardinge Hostel from the Fee Fund savings, the University should meet the deficit in cost of construction from the fees which it is supposed are still as good a source of income to the University as before. It has been overlooked that although the fees are still a source of income, the daily growing current expenses of the University have all to be met from fees. At present there is practically no surplus, and it will probably be impossible to show a surplus at the end of the present financial year. The money which the University has hitherto spent in the erection of buildings has been met from the Reserve Fund, which represents the savings of the last twenty five years. These twenty five years' savings have been practically exhausted ; and as the expenses are daily increasing the fees cannot possibly be sufficient to meet current expenses and pay past deficits as well.

Unless therefore substantial Government help be early received, there will be permanent financial strain, which will seriously hamper University work.

Curtailement of expenditure is going on all round ; rigid economy is being practised on all sides, and the Syndicate has appointed a Sub-Committee to go fully into the question of University accounts and finance. In this state of things the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate venture again to claim sympathetic consideration from the Government of India.

From the Joint-Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915.

"I am directed to refer to your letter No. 4892, dated the 1st December, 1914, in which it is represented that the University of Calcutta

set aside the sum of three lakhs of rupees in Government securities for the purpose of the building of the University College of Science, that one lakh of rupees was sold out before the commencement of the war and that the sale at present prices of the remaining two lakhs would entail upon the University a loss of Rs. 16,000; and it is requested that the Government of India will lend the University a sum equivalent to the value which the securities had before the outbreak of the war or some other sum either without interest or at a rate of interest lower than the ordinary and receive in exchange the securities.

2. I am to say that the Government of India would prefer to defer their reply pending the receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter No. 364, dated the 11th November, 1914, regarding the financial position of the University. Further, the Government of India have received no definite proposals regarding this College of Science, which, they understand, is a portion of the scheme of the University for the development of M.A., M.Sc., and Post-Graduate instruction. They feel themselves unable to consider this or any other request regarding these matters unless they receive a clear statement of the general policy of the University in this respect and of the proposed College of Science in particular. The Government of India hope the University will be able to report on the whole subject at an early date."

13

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. 8457, dated the 13th March, 1915.

In my letter, I.G.I., dated the 4th October, 1913, the Government of India was asked for substantial aid for the purposes of the University College of Science. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are glad that, during his short stay at Calcutta, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler was able to visit the site of the new Science College and to note the progress of the building work. The Syndicate, after having set apart three lakhs of Rupees for building purposes in fulfilment of the terms of Sir Taraknath Palit's Trust Deed out of the reserve fund accumulated in the course of a number of years, find themselves in the difficult position of having no funds at their disposal for the furniture and the fittings of the new laboratories nor for the provision of the necessary apparatus and a scientific library sufficiently well stocked with books and periodicals for effectively carrying on research work in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Applied Mathematics.

From the very inception of the Science College Scheme the provision of a Hostel for the students of the Science College and of residential

quarters of the Professors has formed an essential part of the Scheme. Research work on scientific subjects cannot be tied down to fixed hours ; for it is often impossible to interrupt experiments or observations at times fixed in advance by a rigid routine, and it is often found necessary to continue experiments till late in the evening. The work can therefore be carried on efficiently only if the residential quarters of Professors and students are in close vicinity of Laboratories and Libraries.

As the number of students working in the University College of Science will be limited, it becomes possible to create a residential College complete in itself and to demonstrate to its fullest extent the wholesome influence exerted on the life and work of advanced students by intimate association with their Professors. This scheme is all the more easy of execution as besides some land available for building purposes to the west of the laboratory building, there is a plot of vacant land to the south-west of the premises, pointed out by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to Sir Harcourt Butler, which may still be acquired at a comparatively low cost, if required at an early date. Considering the great interest which His Excellency the Chancellor and His Excellency the Rector take in the development of true University life, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly trust that your Government will kindly assist the University with a grant sufficient to make the College of Science a success in every respect. If in view of the present financial difficulties the whole of the grant of twelve lakhs of rupees be not available, a substantial grant will relieve the present situation and will make further progress of the work possible. The buildings are sufficiently advanced to allow admission of students from the beginning of the next session provided the fittings are taken in hand immediately. And if a portion of the Hostel grants be made over to the College, acquisition of the land to the south-west may be possible at a comparatively low rate, whilst a delay in the acquisition of the land is sure to induce higher rates to be demanded in the near future.

The Syndicate must leave the present extent of the grant to the Government, but the Syndicate hope that a favourable decision will be communicated to them at an early date, so that the question of fittings and furniture may be taken up without delay.

From the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915.

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 8457, dated the 13th March, 1915, in which it is asked that a grant of 12 lakhs or less be made to the

University in aid of the College of Science, and that a portion of the recent hostel grant of 10 lakhs be utilised for acquisition of a site to the south-west of it.

2. The Government of India have now received the views of His Excellency the Rector regarding this proposal. I am to invite attention to paragraph 2 of this Department letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915. The Government of India lay particular stress upon the necessity of receiving a clear statement of the general policy of the University in respect of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching, the more so as that policy (so far as the Government of India have been able to understand it) appears to have been developed without due co-operation with affiliated colleges, in a manner not entirely contemplated by the University regulations and in disagreement with the most recent opinions of high authorities on University teaching.

3. As regards the College of Science, the information before the Government of India is particularly meagre. They were not consulted before the terms of the bequests were settled or again before the building was commenced. It would be unusual for Government to allot money for a particular scheme regarding the details and even the general intention of which they are ignorant. Before the present request can even be considered, the Government of India would require a full exposition of the scheme in general, of the nature and scope of the teaching to be provided, the staff and establishment to be appointed, the accommodation required for students and professors and other similar details; a statement of the steps already taken towards the establishment of the College and the cost of such steps; and finally a full financial statement showing in detail the cost, capital and recurring, which the establishment of the College is estimated to involve and the assets available, whether in the shape of endowments, existing grants from Government, or the resources of the University.

4. The Government of India are unable to take into consideration the present request for a grant unless they are provided with information on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraph. But in order that any misunderstanding regarding this point may be avoided I am to say at once that quite apart from the existing difficulties of the financial position the attitude of the Government of India towards the scheme of the University College of Science will necessarily be based upon the conclusions arrived at in other and wider matters than the nature of the scheme immediately under consideration. Among these matters may be mentioned the following:

(i) As has already been pointed out on various occasions, the Government of India await the report of the Sub-Committee which it is understood is at present investigating the finances of the University.

(ii) The proposed College of Science will apparently form a portion of the general scheme of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching referred to in paragraph 2 above and will also undertake research work. As there stated, the Government of India before proceeding further desire a clear statement of policy and will have to take that policy into very careful consideration. The desirability of centralising instruction of this type, the methods of imparting it, the participation of the larger colleges in higher work and the conditions under which the proposed College of Science and other

University classes should receive affiliation are among the matters which will have to be decided under this head.

(iii) Finally should the scheme be found acceptable and should the matters treated of in this paragraph be satisfactorily elucidated the Government of India nevertheless feel it incumbent upon them to remind the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that their treatment of the Calcutta University since the passing of the Universities Act of 1904 has been particularly generous, that the grants allotted to it have been considerably in excess of those allotted to other Universities and that in view of other and urgent claims the Government of India feel it incumbent upon them not merely to examine with particular care the merits of any new proposal but also to consider any scheme however deserving along with other schemes which are supported from other quarters.

5. It is hoped that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will fully realise the position of responsibility in which the Government of India feel themselves to stand both in respect of the examination of schemes for the instruction of students reading the courses of the Calcutta University, regarding which special duties are laid upon the Government of India by the Universities Act of 1904, as also in respect of the exercise of due economy in the allotment of public money when so many urgent claims have to be satisfied.

6. With reference to the concluding portion of the penultimate paragraph of your letter, I am to say that the grant of 10 lakhs recently announced for undergraduate students of affiliated colleges in Calcutta was made for a special purpose and the Government of India are not prepared to see any portion of it diverted to other purposes."

15

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. 12116, dated the 26th June, 1915.

With reference to your letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, to address you regarding the general policy of the University in respect of the University College of Science.

The scope of the University College of Science will be—

(1) to provide facilities for research work in Applied Mathematics, Physics, Inorganic, Organic and Physical Chemistry—Pure as well as Applied—, Botany, and as soon as ways and means can be found, in Zoology and other branches of Natural Science;

(2) to prepare a limited number of students for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in the branches of Science enumerated above.

As regards research, the University College of Science will provide facilities not only to Professors and regular students, but also to persons not directly connected with the College who desire to carry on research work after or before the ordinary day's work or during vacations, privilege or study leave; and the duty of the Professors will be not only to engage in research work on their own account, but to guide and supervise the work of students who are preparing theses on scientific subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, the Doctorate or various studentships.

It may not be superfluous to point out in this connection that there are numerous scientific problems outstanding, especially problems connected with conditions obtaining in tropical and sub-tropical countries, some of them of great practical importance and which may well engage the attention of workers in the college.

As regards Botany especially, many of the ecological, mutational, and plant-physiological problems can be most advantageously worked out in the Tropics, as is shown by the results of the highly useful and successful work done in these directions in the Botanical Gardens of Peradeniya and Buitenyorg, and it is a cause for regret that comparatively little of this class of work has been done in India in general and in Bengal in particular. Although a large amount of work of a very high order of excellence has been done in Bengal and other parts of India in connection with the systematic Botany of the Phanerogams and the Higher Cryptogams and valuable additions have been made to our knowledge of members of the class of fungi, especially of such as are noxious to crops, an immense field of work lies yet open to botanists who are ready to devote themselves to a systematic study of the Lower Indigenous Cryptogams. It is hoped that effective steps will be taken in this direction after the return from Europe of Mr. Agharkar, the Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Botany; for one of his tasks will be to found an indigenous school of cryptogamic botanists who will not only devote themselves to filling out the gaps existing at present in Indian systematic botany, but whose work will also be of great practical value, considering the important bearing which a study of the Lower Cryptogams has on agricultural and industrial problems.

With regard to Chemistry, the school of young and enthusiastic chemists founded by the efforts and example of Dr. P. C. Ray will find an extended field of work in the University College of Science; for not only is the number of problems of purely theoretical interest increasing with every advance of this branch of science, but a large field for important and practically useful work lies open to workers in the provinces of specifically Indian mineral, agricultural, and biological chemistry; in the latter case, a large number of highly important problems are presented by the chemistry of proteids, and Indian alkaloids and glucosides.

The Professors appointed to the Chairs of Physics and of Applied Mathematics have done and are continuing to do valuable research work and the latter has already gathered round him a small group of young enthusiastic workers.

At some future date provision will have to be made in the University College of Science for research in a branch of natural science which up to the present has not been taken up in the Science Colleges of Bengal, except

the Medical College,—namely, Zoology. A large amount of zoological research work has been done by the scientists of the Indian Museum and by others not directly connected with education; but numerous gaps remain to be filled up in Indian systematic zoology, more especially as concerns certain classes of Invertebrates. Moreover, a large number of problems,—ecological, anatomical, and mutational—, many of them specifically Indian, are waiting for workers and suitably furnished laboratories.

As regards M.A. and M.Sc. teaching, it may be pointed out that the existing colleges which are affiliated up to those standards in Chemistry and Physics, have either not been able to provide accommodation for all the students seeking admission or have been unable to supply sufficient means for Post-Graduate teaching in these subjects. The Presidency College (which has only B.Sc. affiliation in Botany and not I.Sc.) has not yet sought affiliation to the M.Sc. standard in Botany, and even if it does so and obtains affiliation in the subject, it is not likely to obtain sanction to employ a staff numerous enough to teach all the branches of a large and growing science equally effectively. It is here where collaboration with the University College of Science will be most fruitful of results. Arrangements can easily be made for students to work for part of their course in the Presidency College and for the remaining part in the College of Science, thus rendering it possible for the professors in both the institutions to specialise in certain branches of their subject, a condition which, however desirable, would be impossible to obtain, if each institution had to depend entirely on its own teaching resources. The present arrangements for teaching of Botany and Geology through University Lecturers is admittedly defective, and it is a matter of constant complaint that students get inadequate assistance for the M.A. and M.Sc. courses, a complaint reflected in the results of the corresponding Examinations.

Even in regard to the college that has affiliation in science subjects up to the M.A. or M.Sc. standard, the accommodation is, on the whole, inadequate. The Presidency College, in spite of its recent additions, has room only for a total of 31 students in Chemistry and 36 students in Physics, the number of admissions to the 5th-year classes being restricted to 13 and 18 respectively. This is inadequate to meet the growing demand for higher teaching in science. An incident at the beginning of the current academical session may be mentioned in illustration. Several graduates of the Scottish Churches College, who had taken High Honours at the B.Sc. Examination, could not get admission into the Presidency College, where preference had to be given to men who had taken either pass or low honours from that college. Great disappointment was felt and expressed, and the Syndicate was powerless in the matter. Moreover, the Presidency College makes provision for comparatively small sections of the courses prescribed. There are important alternative groups for which no provision has been or can be made.

A short history of what has been done up to the present time in connection with the University College of Science will be of interest. Sir Taraknath Palit founded two Professorships, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics, and stipulated that, if the income of the endowed properties should exceed the amount required for the maintenance and up-keep of the two professorships, the surplus income may be applied to the payment of Scholarships or stipends to such advanced students for the Degrees

of Master of Science or Doctor of Science as may receive training or carry out research under the Professors.

The Trust Deed also stipulates that the sum of one lakh of rupees be set apart when realised out of the Trust Estate and that the net income be applied in maintaining scholarships for advanced students in Science to carry on research outside India.

On the 8th August, 1913, Sir Rashbehary Ghose placed at the disposal of the University a sum of 10 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding four Professorships one each for the following subjects :—

Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Botany with special reference to Agriculture, the duties of the Professors to be (a) to carry on original research in his special subject, and (b) to guide and stimulate research by advanced students. The donor also directed that eight studentships be founded to be awarded annually to distinguished graduates who have taken the Degree of Master in the Faculty of Arts or Science, the students to carry on investigations under the guidance of their respective professors and to assist them in the work of original research, with the additional condition that they may not, as long as they hold the studentship, engage in the study of any branch of professional knowledge.

The donor further directed that any balance, which may remain after the payment of salaries and studentships, may be applied to the equipment and maintenance of the Laboratories and Museums.

The details of the terms of Sir Taraknath Palit Trust are set out in his two Trust Deeds, a printed copy of which is herewith enclosed. The terms of Sir Rashbehary Ghose's Trust will appear from his letter, dated the 8th August, 1913, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The Senate accepted Sir Taraknath Palit's Trust at its meetings on the 22nd June, 1912 and the 30th November, 1913, and Sir Rashbehari Ghose's Trust at its meeting dated the 16th August, 1913. The terms of such acceptance will appear from the Minutes of the Senate of those dates, copies of which are herewith enclosed for easy reference.

In pursuance of one of the Trusts of Sir Taraknath Palit, contained in Deed, dated 17th June, 1912, Clause (c) the Senate at its meeting on the 22nd June, 1912, set apart G. P. Notes of the nominal value of three lacs for giving effect to such Trust. The building is being erected out of the sale-proceeds of these Government securities. On account of increase in price of building materials as also necessary changes in the plans, it is apprehended that another lac of rupees will be required for completing the buildings. A copy of the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 22nd June, 1912, is herewith enclosed for ready reference.

The following appointments to the Palit Professorships were made at a meeting of the Senate on the 30th January, 1914, (a copy of the Minutes of which meeting is enclosed) :—

Dr. Praphullachandra Ray, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.C.S.

Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A.

The following duties have been assigned to each of the Professors :—

(1) To devote himself to original research, in the subject in which he has been appointed, with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge.

() To stimulate and guide research by advanced students in his special subject in the University College of Science and generally to assist such students in Post-Graduate study and research.

(3) To superintend the formation and maintenance of the Laboratory of the College of Science in his own subject.

The conditions on which the Professors have been appointed are as follows :—

(1) (a) The salary of the Sir Taraknath Palit Professor of Chemistry be Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 a month by annual increment of Rs. 50.

(b) The salary of the Sir Taraknath Palit Professor of Physics be Rs. 800 a month rising to Rs. 1,000 a month by annual increment of Rs. 50.

(2) Each Professor shall be a whole-time officer of the University College of Science and shall not, without the special sanction of the Governing Body and of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(3) The appointment of each Professor shall be permanent, and no Professor shall be liable to loss of or removal from office or to reduction of the emolument attached thereto on any ground whatsoever, however, to the following provisos :—

(a) A Professor shall vacate his office upon completion of sixtieth year of his age, unless, upon the recommendation of the Governing Body, the Senate is satisfied that his service should, in the interests of research, be still retained by the University, and, in such event, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Governing Body, sanction his retention for such period as may be determined.

(b) A Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time, upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the Governing Body.

(c) A Professor, on retirement on the ground of either attainment of age or of proved ill-health, will be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year's tenure of appointment, but such gratuity shall in no case exceed a maximum limit of eighteen months' salary.

(d) A Professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Governing Body after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that at such enquiry the professor concerned shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(e) Every Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of the regular academic vacations. In the event of a professor requiring leave on account of duly certified ill-health or on urgent private affairs, in addition to the period of the regular academic vacations, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Governing Body, grant leave on conditions analogous to those prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations for officers in the Indian Educational Service.

At the same meeting of the Senate the following Professors were appointed to the Rashbehary Ghosh Professorships :—

Dr. Ganes Prasad M.A., D.Sc.

Dr. Praphullachandra Mitra, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Mr. Devendramohan Bose, M.A., B.Sc.

At their meeting on the 21st February, 1914, the Senate appointed Mr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A. to the Rashbehary Ghosh Professorship of Botany.

The duties of each of the Professors and the conditions of their appointment are defined as follows :—

(a) To devote himself to original research in the subject in which he has been appointed, with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge.

(b) To stimulate and guide research by advanced students in his special subject in the University College of Science and generally to assist such students in Post-Graduate study and research.

(c) To superintend the formation and maintenance of the Laboratory of the College of Science in his own subject.

Conditions of appointment.

(1) The monthly salaries of the Professor shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
•Dr. Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Applied Mathematics ...	600
" " " of Chemistry ...	500
" " " of Physics ...	500
" " " of Botany ...	500

(2) Each Professor shall be a whole-time officer of the University College of Science and shall not, without the special sanction of the Board of Management and of the Senate previously obtained, hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(3) The appointment shall be permanent in the cases of the Professor of Applied Mathematics and the Professor of Chemistry ; and shall be for a term of seven years in the cases of the Professor of Physics and the Professor of Botany. No Professor shall be liable to loss of or removal from office or to reduction of the emolument attached thereto on any ground whatsoever, subject, however, to the following provisos :—

(a) A Professor shall vacate his office upon completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless, upon the recommendation of the Board of Management, the Senate is satisfied that his services should, in the interests of research, be still retained by the University, and in such event, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Board of Management, sanction for such period as may be determined.

(b) A Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the Board of Management.

(c) A Professor, on retirement on the ground of *either* attainment of age or of proved ill-health, will be entitled to receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year's tenure of appointment, but such gratuity shall in no case exceed a maximum limit of eighteen month's salary.

(d) A professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Board of Management after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him ; provided that, at such enquiry, the Professor concerned shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

(e) Every Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of the regular academic vacations. In the event of a professor requiring leave on account of duly certified ill-health or on urgent private affairs in addition

to the period of the regular academic vacations, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Board of Management, grant leave on conditions analogous to those prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations for officers in the Indian Educational Service.

A copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of the day is enclosed for ready reference.

As will appear from the terms of Sir Rashbehay Ghose's Trust, the professor of Applied Mathematics can be paid Rs. 500 a month under such terms, but Dr. Ganes Prasad had accepted the appointment only on condition that his salary be fixed at Rs. 600 per mensem, and this condition was accepted by the Senate at its meeting on the 30th January, 1914.

The following students have been appointed to the Palit Research Scholarships :—

Rasiklal Datta, M.Sc.	Rs. 100	...	Chemistry
Nilratan Dhar M.Sc.	„ 100	...	Ditto.
Rajendralal De, M.Sc.	„ 75	...	Ditto.

Of these Nilratan Dhar has just been recommended for the State Scholarship and if he obtains it, another student will be appointed in his place.

The following students have been appointed to the Rashbehay Ghose Research Scholarships :—

Hariprasanna Banerjee, M.Sc.	Rs. 75	Applied Mathematics.
Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc.	„ 75	Ditto.
Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc.	„ 75	Ditto.

The following gentlemen constitute the Governing Body of Sir T. N. Palit's Trust :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Suriratna, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor, President Ex-officio.*

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, *Saraswati Sastravachaspati*, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Mr. B. Heaton, *Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Elected by the Senate.*

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A.

„ Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.

Dr. P. Bruhl, D.Sc., I.S.O.

Dr. J. Watt, M.A., D.D.

Donor's Nominees.

Mr. Lokendranath Palit, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir S. P. Sinha, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. K. Mallik, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, M.A., M.D.

The following gentlemen constitute the Governing Body of Sir Rashbehay Ghose's Trust :

The Hon'ble Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, Suriratna, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *Vice-chancellor, Ex-officio, President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Mr. B. Heaton, *Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.*

Dr. Ganes Prasad, D.Sc.
Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Senate.

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A.
Mr. J. R. Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Dr. P. Brühl, D.Sc., I.S.O.
Mr. S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Founder's Nominees.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Saraswati, Sastryvachaspati, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Babu Mahendranath Ray, C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

His Excellency the Chancellor was pleased to indicate in his Convocation speech at the Town Hall on the 6th March last, that His Excellency was not fully aware of the disposition the University proposed for utilization of the donations mentioned above or of Rs. 12,000 a year of Imperial Grant which is to be expended on the up-keep of University Laboratories. In this connection it may be stated that a set of special apparatus has been purchased from Messrs. Adam Hilger of London to enable Mr. Raman to carry out important researches in acoustics; these experiments have been carried out up to the present in the Laboratory of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, but will be continued in the University College of Science as soon as the rooms are suitably fitted up. The Research Students in Chemistry who at present are doing chemical research work in the Presidency College under the guidance of Dr. P. C. Ray will continue their work in the College of Science as soon as some of the rooms are fitted up for work in Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. Dr. Ganes Prasad and the three Research Scholars working under him are engaged in important research on Applied Mathematics, and papers written by them have been communicated to the Calcutta Mathematical Society and will shortly be published. Dr. Mitter, the Rashbehary Ghose Professor of Chemistry, is at present superintending the construction of the Science College Building and the fitting up of the Laboratories, and will take charge of the M.Sc. Chemistry Classes, as soon as they are formed.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Upendranath Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., Teacher of Medicine at the Campbell Medical School, has obtained the Syndicate's sanction for grant of Rs. 2,000 for instruments to carry out Bio-chemical researches in the University College of Science in continuation of previous researches on the subject and one of the laboratory rooms of the Science College has been temporarily placed at his disposal.

Out of the yearly allotment of Rs. 12,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the maintenance of the University College of Science chemical apparatus to the value of Rs. 8,662 have been purchased from Messrs. Baird and Tatlock of London, and with the help of those apparatus, supplemented by apparatus manufactured locally and of chemicals locally procured, it is proposed to start work as soon as several rooms on the ground-floor of the Science College Building, which is fast approaching completion, have been fitted up for the purpose. Estimates have been

obtained for the purpose, and in order that work may be commenced from the beginning of the next session, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works have been entrusted with the provision of necessary fittings in eight rooms. The Senate is about to be asked for a special grant of Rs. 20,000 out of its funds (in addition to the balance of the Government Grants) to meet urgent and unavoidable expenditure in this direction so that the commencement of work may not be delayed beyond July next.

This, however, will be a mere beginning and will by no means meet anything like the absolutely necessary requirements; but it will be helpful in providing accommodation for such M.A. and M.Sc. candidates as cannot be accommodated in the Presidency College.

To meet the deficit in the building bill and the expenditure on account of apparatus, fittings and general equipment, supplementary funds are urgently needed. A sum of Rupees one lakh for buildings and Rupees three lakhs for fittings and apparatus and a grant for maintenance in addition to the present grant of Rs. 12,000 are the urgent requirements that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to submit for the consideration of the Government.

In view of the nature of the work which the University College of Science proposes to undertake, and the class of research scholars of proved ability who have already shown eagerness to take up investigations under its auspices, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would earnestly urge the claims of the College to a subsidy from the Indian Research Fund, intended for the promotion of fruitful investigations in directions in which India offers special facilities for study. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would, under the circumstances, venture to express the hope that the claims of the College may receive due and sympathetic consideration from the authorities entrusted with the management of the Fund.

Finally, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to place before the Government the immediate necessity of acquiring the still vacant land to the south-west of the present site, which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor pointed out to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was good enough to visit the Science College building on the 20th January, 1915. Requisite expansion will be impossible without this piece of land and later on it will be much more costly to acquire than now. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate also desire to point out the extreme and immediate necessity of building hostels and professors' quarters to the west of the college buildings.

The residence of Sir Taraknath Palit at Baliganj, which consists of two large houses and has a large compound, a tank and a *jhil*, may be utilised for the purposes of Higher Botanical and Zoological teaching, when adequate funds are forthcoming for fitting up suitable laboratories.

Class-rooms and residence for students and professors will be found in the existing houses with necessary additions and modifications.

In order fully to utilise the benefactions of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose, it is thus of the utmost importance that sufficient assistance should be available as early as possible.

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From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915.

In reply to my letter No. 4892, dated the 1st December, 1914, asking for temporary accommodation to meet pressing and unforeseen demands, the Government of India was pleased to state that they would prefer to defer their reply pending receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter No. 4364, dated the 11th November, 1914, regarding the financial position of the University. (Letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Education).

It was stated in your letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915:—“The Government of India have received no definite proposals regarding the College of Science, which, they understand, is a portion of the scheme of the University and for the development of M.A., M.Sc. and Post-Graduate instruction. They feel themselves unable to consider this or any other request regarding these matters, unless they receive a clear statement of the general policy of the University in this respect and of the proposed College of Science in particular. The Government of India hope the University will be able to report on the whole subject at an early date.”

In reply to my letter No. 6559, dated the 5th February, 1915, it was again observed:—“As regards the request for the grant of 4 lakhs of rupees, I am to invite attention to paragraph 2 of this Department's letter No. 556, dated the 16th March, 1915, in which it was stated that the Government of India await the receipt of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate regarding the financial position of the University (letter No. 677, dated the 26th March, 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Education).”

The Sub-Committee have dealt with the matters of account, arising out of the Budget as well as objections taken by the Government Auditor on the audit of accounts which were referred by the Syndicate to the Sub-Committee. I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee and a copy of the last year's Budget as well as a copy of the draft Budget for this year, which set out the financial position of the University, in abstract, since the last year.

Full information, regarding the Science College, forms the subject of a separate letter.

In this letter I proceed to deal with matters connected with the M.A. and the (Mathematics) M.Sc. Classes of the University.

After the new Regulations under the Indian Universities Act of 1904 were framed, it was found that no College other than the Victoria College of Cooch-Bihar had formal affiliation up to the M.A. standard, though several other Colleges had been sending up candidates to the examination. Prior to 1908 a system was in vogue by which candidates were shown as having passed their M.A. Examination from Colleges from which they had taken their B.A. degree, although they may have never received any M.A. training in those Colleges. In fact, some of these Colleges had no M.A. Classes at all. This system, as well as unauthorized

M.A. Classes, could not be permitted to continue under the new Regulations, and Colleges were called upon to apply for M.A. affiliation in due form after satisfying the conditions imposed on them by the Regulations. Few Colleges, however, so applied.

The demand made upon the Colleges to comply with the new Regulations even up to the B.A. Honours standard proved too heavy for many of them. A large majority of them cannot afford to provide M.A. teaching, having neither the staff, nor the appliances for the purpose. The few Colleges, like the Presidency College, the Scottish Churches College, the Dacca College, and the Cotton College, Gauhati, which have provided for M.A. teaching, have done so on a limited scale, hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of their own graduates.

Of the Colleges at present enjoying M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation the Presidency College, Calcutta, is affiliated in English (Group A), History, Political Economy, Mixed Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology; the Scottish Churches College is affiliated in Philosophy; the Dacca College in English (Group B); the Cotton College, Gauhati, in English (Group A); and Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar, in Philosophy.

The year from which and the subjects in which the existing Colleges to which affiliation up to the M.A. and M.Sc. standards has been granted, are shown in Annexure D.

It is worthy of note that the Sanskrit College is not yet affiliated in M.A. Sanskrit. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor drew public attention to this fact several times, both before and after his appointment.

The regulations permit holders of B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees, three years after they obtain their degrees, to appear in 13 subjects at the M.A. and in Mathematics at the M.Sc. Examinations, as the case may be, in thirteen Arts subjects (including Mathematics) although no College instruction whatsoever may have been received by these candidates and although they may not have been engaged in teaching work, as required in the case of I.A., I.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc. candidates. The number of candidates passing the B.A. and the B.Sc. examinations steadily grew, and it was felt that, instead of letting them drift as they might during this period of three years and allowing them to come up for their M.A. and M.Sc. at its end without any teaching at all, some instruction should be provided for as many students as possible.

If M.A. candidates are allowed to come up to the Examination without adequate teaching, as they are entitled to do under the Regulations, the results would be far from satisfactory, for which reason as well by reason of the inability of the Colleges to do M.A. work, continuance and strengthening of the University Arts Classes is of the utmost importance.

The University, upon which the Regulations impose teaching duties, to begin with provided M.A. teaching by means of University Lecturers who, though not able to cover an entire subject, might render some assistance to students preparing for the Examination. The system was rendered possible by the co-operation of Professors of different Colleges, who undertook to deal with particular branches according to their special qualifications and the time at their disposal after the performance of their work in their Colleges.

The Presidency College, the Scottish Churches College, the Sanskrit College, the Hooghly College, the Bangabasi College, the Medical College,

the Metropolitan Institution and the Indian Museum largely helped in this work, and in its earlier stages the lecturers were honorary. The following gentlemen assisted the University in this way :—

Mr. H. M. Percival.

Mr. M. Ghose.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea.

Prof. Tomory.

Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami.

Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri.

Mahamahopadhyay Kamakhyanath

Tarkavagis.

Pandit Pramathanath Tarkabhushan.

Babu Nrisinhachandra Mukerjee.

Pandit Bahuballabh Sastri.

Pandit Thakur Prasad.

Pandit Bhagabatkumar Goswami.

Rai Rajendrachandra Sastri, Bahadur.

Mr. Harinath De.

Mr. Dharmananda Kosambi.

Mr. Azoo.

Mr. Prothero.

Mr. J. N. Das Gupta.

Dr. J. C. Bose.

Mr. C. W. Peake.

Mr. J. R. Cunningham.

Mr. C. Little.

Mr. Mahalanabis.

Capt. D. McCay.

Dr. N. Annandale.

Dr. H. Stephen.

These lectures were materially supplemented by the lectures of a few whole-time Lecturers employed and paid by the University. This was found essential in order to systematize the courses undertaken by the University, and the system has been in force for the last seven years. During these years, the Colleges did not offer to make adequate provision for M.A. teaching, the demand for which steadily continued to increase. The Scottish Churches College at one time undertook to teach English, Pure Mathematics and Philosophy; it was subsequently obliged to abandon the classes in the first two subjects. The Presidency College gradually obtained affiliation in English, Mixed Mathematics, History, Philosophy Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Physiology, but could not meet all requirements. It necessarily takes a limited number of students, inadequate to meet the general demand for M.A. teaching, and the authorities naturally prefer those who have graduated as Bachelors from their own College. To mention a recent incident: considerable disappointment was caused at the beginning of the current session, when graduates from the Scottish Churches College, who had taken High Honours at the Bachelor's degree, could not obtain admission into the Presidency College, because preference had to be given to men who had taken either a Pass or low Honours from that College. Moreover even the Presidency College, although affiliated in several subjects for the M.A. Examination, makes provision for comparatively small sections of the courses prescribed. There are important alternative groups for which no provision exists in any College.

The provision for M.A. teaching in Science in Calcutta is admittedly inadequate. The Presidency College is able to take, on an average, 18 students every year in Physics and 13 in Chemistry. This is wholly insufficient to meet the steadily increasing demand for higher teaching in Science.

The Presidency College, in spite of the higher scale of fees, gets all the students it wants, and its classes are well filled. There is a large number of students, however, who can find no accommodation in any of the Colleges. This demand for Post-Graduate education cannot be fictitious and was, in fact, foreseen by the framers of the new Regulations, who

provided the machinery requisite to meet the demand, when it should arise. The need for adequate M.A. teaching was emphasised by His Excellency the Chancellor in his Convocation Speech of 1912. The B.A. Courses, under the new Regulations, afford ample opportunities for specialization by reason of the unlimited choice they afford to each candidate who is thereby enabled to select the subjects most congenial to him and he naturally wishes to proceed to the higher degree when he passes the B.A. or B.Sc.

As the University could not ignore the steadily growing demand for M.A. teaching, a demand which the existing Colleges found themselves unable to meet, it was found necessary to appoint more Lecturers and to work out a more comprehensive scheme and this plan met with the approval of the Government of India.

The present system of University Post-Graduate Arts Classes was started in 1912, and in order to realise fully the area from which University students are drawn reference is invited to Annexures B and C. The totals of those who passed the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, 1910, including those who passed the recent examinations are 5,783 and 1,121, respectively.

The following subjects are now being taught in the various classes at the University :—

English, Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Comparative Philology, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics, Botany, Geology.

A list of Professors, Lecturers and Assistant Professors, with their qualifications is set out in Annexure A. The number of students taught in each class since the establishment of the classes is shown in Annexure B.

The following Lecturers and Professors have been appointed from time to time in the subjects shown against their names :—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>
Mr. J. R. Banerjee ...	... Philosophy.
Mr. R. Datta ...	... Comparative Philology and English.
Dr. Satishchandra Vidyabhusan ...	... Pali.
Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli ...	... Mathematics.
Mr. K. P. Jayaswal ..	... Economics.
Dr. Syamadas Mookerjee ...	... Mathematics.
Dr. Haridas Bagchi ...	... Mathematics.
Babu Herambachandra Maitra ...	... English.
Mr. T. S. Sterling ...	... English.
Mr. J. W. Holme ..	... English.
Babu Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	... English.
Pandit Bhimsen Sastri ...	... Sanskrit (Vedas.).
Dr. Hiralal Halder ...	... Philosophy.
Mr. Ramdas Khan ...	... Philosophy.
Babu Subodhchandra Mukerjee ...	... History.
Mr. A. Rasul ...	} Special Courses in History.
Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh ...	
Mr. N. N. Gupta ...	
Mr. M. A. Hafeez ...	
Dr. Indubhushan Brahmachari ...	... Mathematics.

Mr. Satischandra Ray	...	...	Economics.
Shams-ul-Ulama S. M. Gilani	...	...	Arabic and Persian.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy	...	...	Arabic and Persian.
Aga Kazim Shirazi	...	...	Arabic and Persian.
Dr. A. M. Suhrawardy	...	...	Arabic.
Mr. S. K. Sen	...	...	Economics.
Dr. P. C. Mitter	...	...	Chemistry.
Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti	...	...	Philosophy.
Mahamahopadhyay Kaliprasanna Bhatta- charyya.			Sanskrit.
Babu Bipinbihari Sen	...	...	History.
Babu Chandrabhushan Bhaduri	...	...	Chemistry.
Prof. E. P. Harrison	...	...	Physics.
Babu Biddubhushan Datta...	...	...	Organic Chemistry.
Mr. Vredenberg	...	...	Geology.
Dr. L. Fermor	...	...	Geology.
Dr. E. D. Ross	...	...	Arabic and Persian.
Col. Phillot	...	...	Persian.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth	...	...	Economics.
Mr. J. C. Cōyajee	...	..	Economics.
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan	...	...	Sanskrit.
Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarka- darsan-tirtha.			Sanskrit.
Mahamahopadhyay Lakshman Sastri	...	...	Sanskrit.
Dr. Adityanath Mukerjee	...	...	Philosophy.
Dr. D. N. Mallik	...	...	Physics.
Mr. W. W. Smith	...	...	Botany.
Mr. R. Knox	...	...	English.
Dr. H. Stephen	...	..	English.
Dr. C. E. Cullis	...	...	Mathematics.
Dr. D. N. Mallik	...	...	Mathematics.

Detailed information of the dates of these appointments is given in Annexure E.

The Government of India was good enough to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 by its letter No. 2151, dated the 18th September, 1912, for the purpose of assisting M.A. studies in the University; the grant has been applied to remunerate Lecturers in Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Arabic, Botany and Geology.

In a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, dated the 8th August, 1914, the University was, however, informed that the Lecturers in Vedas, Pali, Arabic, Persian were appointed only for the session 1914-15, from which it may be inferred that the grant of Rs. 15,000 may not in future be available for this purpose. This grant was necessary and particularly welcome, because in the subjects mentioned the number of students would be and are necessarily small, and consequently these classes can never be expected to become self-supporting. If the grant be not available for the purposes to which it has been heretofore devoted, the chairs in Arabic, Persian, Botany, and Geology will have to be and will be abolished. The discontinuance of the grant will be a great injustice to subjects of importance, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be pleased to continue the grant of Rs. 15,000 for these purposes.

The Syndicate submit that instead of the grant being discontinued, it should be increased, so that the University may be able to improve the arrangements in the classes in English, History, Philosophy, Economics, Pure Mathematics and Sanskrit. During the last session there were in the Fifth and Sixth-year Classes in those subjects 870 students who contributed Rs. 70,374 in the shape of fees. On receipt of a supplementary grant from the Government steps might be taken to improve the instruction provided for them. As will appear from the copy of this year's Budget annexed to the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee, a Budget of the University Arts Classes is being separately framed from this year. According to this the annual Expenditure is Rs. 1,32,475.

A list of the Assistant Professors (with their pay and qualifications) who have been engaged to supplement the Professors' work is given in Annexure A. Most of the University Professors also assist in the work.

With a much larger staff than that provided by any College affiliated up to the M.A. standard, the University has not yet found itself in a position to frame a programme of work to meet all requirements. The tutorial system, upon which much stress is rightly laid, is yet far from fully developed, and residential arrangements are still more rudimentary.

A few of the M.A. students who are also Law students, numbering about forty, have secured accommodation in the Hardinge Hostel by reason of their being Law students, and a small tenanted house serves as a mess for eighteen additional M.A. students. Nothing further has yet been found possible to attempt for the proper housing of M.A. students. Till suitable accommodation is forthcoming, further appreciable progress in the direction of tutorial assistance or residence is improbable.

The Syndicate fully recognise the needs for adequate accommodation, Hostel arrangements and discipline in the Arts classes. These classes are now located in the Darbhanga Library and portions of the Senate House. At an expenditure of Rs. 2,159, paid out of the Fee Funds, two rooms were built late last year on the Northern and Southern corridors of the Senate House, which has slightly relieved pressing congestion for the time being.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate quite realize that defective accommodation materially affects teaching as well as discipline and comfort and that is the reason why they venture to submit the needs of larger accommodation.

It is by no means an ideal state of things that the corridors of the Darbhanga Buildings are practically turned into Students' Common Rooms and Waiting Rooms for Professors and Fellows, besides serving as passage for the general public and Office Assistants.

Professors between lecture hours have either to go home or sit in the same room as Office Assistants, a practice which is prejudicial to work and causes inconvenience to both the professors and the clerical staff. Up to quite recently Fellows of the University were obliged to wait between meetings and engagements in these verandahs or to crowd the Officers' and Assistants' rooms, and it was with great difficulty that a Waiting Room has been recently provided for them.

Some of our higher Officers have to work in unsuitable rooms and all the office rooms are crowded. The Registrar's work has often to be carried

on while some Committee is holding a Meeting at a different table in the same room.

All this points to the immediate necessity of providing more and better class rooms, professors' rooms and office rooms as well as residential quarters, if Post-Graduate teaching and general University work are to have a fair trial and be a complete success.

By the acquisition of the Fish Market to the south of the Senate House, it has become possible to provide for requisite accommodation as soon as funds are forthcoming. The site has been acquired out of the Government grant for the purpose, and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are thankful that the income of the market is being made over to the University. They are also thankful that the balance of the amount available after acquisition, amounting to Rupees one lakh and fifty-three thousand, has been made over to the University.

As desired by the Government, the amount has been invested in Municipal Debentures, and further Government orders on the subject are awaited. This amount may form a nucleus for the building fund, should the Government be so pleased to direct.

Rough plans of the necessary buildings were made out some time ago and they were shown to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was visiting the Science College Building on the 20th of January last. They have to be revised and have not been finally approved of. Final plans and designs cannot be prepared, until it is ascertained what funds will be available for building purposes.

It is believed that 7 lakhs of rupees will be necessary for the buildings on the Fish Market site, out of which the sum of one lakh and fifty-three thousand is already available as stated above. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate well realize that in times of stress and difficulty, such as we are passing through, it may not be possible to provide the balance. If, however, the Government approves of the scheme, building firms in Calcutta will agree to execute the necessary work on Government authority and guarantee. The sum of Rupees one lakh and fifty-three thousand would be available for present payment and payment of the balance would stand over till a more suitable time. The firms that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate have in view will wait for payment of the balance for two or three years, if the Government so desire. There would be considerable advantage in sanctioning such a building scheme without delay. No extra expenditure would be involved on account of deferred payment. On the other hand, the necessary accommodation will be almost immediately forthcoming and some income may also be expected; University work will grow apace and many of the present difficulties will disappear. If the Government be pleased to sanction such a scheme, the preparation of plans and estimates may be expedited in consultation with the Government Architect, with whom the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and some Members of the Syndicate had already an interview on the subject.

Early intimation of the wishes and views of the Government in regard to this matter will be helpful and are solicited.

As regards organization of the Post-Graduate classes at the University and arrangements about lectures and Tutorial work, some co-ordination of ideas is clearly desirable. Studies connected with different departments,

such as English Literature and History, or History and Economics, or Indian History and Sanskritic antiquities, are so closely allied that work in some of them may easily be made to supplement the work in the others. The various departments working side by side, as they will when sufficient accommodation is forthcoming, ought to be made to feel that they are co-related bodies and not independent units. As a step towards the attainment of these objects, a Governing Body for Post-Graduate studies has been organised which is of a fairly representative character and special endeavours have been made to give due representation to the University Professors and Lecturers. But the Hon'ble the Vice Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that this is not enough. Services of administrative or executive officers who are at the same time highly qualified academicians, who could devote their time to details, are also needed. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are anxious that facilities for study at the University in subjects in which Post-Graduate classes have been organised should not fall short of or compare unfavourably with those provided by the constituent Colleges of the University enjoying M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are also anxious to provide well-equipped seminars and well-stocked select libraries in all the more important departments of study and to promote in every possible way that which must be the main object of Post-Graduate study, *viz.*, research and independent work. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire me to explain that they are alive to the needs for improvement in the various directions here indicated which they are unable to meet because of the inadequate resources at their disposal. During the last few years, as shown above, they have endeavoured, to the best of their ability, to carry on the work of Post-Graduate teaching in Bengal—a work which I may be permitted to explain once again, is imposed on them by the Indian Universities Act. They have succeeded to some extent in supplementing the teaching in the constituent Colleges of the University, thereby enabling the Colleges to concentrate their equally limited resources on under-graduate teaching. They trust that they have justified claims to more generous support from Imperial revenue in carrying on a work in the efficient accomplishment of which the Government of India is as much interested as the University of Calcutta.

The claim of the College of Science, as an important part of the Post-Graduate teaching machinery, for a substantial grant rests on a still stronger basis. Here, we have, as shown in detail in my separate letter No. 12116, dated the 25th June, 1915, six professors whose salaries are paid from the endowments created by Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose. The University has contributed, from its Reserve Fund, nearly three lakhs of Rupees for the erection and partial equipment of a Laboratory Building on the land given by Sir Taraknath Palit. To equip the Laboratory properly would require at least three lakhs of Rupees.

To summarise :—

The most pressing needs of the University, at the present moment besides the Fish Market buildings which should be expedited as far as possible, are, (1) an additional Annual Grant of Rs. 50,000 a year for Post-graduate Teaching, (2) a Non-recurring grant of three lakhs of Rupees to equip the College of Science in a manner befitting it for M.A., M.Sc., and higher teaching, (3) a grant for meeting a likely deficit of a lakh of

rupees on account of the Science College Buildings, (4) acquisition of the land to the south-west of the Science College Building, (5) Hostels and Professors' quarters to the west (and south-west, if acquired) of the Science College Buildings, (6) a Botanical and Zoological Laboratory in Sir T. Palit's Residence at Ballygunj.

With these facts relating to the Arts and Science Classes of the University before it, the Government will be able to afford the University such help as it thinks fit to develop the organisation long on trial. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel and urge that the time has come to take definite action with regard to these classes, so that their defects may be remedied and their usefulness extended and placed on a sure footing. And if any re-arrangement in ideas be considered necessary, free and full interchange of views and opinions would be helpful in removing misapprehensions and promoting good work that must alike be the objective of the Government, and the University in its best interests.

Annexure A.

List of University Professors, Asst. Professors and Lecturers with their qualifications and pay.

ENGLISH.

Professors.

Name.	Salary.	Qualifications.
1. Dr. H. Stephen, M.A., D.D.	... 750	Late Senior Professor of English and Philosophy, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
2. R. S. Knox, Esq., M.A.	... 750	Obtained a First Class in English at the M.A. Examination (Aberdeen and Oxford); Shakespeare Prizeman, Oxford University.

Assistant Professors.

1. Mr. Harendracoomar Mookerjee,	350-25-450	M.A. (Cal. First in Class I, English, 1898; Professor of English, City College from 1900-1914; University Lecturer from 1913.
2. Mr. Sanitikumar Chatterjee,	200-25-300	B.A. (1911 (Cal.) First Class Hon. I in English; M.A. (Cal.) First in Class I, English (Group B) 1913. For some time Professor in the Metropolitan Institution.

University Lecturers.

1. Mr. Herambachandra Maitra, M.A.	250	Principal, City College, Calcutta.
2. R. Datta	... 250-25-300	M.A. (Cal.) Scholar and Medalist; M.A. (Cantab.) Med. and Mod. Lang. tripos; University Lecturer since 1910.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

Professor.

Dr. Otto Strauss

PHILOSOPHY.

Assistant Professors.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Dr. Hiralal Haldar, M.A., Ph.D. | 500 | Has been a Professor in First Grade Colleges for about 25 years. |
| 2. Dr. Ramadas Khan, M.A., Ph.D. | 500 | B.A. (Yale), M.A. (Yale, 1909); Scholar and Fellow, Yale University (1908-11); Tutor of Yale College (1910-12); Ph.D. (Cal., 1914). |
| 3. Mr. Ambikacharan Mitra, M.A. | 500 | Has been a Professor in First Grade Colleges for about 30 years. |

University Lecturers.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L. | 100 | Vice-Principal, and Professor of Philosophy, Metropolitan Institution. |
| 2. Mr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. | 100 | M.A. (Allahabad), 1894, 1896. Honours Mathematics Tripos, Cambridge, 1898, Hon. Natural Science, Cambridge 1899. M.A. (Cantab.) 1901. M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), 1904. |
| 3. Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti, M.A. | 100 | B.A. First Class Hon. in English, 1903. Second Class Hon. in Philosophy; First in Class I, M.A. Philosophy 1904 Hemantakumar Medalist State Scholar, 1905. Bar-at-Law. |

Assistant.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Mr. Susilkumar Maitra, M.A. | 200 | B.A. 1st in 1st Class Honours in Philosophy, 1911, M.A. First in Class I, Philosophy, 1913; Professor, Barseilly College, from September to December, 1913; Professor B. M. College, Barisal, from January to May, 1914. Assistant to Dr. Sil from June, 1914. |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|

ECONOMICS.

Assistant Professors.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Satischandra Ray, M.A. | 500-25-600 | First man of his year in Mathematics at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations; Beereswar Mitra Medalist for his Essay on "Famines in India." |
| 2. Mr. Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc. | 500-50-750 | Wordsworth Scholar (Bombay): B.Sc. (Lond.) 1913, 1st Class Honours. |

Lecturers.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Mr. M. A. Hafeez, B.A. | 250 | Passed B.A. (Oxon.) in 1904, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1905. |
| 2. Mr. S. N. Datta, M.A., LL.B. | 200 | Passed B.A. in 1908. M.A. (Edin.) in 1912. LL.B. (Edin.) in 1912. |

Assistants.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| 1. Mr. Bhujangabhushan Mukherjee, M.A. | 200 | M.A. First in Class I in Economics, Group A, Medalist. For more than 2 years Research Scholar. Some-time Professor of Economics, Ripon College. |
| 2. Mr. Panchanandas Mukerjee, M.A. | 200 | B.A. Honours, English. Foundation Scholar, Presidency College, M.A. First in Class I in Economics, Group B; author of "Co-operative Credit Movement in India" prescribed for B.A. Examination; Professor, Ripon College, 1912-14. Present appointment from June, 1914. |

HISTORY.

Assistant Professors.

1. Mr. Bipinbihari Sen, M.A. 400-25-500 B.A. First in Class I in History and Honours English 1890. M.A. Gold Medalist in History 1891.
2. Mr. Rameschandra Majumdar, M.A. 300-25-400 Post-Graduate Scholar 1909, First Class M.A. (1911), P.R.S. (1912), Prof. Dacca Training College.
3. Mr. Surendranath Majumdar, M.A. 250-25-500 First in Class I Honours in Sanskrit (1908); M.A. (Sanskrit, Group I) 1910; P.R.S. 1911; sometimes Professor of Sanskrit, Bangabasi College.

MATHEMATICS.

Assistant Professors.

1. Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee, M.A., Ph.D. 400-25-500 Has been a Professor of Mathematics for 25 years.
2. Dr. Haridas Bagchi, M.A., Ph D. 250-25-300 B.A. First in Class I (Honours Mathematics); M.A. First in Class I in Mathematics (Group A) 1908; First in Class II, Group B. 1909, Ph.D. 1911. Sometimes Professor in C. E. College, Sibpur. Professor of Mathematics, Cotton College, Gauhati, (1910-12). Since 1912 in the University.
3. Mr. Narendrakumar Majumdar, M.A. 200-25-250 B.A. with Honours in Mathematics in 1910. M.A. in Pure Mathematics in 1912, First in Class I.
4. Mr. Surendranath Ganguli, M.Sc. 200-25-250 First in Class I in M.Sc. (1912). Research Scholar. Sometimes Senior Professor of Mathematics in C. C. College, Cawnpore.

University Lecturers.

1. Mr. Indubhushan Brahmachari, M.A. 300 Has been a Professor of Mathematics for 17 years.
2. Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli, M.A., B.L. 200 First in B.A. Honours Mathematics, 1899. First in M.A. Mathematics, Class I, 1900. Research Scholar in Astronomy, 1901-04. P. R. Scholar, 1904.

SANSKRIT.

Lecturer.

1. Pandit Bhimsen Sastri ... 250 Vedic Scholar.

PALI.

Lecturer.

1. Mahamahopadhyay Dr. Satishchandra Vidyabhusan, M.A., Ph.D. 100 Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Was awarded the Ph.D. degree for his thesis on "Mediæval School of Indian Logic," in 1908.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

Lecturers.

1. Shams-ul-Ulama S. M. 200
Gilani
2. Mr. Z. R. Zahid Surhawady, 200
M.A., B.L.
3. Aga Kazim Shirazi ... 100

BOTANY.*Lecturer.*

1. Mr. C. C. Calder ... 200 Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

GEOLOGY.*Lecturer.*

1. Mr. E. Vredenburg ... 200 Superintendent, Geological Survey of the Government of India.

Annexure B.

Statement showing the number of students taught in each University Class during the sessions 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15.

Subject.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	TOTAL.
English ...	72	220	296	588
Economics ...	54	156	162	372
Philosophy ...	49	203	211	462
History ...	83	193	180	456
Sanskrit ...	14	26	25	65
Persian ...	2	2	3	7
Arabic ...	...	1	2	3
Pali ...	3	4	6	13
Comparative Philology ...	1	1	...	2
Botany ...	...	13	12	25
Mathematics ...	98	247	222	567
	375	1066	1119	2560

Statement showing the number of successful B.A. candidates since 1910, College by College.

College.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	TOTAL.
Bangabasi College ...	9	11	8	31	23	82
B. B. College, Muzafferpur ...	3	2	8	12	16	41
Bethune College ...	4	4	3	5	5	21
B. N. College, Bankipur ...	5	5	6	14	15	45
Bishop's College ...	2	3	2	4	4	15
B. M. College, Barisal ...	4	1	6	39	33	83
City College, Calcutta ...	43	62	81	152	157	495
Dacca College ...	16	45	52	87	74	274
Diocesan College ...	1	2	...	7	6	16
Hughli College ...	5	9	8	11	14	47
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	12	17	22	64	76	191
Krishnagar College ...	3	3	5	6	6	23
Krishnath College ...	26	30	58	84	84	291
Metropolitan Institution ...	54	48	67	69	107	345
Non-Collegiate Students ...	3	14	32	41	58	148
Patna College ...	20	29	22	41	29	141
Presidency College ...	54	70	78	73	53	328
Rajshahi College ...	10	21	28	56	51	166
Rangoon College ...	8	11	18	25	16	73
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ...	8	9	20	32	31	100
Ripon College, Calcutta ...	31	57	56	97	199	440
Sanskrit College ...	3	8	10	21	13	55
Scottish Churches College ...	87	114	117	141	128	587
St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh ...	6	15	7	16	12	56
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur...	9	11	13	26	20	79
Victoria College, Cooch-Behar ...	6	12	16	16	18	68
Chittagong College ...	...	...	7	16	15	38
Cotton College, Gauhati ...	...	7	8	19	12	46
Baptist College, Rangoon ...	...	2	2	3	7	14
Wesleyan College, Bankura ...	...	2	5	18	17	42
	432	633	765	1226	1299	4355

Annexure C.

Statement showing the number of successful B.Sc. candidates since 1910, ollege by ollege.

College.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	TOTAL.
Bangabasi College	1	2	13	16	19	51
Dacca College	6	12	19	20	18	75
Krishnagar College	2	1	2	8	5	18
Patna College	1	3	9	7	8	28
Presidency College	46	58	49	76	61	290
Rajshahi College ... ..	...	5	13	21	11	50
Scottish Churches College ...	15	25	22	37	41	140
St. Xavier's College	4	5	7	21	22	59
City College, Calcutta ... ..	...	...	2	11	8	21
Cotton College, Gauhati ... ..	...	...	1	7	5	13
Krishnath College, Berhampur ..	...	9	20	24	24	77
Metropolitan Institution ..	...	5	8	16	6	35
Non-Collegiate students ... ..	...	14	3	3	4	24
	75	139	168	267	232	881

Annexure D.

Government sanction to the M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation to colleges

Name of College.	Affiliation.	Date of placing the Govt. sanction before the Syndicate.
Presidency College.	... Restricted to the M.A. standard in English (compulsory subjects and subjects included in Group A, Mixed Mathematics.)	20-3-09. Minutes 1909. Part I. pp. 309-10, Order No. 530.
	M.Sc. standard in Mixed Mathematics.	10-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 861, Order No. 1617.
	M.A. standard in History, Political Economy and Political Philosophy.	11-9-09. Minutes 1909. Part IV, p. 1181, Order No. 2420.
	M.A. and M.Sc. standards in Physics and Chemistry.	23-3-12. Minutes 1912; Part II, p. 527. Order No. 1267.
	M.A. Standard in Philosophy ;	7-1-15. Minutes 1915,
M.A. and M.Sc. standards in Physiology.		Order No. 68.
	... Restricted to M.A. standard in English, Pure Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	9-10-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1934. Order No. 1951.
		5-2-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, pp. 144-145, Order No. 359.
Dacca College	...	... M.A. standard in English.
		8-10-10. Minutes 1910, Part IV, p. 1471, Order No. 2799.

Victoria College, Cooch-Behar ... M.A. standard in Mental
and Moral Philosophy.

14-9-07.
Minutes 1907,
pp. 810-11,
Order No. 1301.

Cotton College, Gauhati ... M.A. standard in English.

Sanctioned by the
Senate on
20-12-13.

Annexure E

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
Mr. Rabindranath Datta ...	Comp. Philology.	30-4-10. Minutes 1910, Part II, pp. 490-91.	28-5-10. Minutes 1910, Part II, p. 567.
	English.	15-7-11. Minutes 1911, Pt. IV, p. 1217.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1291.
Dr. Satishchandra Vidyabhushan ...	Pali.	2-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part II, p. 798.	6-8-10, Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 929.
Mr. Phanindralal Ganguli ...	Mathematics.	24-6-11.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1291.
„ K. P. Jayaswal *	Economics.	29-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1262.	13-7-12. Minutes 1910, Part IV, p. 1318.
Dr. Syamadas Mukerjee ...	Mathematics.	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1561.
„ Haridas Bagchi ...	Do.	1-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1011.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1150.
Mr. Herambachandra Maitra ...	English.	15-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1217.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part V, p. 1291.
Pandit Bhimsen Sastri ...	Vedas.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1188.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.
Dr. Hiralal Haldar ...	Philosophy.	22-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1286.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1291.
„ Ramdas Khan ...	Do.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1188.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.

* At first for a course of 40 to 50 lectures on an honorarium of Rs. 500.

Date of sanction of the Govt.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
...	22-6-12. Minutes 1912. Part III, p. 1149.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911. Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.	Do.	...
10-12-10. Minutes 1910. Part V, p. 1671.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912. Part III, p. 1150.	Do.	Do.	...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911. Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913 Part V, p. 1855.	...	...
...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911. Part VI, p. 22-62.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.	...	...
5-7-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, p. 1521.	...	.	...	...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911. Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911. Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II, pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...	...	...

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
Babu Subodhchandra Mukerjee ...	History.	29-6-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, pp. 1262-63.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, p. 1318
Mr. A. Rasul* ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. S. Khuda Buksh* ...	Do.	Do.	Do
Mr. N. N. Gupta* ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. M. A. Hafeez* ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. Indubhushan Brahmachari ...	Mathematics.	15-7-11. Minutes 1911. Part IV, p. 1377.	29-7-11. Minutes 1911. Part IV, p. 1291
Mr. S. C. Ray ...	Economics.	13-7-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, p. 1217	27-7-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, p. 1432
Mahamahopadhyay Kaliprasanna Bhattacharyya.	Sanskrit.	17-7-09. Minutes 1909. Part III, p. 913.	28-8-09. Minutes 1909. Part III, p. 1082
Babu Bipinbihari Sen ...	History.	28-5-08. Minutes 1908. Part III, pp. 1107-08.	13-6-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, pp. 1299-1300.
Babu Chandrabhushan Bhaduri ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	8-7-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1492.	11-7-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1505
Prof. E. P. Harrison ...	Physics.	22-8-08. Minutes 1908. Part V, p. 1749.	5-9-08. Minutes 1908. Part V. p. 1805.
Babu Bidhubhushan Datta ...	Organic Chemistry.	8-7-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1492.	11-7-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1505.
Mr. E. Vredenburg ...	Geology.	28-5-08. Minutes 1908. Part III, pp. 1107-08.	13-6-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, pp. 1299-1300.
Dr. L. Fermor ...	Geology.	4-6-08. Minutes 1908. Part III, p. 1187.	Ditto.

* At first for a course of 40 to 50 lectures on an honorarium of Rs. 500.

Date of sanction of the Govt.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.
...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part IV, p. 1521.
Do.
Do.	27-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1432.	...	..	...
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.	29-3-13. Minutes 1913. Part II. pp. 656-57.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1855.	...	...
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part VI, p. 1521.
11-11-09. Minutes 1909. Part IV, p. 1360.
8-8-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1617.
11-9-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1836.
16-11-08. Minutes 1908, Part V. pp. 1945-46.
11-9-08 Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1836.
8-8-08. Minutes 1908. Part IV, p. 1617.
Ditto

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
Dr. E. D. Ross	Arabic, Persian	10-6-11. Minutes 1911. Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 981.
Col. D. C. Phillot	Persian	Ditto	Ditto.
Shams-ul-Ulama S. M. Gilani	Do.	20-7-12. Minutes 1912. Part IV, p. 1427.	Do.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy	Persian	Do.	Do.
Mr. Aga Kazim Shirazi	Do.	10-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III p. 981.
Dr. A. M. Suhrawardy	Arabic	10-6-11. Minutes 1911, Part III, p. 891.	24-6-11. Minutes 1911. Part III, p. 981.
Mr. L. K. Sen	Economics.	11-1-13. Temporarily appointed.	
Dr. P. C. Mitra	Chemistry	5-4-13. Minutes 1913. Part III, p. 793.	19-4-13. Minutes 1913, Part III, p. 829.
Mr. P. K. Chakrabarti	Philosophy	3-5-13. Minutes 1913, Part III, p. 1013.	15-11-13.
Mr. S. N. Datta	International Law.	19-7-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1724.	2-8-13. Minutes 1913. Part V, p. 1819.
Mr. J. R. Banerjee	Philosophy	19-3-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 317.	9-4-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 374.
Dr. B. C. Ghosh	Do	23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2315.	27-1-12. Minutes 1912, Part I, p. 153.
Mr. M. N. Basu	Comparative Politics.	29-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1262.	13-9-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1318.
Mr. W. W. Smith	Botany.	12-6-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 748.	19-6-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 754.

Date of placing Govt. Sanction before the Syndi- date.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.
Ditto.
Do.
Do.
23-12-11.	27-7-12. Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1432.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...
2312-11.
...
20-9-13. Minutes 1913, Part VI. pp. 2320-21.
24-1-14. Item No. 29.
15-11-13. Item No. 9.
23-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 903.	22-6-12. Minutes 1912, Part III, p. 1150.	5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.	...	...
9-3-12. Minutes 1912, Part II, p. 449.
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.
21-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1061.

Name of Lecturer.	Subject.	Date of Syndicate's recommendation.	Date of Senate's approval.
Mr. Knox ...	English.	27-9-13. Minutes 1913.	15-11-13. Minutes 1913.
Dr. H. Stephen ...	English.	20-9-13. Minutes 1913.	27-9-13. Minutes 1913.
Dr. C. E. Cullis ...	Mathematics.	2-5-08. Minutes 1908, Part II, p. 636.	16-5-08. Minutes 1908, Part III, p. 1031.
Dr. D. N. Mallik ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mr. W. C. Wordaworth ...	Economics.	22-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1749.	5-9-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, p. 1805.
Mr. J. C. Coyajee ...	"	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1568.
Mr. T. S. Sterling ...	English.	12-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1414.	26-8-11. Minutes 1911, Part IV, p. 1561.
Mr. J. W. Holme ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Babu Praphullachandra Ghosh ...	"	Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1428.	Minutes 1912, Part IV, p. 1432.
Prof. J. R. Banerjee ...	Philosophy.	19-3-10 Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 317.	9-4-10. Minutes 1910, Part I, p. 374.
Pandit Rajendranath Vidyabhushan...	Sanskrit.	4-6-08. Minutes 1908, Part III, p. 1187.	13-6-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, pp. 1299-1300.
Mahamahopadhyay Gurucharan Tarkadarsanthirtha ...	"	17-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 913.	28-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1082.
" Lakshman Sastri ...	"	Ditto.	Ditto.
Dr. Adityanath Mookerjee ...	Philosophy.	8-5-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 580.	22-5-09. Minutes 1909, Part II, p. 630.
Dr. D. N. Mallik ...	Physics.	24-7-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 953.	28-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1082.

Date of placing Govt. Sanction before the Syndicate.	Date of Senate's approval of re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for re-appointment.	Date of Senate's approval of 2nd re-appointment.	Date of sanction of Govt. for 2nd re-appointment.
29-1-14. Minutes 1914, Part I, p.
Ditto.
8-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, p. 1617.
Ditto.
16-11-08. Minutes 1908, Part V, pp. 1945-46.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI. 2262.
23-12-11. Minutes 1911, Part VI, p. 2262.
Ditto.
5-7-13. Minutes 1913, Part IV, p. 1521.
30-7-10. Minutes 1910, Part III, p. 903.
8-8-08. Minutes 1908, Part IV, p. 1617.
11-11-09. Minutes 1909, Part IV, p. 1360.
Ditto.
21-8-09. Minutes 1909, Part III, p. 1061.
11-11-09. Minutes 1909, Part VI, p. 1360.

17

From the Officiating Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, through His Excellency the Rector, No. 1634 dated 14th October, 1915.

I am directed to reply to your letters No. 12116, dated the 26th June, 1915, No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915, and No. 288, dated the 9th July, 1915. The first treats of the proposed College of Science, the second of the general question of M.A. and M.Sc. teaching (and incidentally contains the report of the Accounts Sub-Committee), the third promises a further report upon the proposed College of Science. The Government of India have now received the views of His Excellency the Rector upon these communications.

2. Owing to the present financial position the Government of India regret that, and the University will readily understand why, they cannot make further grants to the University. Apart from this consideration there are certain matters which the Government of India must take into account before entertaining applications for further financial assistance. Moreover other Universities which have not been so generously treated in the matter of grants as Calcutta have been are urging their claims to imperial grants.

3. As regards the College of Science, it appears that two public spirited citizens came to the assistance of the University with endowments to which certain conditions were attached. The University accepted these endowments and now finds that it is unable without assistance to comply with the terms involved in them. The Government of India observe that it is proposed to provide for research in Zoology, a science hitherto pursued under the University only in the Medical College; and that it is stated that the existing colleges affiliated to the M.A. and M.Sc. in Chemistry and Physics have been unable to provide either sufficient accommodation or sufficient means for post-graduate teaching (the Government of India had understood that the Presidency College was the only institution so affiliated). Your letter does not report what discussions took place between the University, the Medical College and the Presidency College, before the initiation of this Scheme, on the subject of the organisation of higher scientific teaching and research in Calcutta and the possibilities of co-operation. It is also observed that the Government of India are invited to support a scheme which has already considerably advanced, but on which they were not consulted before its initiation. Some of the details appear to present difficulties. The further report promised in your subsequent letter is awaited. For the present, I am to point out that, when a grant is sought, it is usual to lay the whole project before Government at the outset. As regards the suggestion made in paragraph 33 of your letter, I am to say that the Indian Research Fund is concerned with Medical and Sanitary Research.

4. In your letter No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915, you describe the development of the system of M.A. Classes in the University and state its aims and requirements. You say that a large majority of colleges cannot afford to provide M.A. teaching, that the Sanskrit College is not

yet affiliated to the M.A. standard in Sanskrit, and that the existing institutions found themselves unable to meet all requirements; that the University accordingly decided to meet the demand and to work out a more comprehensive scheme; that this plan met with the approval of the Government of India, and that accordingly the present system of University Post-graduate Arts classes was started in 1912. The Government of India were of opinion that the system was introduced before 1912, and that, when, in their letter No. 2151, dated the 18th September, 1912, they approved the uses to which the University proposed to devote their grant of Rs. 65,000, they were merely permitting it to continue and improve an arrangement already in existence and to initiate a system under which the University distinctly stated (*vide* the Registrar's letter No. 3605, dated the 26th April, 1912,) that it had no desire to cover the whole course of M.A. studies. They added the proviso that the arrangement for the entertainment of University lecturers was to be regarded as provisional. This was done because they had but little information of the details and full scope of the scheme and felt themselves unable to give any definite approval of it. Your present letter has put them in possession of a number of facts; paragraphs 29 to 35 of it shew that there are many admitted defects and from paragraph 42, it appears to be suggested that the facilities for M.A. study in the University as they are at present organised fall short of those provided by the constituent colleges which enjoy M.A. and M.Sc. affiliation. The University has, in fact, supplied a temporary machinery to cope with a phenomenal increase of candidates for the M.A. degree, who might otherwise have studied as private students, and has afforded them some measure of instruction through lectures at a low fee and at a cost per pupil which is less than the average cost of pupils studying in many colleges which prepare mainly for the Intermediate and Graduate examinations. In paragraph 44 of your letter a request is made for grants which will put this system on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. But your letter does not indicate how far the possibility of collaboration and division of labour according to subjects, etc, has been worked out with the constituent colleges or how the divorce of the higher and lower grades of teaching (condemned by the Royal Commission on University Education in London) is to be remedied. The Government of India are doubtful how far the lines hitherto followed are suitable as a permanent system, which appears already to have done more than supplement the teaching in constituent colleges (*vide* paragraph 52 of your letter). They think that, further developed, it would supplant rather than supplement higher work in colleges, and are unwilling to see the better-equipped colleges thus crippled in the scope of their work and are doubtful of the wisdom of a policy whereby the University would appear to enter into permanent competition with its own institutions. They accordingly agree with the suggestion of the University that a free and full interchange of views and opinions is required. They would, however, before proceeding further be glad to receive copies of any correspondence that has passed between the University and constituent colleges on the subject of co-operation and division of work; with more complete statistical information as to the numbers studying in the University and College M.A. and M.Sc. classes respectively. In the meantime, I am to say that, for the current year the Government of India sanction the

utilisation of the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the entertainment of lecturers, since whatever the defects of the system, it appears necessary to carry it on provisionally for the present. The Government of Bengal are being asked to place this amount at the disposal of the University at an early date. This will complete the allotment of the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 for the current financial year.

5. As regards the report (included as an appendix to your letter No. 2, dated the 1st July, 1915,) of the Accounts Sub-committee, the Government of India feel that it still leaves them to some extent in the dark regarding the finances of the University. This consideration in itself renders inadvisable the course suggested in paragraph 40 of that letter—namely, the execution of costly works on deferred payment.

18

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, through His Excellency the Rector, No. 4856, dated the 27th November, 1916.

I have the honour, as directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to invite your attention to your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915, and your letter No. 1634, dated the 14th October, 1915.

In my letter No. 288, dated the 9th July, 1915, I had the honour to inform you that your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th June, 1915, had been referred to the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Endowment and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehari Ghose Endowment, as well as to the Governing Bodies for the Post-Graduate Teaching of the University. The reports of these various Governing Bodies have not been completed, as certain details have yet to be worked out. It has, therefore, not been possible to reply fully to your letters, dated the 19th of June, 1915, and the 14th of October, 1915 ; but the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate feel that such reply as is possible with the materials now at their disposal ought not to be delayed.

At the suggestion of the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Trust and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehari Ghosh Trust and of the Syndicate, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor visited Simla and had interviews with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has informed the Syndicate, and the Syndicate is glad to learn, that there was a free and full exchange of view regarding University Post-Graduate studies.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate now desire to reply, somewhat in detail, to the various points raised in your letters referred to in the opening paragraph ; but they feel it incumbent upon them, before doing so, to indicate shortly the general policy regarding University Education in accordance with which its Post-Graduate teaching has developed. Briefly stated, that policy is directed towards the upbuilding of a Teaching University in Calcutta that shall be worthy of the task which it has to perform.

In its inception the Calcutta University was constituted as an examining body, modelled on the University of London as then organized. Experience has since shown the evils that result from confining most of its functions to mere examination and leaving the responsibility for higher teaching to the unorganised efforts of scattered and competing colleges.

Those evils are clearly set out in the report of the University Commission, 1904. The Act of 1904 brought about important constitutional changes, the primary objects of which were to subordinate the function of examination to that of teaching and to enable the University the better to organise the facilities for such teaching, more especially as regards the higher branches of study. The changes that have subsequently taken place have been directed towards the carrying out of those objects indicated by the Legislature.

While the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe that the steps which have been taken subsequent to the passing of the University Act of 1904 in the direction of building up a teaching University are in harmony with the intention of the Act, they would nevertheless point out that the precise lines upon which development should proceed are not laid down in detail in the Act itself nor in the Regulations under the Act. The central problem that has since arisen has been whether Post-Graduate teaching shall remain primarily the function of separate Colleges acting independently, or whether the resources available for higher teaching shall be organised so as to form a single well-connected whole. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe it to be unnecessary to enumerate the various reasons which have led them to choose the latter alternative as in conformity with the needs of higher education. Under the former system real progress would have been impossible. Under the latter there is ground for hope that Calcutta may before long possess a University that shall occupy a position comparable to that of the Universities of the West. In pursuance of this policy it is not unnatural that during a period of transition difficulties and misunderstandings should have arisen ; but much progress has already been achieved. In what follows the views of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate as regarding the difficulties referred to in your letters will find their expression, and it appears to be expedient broadly to indicate the educational policy in the light of which particular points may be profitably examined.

Chapter XI, Section 1, of the University Regulations contemplates and requires that the University shall undertake teaching work, presumably in addition to what is done in the different colleges affiliated to it and has been done ever since the establishment of the University. Such duty is imperative as follows from the terms used, namely :—The University *shall* provide for Post-Graduate Teaching, study and research in the Faculties of Arts and Science.

In pursuance of the policy and requirements of the Regulations the University has maintained for several years classes in the following subjects for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations :—

1. English ; 2. Sanskrit ; 3. Pali ; 4. Arabic ; 5. Persian ; 6. Comparative Philology ; 7. Philosophy ; 8. Economics ; 9. History ; 10. Pure Mathematics ; 11. Botany ; 12. Geology.

These classes now constitute the Post-Graduate Arts Classes of the University.

The University Classes in some of the subjects are very largely attended ; this testifies to the steadily increasing and not merely temporary demand for instruction up to the M.A. standard. The question of division of the larger classes into sections will be considered. The M.A. course extends over two years, and the number of students in the different subjects taught in the 5th and 6th-year University classes taken together is at present 1172. The scheme, in each branch, contemplates a University Professor, wherever possible, with a number of Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Assistants. The Assistant Professors and Assistants are whole-time officers, appointed for terms varying from three to seven years. The Lecturers are drawn from the local colleges and are more or less temporary ; their appointments are usually for two years or from year to year. This is in accordance with the views laid down in para. 9 of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department under date Simla, the 11th of August, 1906. In fact, as has been pointed out in a previous letter, the Post-Graduate Classes were started with the assistance of Professors of different colleges in Calcutta, and it was only when by actual experience the growing work was found to require more than part-time professors, that the management of whole-time Assistant Professors was decided upon. These whole-time Assistant Professors were also largely required from amongst the professors of our local Colleges. Towards this growing work the assistance of Government was sought and secured. The Government of India contributes the salaries of the Minto Professor of Economics, the Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, and the George Fife Professor of Philosophy, aggregating Rs. 37,000 a year. University funds maintain the Carmichael Professor of History (which Professorship has not been filled up since the death of Dr. Thibaut, but applications have just been invited) and the two University Professors of English. The aggregate annual salary of these is Rs. 30,000. The University has also paid annually out of its own funds Rs. 7,200 for the maintenance of the Chair of Comparative Philology : the chair is now in abeyance, as the Professor, a German subject, has been interned. The Government of India has also contributed annually Rs. 15,000 for the purposes of Post-Graduate teaching, but latterly difficulties have been raised regarding the annual renewal of the grant. It is obvious that the teaching of subjects like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and Pali cannot possibly be made self-supporting, and if for any reason, the Government should not see its way to renew the grant, M.A. work in all these subjects would have to be abandoned. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor has on several occasions referred in Senate meeting and in meetings of the Local Legislative Council to the need and desirability of having the Sanskrit College affiliated in Sanskrit up to the M.A. standard. This can easily

be done by appointing a Professor of Philology ; but no steps have been yet taken in this direction. The University is thus obliged to keep up its Sanskrit classes, as otherwise Sanskrit studies would seriously suffer. In the same way, but for the University Classes in Persian, Arabic, and Pali, systematic Post-Graduate studies in these subjects would be impossible.

The extent of the contributions from the Government, by the University and by student, towards the Post-Graduate Classes will appear from the following table taken from the Budget for the current year :

	Rs.
1. Government of India's contribution for three Chairs (Economics, Mathematics and Philosophy)	37,000
2. Government of India's additional grant	... 15,000
3. Fees from students	... 84,000
4. University's contribution for three Chairs (History and English)	21,000
5. Additional grant by the University	... 40,000
Total	1,97,000

These figures are instructive. Out of nearly two lakhs required for Post-Graduate Teaching, fully 42 per cent. are paid by the students themselves, and more than 30 per cent. by the University out of its current funds, that is, from the surplus of examination fees paid by candidates. This does not take in account the contributions of the University from its Fee Fund to the Science classes, which are being dealt within a separate letter. The remaining 28 per cent. are paid by the Government of India. Of these 28 per cent. nearly 20 per cent. go to the three Chairs. The remaining 8 per cent. represent the sum of Rs. 15,000, a grant which requires annual renewal, which renders difficult the drawing up of the annual programme of work.

It is necessary to point out that the uncertainty regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards the Post-Graduate work of the University creates serious difficulties by reason both of delays in renewing old grants and the impossibility of estimating the probable financial assistance from the Government of India to which the University may look forward with the advent of better times. The difficulties regarding accommodation for class rooms, professors' rooms and office rooms for the University as well as hostels for M.A. students were referred to in my last letter on the subject. The influence of the financial difficulties of the University on subjects taught and the quality of teaching has to be seriously considered. If the resources of the University were to fall below what they are at present (by the withdrawal or delay in payment of any grant enjoyed at present or through any other cause), and if the work would consequently have to be curtailed, no provision could be made for those branches of study in which there is a comparatively small number of students and which, therefore, make the largest demands on the general funds of the University. If the University as a centre of learning has to be guided entirely by rules of rigid economy instead of being able to weigh the intrinsic importance of the department of knowledge concerned the

subjects in which facilities will have to be discontinued are Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, and Arabic. This would remove from Calcutta the nucleus of an important school of Oriental Studies, for the encouragement of which the Government of India have expressed great solicitude.

The present difficulties and future uncertainties of the finances of the University are likely to have a disastrous influence also on the recruiting of the professorial staff. The University has reason to congratulate itself on having secured for Post-Graduate work the services of many eminent scholars and teachers at a time when the Government of India was generally understood to view with favour this Branch of University work, as evidenced by speeches of successive Chancellors and by their generous grants, and when the initial enthusiasm for the idea of a teaching University was at its height. But the consideration that our financial resources are neither great nor expanding and that we can at best offer only a short tenure of service will, it is feared, induce some of our professors to seek better prospects elsewhere. To fill up the gaps will become increasingly difficult, unless we can hold out adequate pecuniary inducements and the hope of permanent employment.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret to note that there are several assumptions regarding Post-Graduate work of the University in the two letters No. 1093, dated 19th June, 1915, and No. 1634, dated 14th October, 1915 which suggest grave misconception by the Government of India regarding its scope and character. As there is imperative need that the good work done by the University in this direction should receive the approval and substantial support of the Government of India, it is necessary to deal with those assumptions and to offer such further explanation as may make clear its aim and the actual direction of its development. The suggestions and assumptions are—

(i) That the system did not originate in 1912, but was begun earlier. That it arose from the phenomenal increase in the number of students and was regarded both by the University and the Government of India as provisional. That the Government of India still regard it as provisional.

(ii) That the existing system, having many 'admitted defects,' the provision for teaching is much inferior to what exists in affiliated Colleges.

(iii) That in the matter of Post-Graduate teaching sufficient co-operation between the University and its affiliated colleges does not exist and that there is actually undue competition.

(iv) That the Government of India fear that the system involves a divorce of under-graduate teaching from higher work and will ultimately result in supplanting the colleges altogether with regard to Post-Graduate teaching.

(v) That the Government of India are not entirely satisfied with the system.

As the Government of India have invited a clear statement of the aims and policy of the University regarding Post-Graduate teachings the points just indicated will now be dealt with seriatim.

Ad (i):—Chapter 21, Section 1 of the University Regulations, as already indicated, contemplates and requires that the University should undertake teaching work, presumably in addition to what is done in the different colleges affiliated to it and what had been done ever since the establishment of the University. The requirement is imperative and is in

the following terms: "The University shall provide for Post-Graduate teaching, study and research in the Faculty of Arts and Science."

It must be noted that the provision of this Regulation is irrespective of the number of students desiring to avail themselves of higher teaching at the University. While, therefore, it was a fortunate circumstance regarding the financial stability of the scheme that the number of students in the University Arts Classes rapidly grew, it is a mistake to assume that it *arose* from the "phenomenal increase" in the number of graduates wishing to proceed to a higher degree.

If the history of the growth of the system is carefully studied, it becomes quite clear that great caution and deliberation has been exercised. As a first step, University Professors were appointed. Their chief duties were defined to be the carrying out of original investigations and to promote research by Post-Graduate students. To benefit a larger number of students in the wider sense of the word, to create an academic atmosphere, and also to prevent the unfortunate educational results of students being permitted to appear at the M.A. Examination without having received adequate training, a system of lectures by the University Professors was instituted. Subsequently, in accordance with the views laid down in para. 9 of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 10th August, 1906, prominent professors on the staff of affiliated colleges were asked to deliver courses of lectures on the subjects in which they had specialised. It was not, however, until 1912 that a serious attempt was made to adapt the courses of lectures to the prescribed M.A. courses of study.

But owing to the large number of Post-Graduate students who took advantage of the facilities thus provided, these facilities were soon found to be utterly inadequate, and the appointment of whole-time Assistant Professors was decided upon. These were in most cases chosen from among the members of staffs of affiliated colleges, and their appointments were made for periods varying from three to seven years. In addition to the Assistant Professors, a small number of distinguished educationists on the staff of affiliated colleges were appointed as Lecturers, and as the work grew, Assistants to Professors were appointed in 1914 and on some subsequent dates.

The problem to be solved was not only one of numbers, but also of the quality of the education imparted. The regulation which permits a graduate to appear at the M.A. Examination as a non-collegiate student three years after his graduation was taken largely advantage of, as the facilities for M.A. studies offered by affiliated colleges proved entirely inadequate. The large majority of these colleges were unprepared, because inadequately equipped and insufficiently staffed, to take up work even of the B.A. Honours standard.

The steps taken to remove the anomalous condition due to the admission of non-collegiate candidates to the M.A. Examination were only part of the re-organisation necessary to make the University a teaching body. They were similar to those which resulted in the reform of legal studies in Bengal and led to the foundation of the University Law College.

Nor could the system be said to have been introduced without the knowledge of the Government, as your letter No. 1634, dated 14th

October, 1915, assumes. Its progress was reviewed year by year in the Convocation speeches of the Vice-Chancellor and on various occasions at meetings of the Senate. Moreover, on express representation, the Government of India was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000 in support of it. In the absence of previous experience, great circumspection was exercised with regard to the arrangements, and it would be difficult to maintain that the system was introduced with undue precipitation. The early arrangements were undoubtedly of a tentative nature, and it was this fact which was referred to in the letter No. 6605, dated 26th April, 1912, in which the arrangement was described as 'provisional.' It certainly was provisional at that time, and it was then advantageous to regard it as such, so as to obviate premature adoption of unsuitable measures. It may now be maintained that past experience has enabled the University to define clearly the outline and the main features of the scheme, and that the time has passed when the system, which originated in the educational needs of the country, could be characterized as 'provisional.' The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate feel that the system has come to stay. It could be regarded as provisional only if it had been found necessary to introduce radical changes in it or to substitute for it a totally different system.

Ad (ii) :—The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret to find that the system as it works is regarded by the Government of India as having many 'admitted defects' and that the provisions for teaching existing at the University are regarded as falling very much below the standard maintained in affiliated colleges. It is always invidious to institute comparisons ; but a reference in your letter forces me to point out that there are on the staff of the University classes men who, by many years' good work in affiliated colleges, had made a reputation for themselves in their branches of knowledge and some of them rank among the foremost scholars in Bengal. There are also men with the highest European qualifications, whose work can bear comparison with the work of any educationist outside this University. Lastly, we have as lecturers several distinguished Principals and Professors of affiliated colleges.

But the work of the University must be judged not only by the quality and numerical strength of the staff, but also by the number of subjects for which provision has been made. The subjects for which there are at present no facilities at any of the affiliated colleges and for which the University has made provision are Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Arabic, Comparative Philology, and Pure Mathematics. Among the colleges, the Presidency College is affiliated for M.A. in English, History, Economics, Mixed Mathematics, Botany and Philosophy. The Scottish Churches College has affiliation in Philosophy and in Pure Mathematics (though no classes are held in this subject at present). The Dacca College and Cotton College at Gauhati have recently been affiliated in English. At Dacca some M.A. work is being done in Physics and Chemistry and at Patna in History and Economics through University Lecturers. But no affiliation has been sought so far by the colleges concerned ; nor has any attempt been made to cover the full course required under the Regulations. It will thus be seen that the number of subjects provided for in the colleges is small. Moreover, the provisions actually made in these subjects fall short of the requirements, as in the case of affiliated colleges admissions to each subject are strictly limited.

Regarding accommodation, mention was made in my last letter of the difficulties as to class rooms, Professors' rooms and Office rooms at the University. In this connection the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are grateful that as the result of the recent interview between the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Hon'ble the Member in charge of the Education Department, the Hon'ble Member was pleased to countenance the scheme of partial building on the Fish Market site out of the accumulation of funds in the hands of the University. As a result of a recent High Court decree this sum is expected to be largely increased, and the accumulation will soon amount to nearly four lakhs of rupees. This, if utilized for building purposes, will relieve some of the existing congestion.

Apart from the difficulties due to deficiency in accommodation and the future problems arising out of the uncertainty regarding financial resources, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate do not admit any defects in the organisation of Post-Graduate teaching. It cannot be denied that the system is capable of further development, as soon as financial conditions improve. But there is certainly no inherent fault in the policy which has been adopted. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate submit that the work should be judged not by what has not been possible to do on account of financial difficulties, but by the considerable measure of soundness and success in what has been done so far by the University, notwithstanding the slenderness of its resources and in the absence of the full and substantial support which the scheme deserves and would have received from the Government of India in normal times.

Ad (iii) :—It is unfortunate that the attitude of the University towards the affiliated colleges with regard to M.A. teaching appears to be misunderstood. The interests of the University and the constituent colleges are in every respect identical. It is simply a question of organisation. If it be conceded that by periodical inspection and vigilance in regard to affiliation the University can and does promote the cause of education, it must be also allowed that by re-organisation—or rather organisation (because with regard to M.A. teaching no organisation worth mentioning existed before) of the post-graduate teaching in Bengal, they are only attempting educational reforms such as were contemplated by the Act governing their activity. It would be neither fair nor correct to regard this activity as prompted by antagonism towards affiliated colleges or dictated by unworthy motives. What has been actually done is far from any attempt to ignore the colleges or to suppress their activity.

Some idea of the amount of work that has to be faced in this connection will appear from the statements which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate have had prepared for the purpose.

The first statement to which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire to draw your attention is Statement "A," giving the names of the Colleges affiliated to the M.A. or M.Sc. standards. From the last column of the statement it will appear that the Presidency College has fixed a number limit of students. The Presidency College and the other colleges mentioned in the statement obtain all the students they want and can accommodate, and the Syndicate has never heard of any complaints that there is a paucity of students in these colleges because of the establishment and maintenance of the University Post-graduate Classes. Owing

to facilities in obtaining scholarships some of the best students go there, though the scale of college fees is higher, and almost all their classes are full.

Reference has been made in your letter No. 1634 of 14th October, 1915, to the supposed permanent competition with affiliated colleges. As explained above, whenever a College is affiliated in a subject for which provision is made at the University, the College classes are limited in number and many students are unable to find accommodation in them. Some of the students rejected are Honours students from other colleges. It is not so much a question of competition as of providing adequate teaching for the large number who cannot find any facilities for study in the affiliated Colleges. If by 'competition' reference was made to the fee charged in the Post-graduate classes, it has to be pointed out that the scale of fees differs in different affiliated colleges and that there is no uniformity in the matter.

No complaints have been heard regarding students having been drawn away from affiliated colleges in consequence of higher fees being charged by the latter than are charged by the University. There being no uniform standard, the scale of fees adopted by the University was fixed with reference to the fees charged in the University Law College and those charged in the larger Colleges in Calcutta and the Mofussil resorted to by middle-class students. In a large town like Calcutta there is always a number of persons to whom a comparably small difference in the fees is immaterial: moreover, sentiment often induces students to continue their studies in the college in which they received their previous training. It is thus incorrect to suggest that the University *competes* with its affiliated colleges by charging lower fees. The University has adopted a scale of fees suggested by the considerations already set forth and which permits, consistently with efficiency, the largest number of the graduates to take advantage of the teaching provided for students who wish to proceed to the M.A. Degree.

The next statement to which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate desire to draw your attention is marked "B" and gives the number of students who have passed the B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations from 1907 to 1916. Statement "C" gives the number of students that have passed the M.A. and the M.Sc. Examinations from different colleges and the University Post-Graduate Classes during the period 1907 to 1916. It will appear from it that the existing affiliated Colleges cannot possibly accommodate all those who, after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations, desire M.A. and M.Sc. teaching; and no additional arrangements for them have been made for their accommodation in the affiliated colleges.

The fourth Statement "D," showing the strength of the Post-Graduate Arts Classes of the University during the present session in the different subjects, will also show that the affiliated colleges cannot cope with the demands of the situation and conclusively proves that the University Classes cannot be dispensed with.

An attempt has been made to arrange for an exchange of lecturers with the colleges teaching the same general subjects as are taught at the University. The results are indicated in Statement "E" annexed hereto. It has been the desire of the University to encourage this system and, on his

return from Simla, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor addressed Principal Wordsworth on this matter and expects improvements to be effected in present conditions.

The following gentlemen are on the Governing Body of the Post-Graduate Arts Classes :—

Principal Herambachandra Maitra—City College.

Professor J. N. Das Gupta—Presidency College.

On the Governing Body of the Sir Taraknath Palit Trust and Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Endowment there are :—

Babu Ramendrasundar Trivedi, M.A. Ripon College,

Babu Herambachandra Maitra, M.A., City College.

Rev. Dr. J. Watt, M.A. D.D., Scottish Churches College.

Mr. S. C. Mahalanabis, B.Sc., Presidency College.

Mr. J. R. Banerjea, M.A., B.L., Metropolitan Institution.

Finally, on the Syndicate, consisting of 17 members, there are 12 members of colleges representing the different Faculties and on the Senate consisting of 97 members, there are 49 members of the staffs of different colleges. All arrangements for the Post-Graduate classes are subject to the control of the Syndicate and Senate. It will thus appear that the University has had ample means of obtaining the views of College authorities and that it is endeavouring to work in harmony with the colleges.

If collegiate education is to be placed on a sound basis, the attempt to divert resources that should strengthen under-graduate teaching to the teaching of subjects for the M.A. degree without sufficient additional sources of income should be deprecated. The University has always encouraged colleges to undertake M.A. work on proper lines. They have, as stated above, indicated to the Government of Bengal the need of having the Sanskrit College affiliated in Sanskrit. Far from discouraging it the University has welcomed every assistance in the matter of Post-Graduate work whenever a college has sought affiliation after making adequate provision. In such instances attempts are made to some extent to avoid duplication. It may be noted that the Botany classes at the University were discontinued when the Presidency College was affiliated in Botany. Attempts have been made to ascertain how far the colleges can take up Post-Graduate work. A copy of the circular sent out to them is forwarded herewith. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate regret that there has been no response nor have any fresh applications for affiliation yet been received. Under these circumstances the inference is irresistible that the affiliated colleges are unable to make any provision in this direction.

Ad (*iv*) :—These facts point not only to the absence of competition, but to a large and increasing co-operation between the University as a teaching institution and its affiliated colleges, and will, it is hoped, remove the fear that Post-Graduate teaching will be divorced from other teaching, or that the University wishes, in its own interests, to arrest the development of higher teaching work in colleges. It is worthy of note that at a Syndicate meeting held on 27th February, 1914, when the recommendations of the Governing Body for Post-Graduate Studies including the majority of the appointments of Assistant Professors and Lecturers as well as the scale of fees, came up for consideration, seven out of twelve members present were representatives of affiliated colleges. Yet it was unanimously agreed to recommend the measure to the Senate for adoption. The objection raised

by Principal James of the Presidency College, and placed on record, referred to the available accommodation, not to the principle of the system or any latent menace to the welfare of affiliated colleges. It cannot be suggested that those representatives of colleges would have accepted the recommendation, if they had anticipated the serious consequence to the interest of the colleges now apprehended in some quarters.

The following extracts from the Minutes (Vol. LVIII, p. 482-7) touching this subject will be read with interest:—

“1024. Read the following proceedings of the Governing Body to regulate Post-Graduate Studies, dated 20th February, 1914.

[Here follow the proceedings and recommendations.]

Resolved—

That the recommendations made by the Governing Body be approved and adopted.

(Mr. James desired it to be recorded that he was not perfectly satisfied with the accommodation available.)”

Ad (v) :—The Government of India have invited a clear statement of the aim and policy of the University in this matter and wish to consider it, before they give any further financial aid. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are glad to have been thus afforded an opportunity of clearing away any misconception that may exist regarding their activity in this direction. The policy of the University is and could only be one based on the New Regulations under the Universities Act. The aim of the University is to put the teaching in connection with M.A. and other Post-Graduate work in Bengal on as sound a basis as possible, so as to enable the University of Calcutta to come into line with advanced Western Universities. To this end it was necessary to discourage non-collegiate students appearing for the Examination and to make provision for teaching the subjects prescribed.

The results so far achieved and the experience gained induce the hope that a genuine academic atmosphere will be created by bringing together in one centre the best scholars from all over Bengal and that the efficiency of teaching and scholarship will increase with the specialisation which this arrangement will make possible. Real opportunity to *all* colleges to take part in higher teaching would then be given. It is confidently expected that colleges which have on their staff eminent scholars will have a large and increasing share in the work of M.A. teaching, and it may be hoped that at some date, not too distant, the University will be in a position to offer adequate pecuniary inducement to these educationists on college staffs to assist in the Post-graduate work at the centre. The divorce of M.A. teaching from under-graduate work will in this way be permanently avoided, and the benefit of the scholarship of an eminent college professor will no longer be confined to a few students of that College, but will be available to all students. Apart from the advantage of efficiency in teaching and vigorous University life arising from the centralisation of all higher studies at the University, the quality and extent of library and laboratory equipment possible in the case of the University and difficult for isolated colleges, however well-provided for otherwise, must also be taken in account.

Such are the ideas in the mind of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate; such they believe were also the ideas in the minds of

the framers of the Act. Yet they feel that any undue haste to realise these results would only defeat the end in view. For the present everything has been done to encourage the Colleges to undertake Post-Graduate work along proper lines. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate rejoice that some of the affiliated Colleges are doing limited but good work in this direction. They do not contemplate placing any impediments in the way of such work or supplanting them.

The various questions raised in your two letters referred to in the opening paragraph have now been dealt with, and the information required by the Government of India has now been supplied. There has been a free and full interchange of views between officials of the Government of India and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly submit that, as the resources of the Government permit, means may be furnished to enable them to strengthen the Post-Graduate Classes and to place them on a sound and permanent basis.

A

Names of Colleges that teach M.A. & M.Sc.—subject by subject.

Name.	Subject.	Number limit (if any).
Presidency College	English ...	40
	Philosophy ...	25
	History ...	30
	Politics ...	30
	Mathematics (Mixed) ...	25
	Chemistry ...	13
	Physics ...	18
	Geology ...	16 Univ. Lectures.
	Physiology & Botany (from this year).	6
Scottish Churches College	Philosophy ...	No limit.
Dacca College	English ...	"
University Lectures, Calcutta	English ...	"
	Mathematics (Pure) ...	"
	Philosophy ...	"
	History ...	"
	Economics ...	"
	Sanskrit ...	"
	Pali ...	"
	Arabic ...	"
University Lectures, Dacca	Persian ...	"
	Physics ...	"
	History ...	"
	Chemistry ...	"
University Lectures, Patna	Economics ...	"
	History ...	"
Cotton College, Gauhati	English ...	"

B

$\frac{B.A.}{B.Sc.}$ & $\frac{M.A.}{M.Sc.}$ *Pass List, year by year, 1907-1916.*

Year.				B.A.		B.Sc.		M.A.		M.Sc.	
				Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates	Passed.
1907	...	...	...	1,929	426	17	9	286	97	...	...
1908	...	...	..	1,864	672	38	21	344	173	...	...
1908	(Supplementary)		...	1,149	451	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	505	260	111	45	17	8	...	...
1910	...	...	...	904	432	186	75	141	74	14	11
1911	...	..	...	1,036	633	234	139	204	136	35	21
1912	...	...	..	1,265	758	284	168	276	165	56	35
1913	..	..	...	1,948	1,217	406	266	406	219	81	47
1914	...	.	.	2,602	1,298	425	231	523	317	94	55
1915	..	..	..	3,006	1,428	493	241	591	252	127	57
1916	..		..	3,338	1,728	528	366	655	309	165	88

E

EXCHANGE OF LECTURES.

Presidency College students attend University Lectures on *History of Islam* (History) and *Banking and Currency* (Economics).

University Students attend lectures on *International Trade* (Economics) in the Presidency College.

19

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, through His Excellency the Rector, No. 5246, dated the 7th December, 1916.

I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, to address you regarding certain matters referred to in your letter No. 1093, dated the 19th of June, 1915, and your No. 1634, dated the 14th of October, 1915, in connection with the Post-Graduate Science classes, known as the University College of Science.

In a separate letter of date certain points raised in the letters referred to above with respect to the Post-Graduate Arts classes are being dealt with.

As my letter No. 12116, dated the 26th June, 1915, already contains replies to various questions raised in your letter of the 14th October, 1915, I may be permitted to refer you to it, without here repeating the statements made in it.

With reference to the remark contained in your letter No. 1635, that no mention is made in my previous letter as to what discussions took place, before the initiation of the Science College scheme, between the University on one hand and the Medical College and the Presidency College on the other, on the subject of the organization of higher scientific teaching and research in Calcutta and the possibility of co-operation, I have to state that there appears to have been no separate discussion apart from what took place at meetings of the Syndicate and Senate, nor does it appear that there was any occasion for such separate discussion, as the Syndicate was and is fully acquainted with the details of the work carried on in those two colleges. The course in Zoology based on the Syllabus prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination is totally different from the higher courses of study and the research work which students who prepare for the M.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations will engage in, as soon as suitable opportunities for such work will be provided in the Science College.

As already stated in my previous letter, the accommodation available in the Presidency College for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry is limited; this matter will be referred to again in the latter parts of the present letter.

The development of the University College of Science is still in progress. Although this progress has not been as rapid as, at one time, it was hoped to be, it has nevertheless been considerable. The value, in landed property and money of the endowment made by Sir Taraknath Palit is sixteen lakhs of rupees, and the annual income derived therefrom amounts to approximately Rs. 53,000. Out of this sum the University is bound to maintain at least two Chairs, one for Chemistry and the other for Physics. The Professors-elect are Dr. P. C. Ray for Chemistry and Mr. C. V. Raman for Physics. The former is expected to join in October, and the latter in November next. The balance of the income, after payment of the salaries of the two professors, is to be applied to awarding stipends to research scholars, in paying the salaries of Demonstrators and Assistants and in equipping the laboratories. The University as Trustee, is also bound to send annually a distinguished graduate in Science for training outside India.

Sir Rashbehary Ghose presented the University with a gift of ten lakhs of rupees. The income from this fund amounts to approximately Rs. 40,000 per annum. Out of this sum the University is bound to maintain four Chairs, namely one chair each for Applied Mathematics (Dr. Ganes Prasad), Physics (Mr. D. M. Bose), Chemistry (Dr. P. C. Mitter), and Botany (Mr. S. P. Agharkar). The Professors of Mathematics and Chemistry have already joined their appointments. The Professors of Physics and Botany are interned in Germany, where they had been sent for training shortly before the war broke out. The University is bound to apply the remainder of the income of the Ghose Fund (after payment of the salaries of the four Professors) in granting stipends to research scholars, and contributing towards the equipment of the laboratories.

Besides the income derived from the two funds, the University receives an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Government of India for the maintenance of the laboratory. This is part of the annual grant of Rs. 65,000 for promotion of higher studies mentioned in my letter of date on the Post-Graduate Arts classes. The University has spent, out of its Reserve Fund (formed out of the surplus of Examination Fees realised from candidates) about three and a half lakhs of rupees for the construction of the laboratory buildings on the land given by Sir Taraknath Palit. About half a lakh more will be needed to complete the building and to put the grounds in order.

The original scheme included as an integral part, the provision of a hostel for the residence of demonstrators, assistants, research students and students preparing for the M.Sc. Examinations. The construction of such a hostel building will require an expenditure of not less than one lakh of rupees. It will also be necessary to provide residential quarters for the professors. The latter part of the scheme is most essential. Not only does the success of scientific experiments frequently depend on unbroken continuity of the work, which is possible only, if the worker lives in close proximity of his laboratory, but the influence which a teacher is able

to exercise over the intellectual and moral development of the students placed under his charge is greatly increased by his remaining in close contact with them outside the laboratory and lecture-room. When the present and the previous Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department visited the Science College buildings, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor showed them a plot of land to the south west of the College premises which had not yet been built upon and which could therefore be acquired at a cheap rate. When the Hon'ble Member visited the College again in August last, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor pointed out to him that tiled huts were already springing up on this plot of land and it would not be long before *pucca* buildings would be erected. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate earnestly appeal to the Government to acquire this plot of land at an early date and thus to make it available for future use.

The University has already spent out of its own funds at least Rs. 50,000 in the equipment of the laboratories and will have to make an immediate contribution of a like amount for the same purpose. This amount has been provided in the University Budget for the present year.

Our staff, at the present moment, consists of two Professors of Physics, two Professors of Chemistry, one Professor of Applied Mathematics and one Professor of Botany. To assist them, we have two brilliant graduates in Chemistry, four in Applied Mathematics, and eight in the different branches of Physics. They are all paid from the income of the Palit and the Ghose Funds.

We have opened an M.Sc. Class in Chemistry ; the course lasts for two years, and we have eight students in each class. There are also four research students working for the Doctor's Degree. In Physics, six of the eight assistants are research students, and in Applied Mathematics, three of the four assistants are research students. Important original papers have been published in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics.

The absolute need for the University Classes in Science as outlined above is manifest. The Presidency College is the only College affiliated in Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics to the M.Sc. standard. The Dacca College is not affiliated, but has M.Sc. Classes in Chemistry under University Lecturer. The space available in the Presidency as well as in the Dacca College is extremely limited and is not sufficient even for those students who have taken their B.Sc. from their respective Colleges. B.Sc. graduates from other Colleges find it nearly impossible to secure any instruction in the M.Sc. Course. Quite recently, the Presidency College authorities declined to admit into their M.Sc. Class in Physics a student who had passed the B.Sc. with first class Honours in Physics from the Scottish Churches College, on the ground that they were not able to find room even for their own students, some of whom had taken a mere pass at the B.Sc. Examination. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate were appealed to on the occasion, but they were powerless.

It is not correct to suggest that the University is competing with the Colleges ; there is absolutely no question of competition ; if we could provide for the instruction of a hundred or two hundred students in one or more subjects for the M.Sc. Examination, the classes would be full. The Science

College has already been obliged, for want of accommodation, to reject fully qualified students anxious to join it.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are grateful to the Government for its past generosity, and they are quite aware of the many calls on its resources, apart from the stringency and stress of the present times. They do not venture to suggest that what the Government finds impossible to undertake should be attempted. They, however, do confidently suggest and hope that, as soon as possible, further financial assistance will be afforded for the purposes of further developments in the directions indicated in his letter.

In the meantime tokens of increasing good will of the Government towards the growing institution, on however modest a scale, will be much appreciated and highly useful. An impression, though not well-founded, has got abroad that such good will is wanting. It is undesirable in the interests of higher scientific education, both theoretical and practical, that such an impression should exist and its early removal can only act beneficially in more ways than one and is likely to stimulate further public-spirited generosity.

The Governing Body of the Sir T. N. Palit and the Board of Management of the Sir Rashbehary Trust appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Mahendranath Ray, Dr. P. Brühl, Dr. P. C. Ray and Dr. P. C. Mitter. The Sub-Committee has made reports from time to time. These reports have been adopted by the Governing Body and confirmed by the Syndicate and in accordance with them appointments have been made by the Senate and appliances and fittings ordered. The reports of the Sub-Committee contain details of the working of the scheme which you ask for in your letter under acknowledgment. The Budgets for this year and the last year give the details regarding financial matters asked for in your letter. Copies of the present and the last Budget and the Reports are annexed.

For the purpose of easy reference I annex a statement of Receipts and Payments of this University during the year 1915-16, including the income from, and the expenditure met from, the Sir Taraknath Palit and the Sir Rashbehary Ghose Funds, as also a statement of the contributions made by the Government of India and the University on account of the Science College.

The names of the Professors, Assistant Professors and Assistants to Professors engaged in the work at the Science College as well as statement of their pay are contained in the separate list attached herewith.

The working expenses are indicated in the Budget of the current year.

All the information asked for by the Government is now at its disposal, and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate confidently hope that their request for help will be complied with as soon as Government resources permit.

There is a great demand for the higher teaching in Science, and it is essential that the scheme rendered possible by the munificence of Sir Taraknath Palit and Sir Rashbehary Ghose should not languish from lack of funds. For the present we require at least two lakhs of rupees as a capital grant and an additional annual grant of Rs. 24,000 a year. If the whole of the non-recurrent grant is not available at once, it may be spread over two years. The University Classes in Science will

have to be maintained, because the Senate accepted the two great endowments on condition that such classes would be established. No one will expect the Senate to commit a breach of trust in this respect. The University trusts that the Government of India will lend it a helping hand to maintain these classes efficiently and in a manner worthy of a great University. The personnel of the Science Department includes some of the foremost amongst the graduates in Science who have passed out of this University during the last fifteen years; they are devoted to their work, full of enthusiasm, and resolved to make the Science College a thorough success. There are other graduates of high standing available who have had further training at British Universities, and it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to this University, if funds permitted their being absorbed in the staff of the Science College; this is a chance which it would be a pity to lose through want of adequate funds.

It may also be pointed out that the object of the University College of Science is not only to impart theoretical knowledge and carry on researches of a purely theoretical nature, but also to train its students so as to make them fit to take an active part in the industrial development of the country and in the opening out and utilisation of the vast mineral and vegetable wealth which is yet lying unutilized in various parts of India.

*Names of Professors, Assistant Professors and Assistant
to Professors engaged in the work at the
Science College with a statement
of their pay.*

MATHEMATICS.

Name.	Pay.	REMARKS.
Dr. Ganes Prasad, M.A., D.Sc. ...	600	Ghosh Professor of Mathematics.
Babu Sudhansukumar Banerjee, M.Sc. .	200	Assistant Professor.
„ Devaprasad Ghosh, M.A. ...	125	Assistant to Professor (not yet joined).
„ Nalinimohan Basu, M.Sc. ...	125	Assistant to Professor.
„ Bibhutibhushan Datta, M.Sc. ..	125	Do.

PHYSICS.

Mr. C. V. Raman, M.A. ..	800-50-1000	Palit Professor of Physics (not yet joined).
„ Debendramohan Basu, M.A., B.Sc. ...	500	Ghosh Professor of Physics.
Babu Jogeschandra Mukerjee, M.A. ...	200-25-250	Assistant, Professor.
„ Phanindranath Ghosh, M.A. ...	200-25-250	Do.
„ Satyendranath Basu, M.Sc. ...	200	Assistant to Professor,
„ Meghnath Saha, M.Sc. ...	200	Do.
„ Susilkumar Acharyya, M.Sc. ...	125	Do.
„ Sisirkumar Mitra, M.Sc. ...	125	Do.
„ Abinaschandra Saha, M.Sc. ...	125	Do.

BOTANY.

Mr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A.	... 500	... Ghose Professor of Botany
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CHEMISTRY.

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.	... 800-50-1000	... Palit Professor of Chemistry.
„ P. C. Mitra, M.A., Ph.D.	... 500	... Ghose Professor of Chemistry.
babu Jnanendrachandra Ghosh, M.Sc.	... 200	... Assistant to Palit Professor.
„ Jnanendranath Mukerjee, M.Sc.	... 200	... Do.

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From the Officiating Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, through His Excellency the Rector, dated the 9th August, 1917.

“I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 4856 and 5246, dated the 27th November 1916 and the 7th December 1916, regarding the arrangements for Post-Graduate teaching in the Calcutta University.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India propose to defer consideration of the question of granting financial assistance in this connection to the University, pending receipt of the recommendations of the proposed Calcutta University Commission.”

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**Report of the Committee appointed to consider arrangements
for Post-Graduate teaching in the University of
Calcutta, 1916.**

We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the question of Post-Graduate Studies in the Calcutta University and its constituent Colleges, have the honour to submit our report.

It is desirable to commence with a precise statement of the scope of the enquiry entrusted to the Committee. This is best described in the following extract from the letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Rector of the University:—

“The Committee should review the existing facilities in the University of Calcutta for instruction beyond the Bachelorship degrees (Chapters XXXIII and the XXXVII of Calcutta University Regulations) and should make suggestions whereby the existing expenditure and available resources for such teaching may be put to the best use. The Committee should be asked to examine the points referred to it with special reference to the quality of the teaching given, the recommendations made by the Universities Commission, the economic employment of the resources of the University and the Colleges in men and money (including the grants now given by the Imperial Government), remuneration of the teachers and fees paid by the students, the relation of the University as a teaching body to its affiliated colleges and the maintenance of suitable relations between teachers and students in the University. The Committee should frame its recommendations merely with a view to the best expenditure of existing funds and it should understand that further grants for Post-Graduate Education cannot be expected in the near future.”

Short description
of the arrangements
made from time to
time for higher teaching.

2. It is convenient, first of all, to give a short description of the arrangements made from time to time for the M.A. and M.Sc. courses.

There have been four distinct periods in the history of the higher teaching of Calcutta University—

- (a) In the first regulations framed in 1858 provision was made for the institution of an examination for the degree of Master of Arts. It was contemplated that the degree of Bachelor of Arts should ordinarily be taken at the end of four years from the date of Matriculation, and it was laid down specifically that the candidate should carry out the prescribed courses of study at a college affiliated to the University. The regulations, however, did not require a candidate for the M.A. degree to have studied in an affiliated institution since the date of graduation, as any graduate either of the University or any other university of India or of the United Kingdom was entitled to be admitted to the M.A. examination on payment of the prescribed fee. It was also provided that if a candidate

passed the B.A. examination at the end of four years from Matriculation and the M.A. examination a month later he was deemed to have taken honours; and the names of such candidates were to be published in order of merit in lists classified according to subjects. The names of all other successful candidates at the M.A. examination were arranged in alphabetical order without specification of class or subject. During this period, 119 candidates passed the B.A. examination; of these 19 appeared for the M.A. examination, 9 of whom were successful, but none obtained honours.

(b) The university authorities speedily realised that it was impossible for even the best prepared candidates to qualify themselves for the M.A. examination within four years of

1865—1884. Matriculation. Arrangements were made, therefore, whereby those who had taken their B.A. degree within four years from Matriculation were deemed to have taken honours at the M.A. examination, if they took the M.A. degree within one year (instead of one month, as before) from the time of graduation. This system continued in operation for 20 years from 1865 to 1884. During this period, 2,251 passed the B.A. examination; of these 907 appeared at the M.A. examination, of whom 554 were successful and 392 took honours.

(c) In 1885 a further alteration was introduced into the regulations. It was laid down that all successful candidates at the

1885—1908. M.A. examination should be arranged in order of merit, subject by subject, whatever the time that had elapsed between Matriculation and graduation or between graduation and admission to the M.A. examination. This system continued in force for 24 years—from 1885 to 1908. During this period, 10,464 candidates took the B.A. degree and 60 took the B.Sc. degree (which was instituted in 1902 to secure proper recognition of those who studied scientific subjects). Of these 10,524 graduates, 4,180 appeared at the M.A. examination, of whom 1,804 were successful.

(d) In 1909 the new regulations framed under the Indian Universities Act of 1904 came into operation. Three changes of

1909—1915. vital character were then made regarding the M.A. examination :—

- (i) No one was to be permitted to proceed to the M.A. examination in less than two years from graduation.
- (ii) A candidate would be eligible for admission to the examination in two years, provided that he had, since graduation, pursued a regular course of study during that time in an affiliated college or under University lecturers; if he had not done so, he could appear at the examination only at the end of not less than three years from graduation.
- (iii) The course of study in each subject was thoroughly remodelled and widened in scope, better provision being made for more specialised study. This system had, in 1915, been in operation for seven years. During that period 6,026 candidates have taken the B.A. degree and 1,165 the B.Sc. degree. Of

these 7,191 graduates, 2,158 appeared at the M.A. examination and 407 at the M.Sc. examination (which was instituted in 1909), 1,171 being successful in the M.A. and 226 in the M.Sc. examination.

Increase in number of students taking the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations is in proportion to the increase in the number of graduates.

3. It is instructive to compare during each of these periods the average number of new graduates each year, the average number of candidates for the M.A. examination, and the average number of successful candidates in that examination.

Period,		Average annual number of graduates.	Average annual number of graduates appearing at the M.A. examination.	Percentage of figures in the preceding columns.	Percentage of successful candidates at the M.A. examination.
A. (1358 to 1864)	...	17	3	18	47
B (1865 to 1884)	...	113	45	40	60
C. (1885 to 1908)	...	438	174	39	44
D. (1909 to 1915)	...	1,027	366	36	54

From these figures it will be seen that, omitting the first seven years when the condition of things was more or less experimental, since 1865 for a period of half a century the proportion of graduates who have sought admission to the higher examination has remained very steady, varying only from 36 to 40 per cent.; and the proportion of successful candidates at the M.A. examination has remained almost equally steady, varying only between 44 and 60 per cent. It is therefore reasonable to deduce that the number of candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations will continue to increase *pari passu* with that of the successful graduates, and should, therefore, under present conditions, increase even more rapidly in the near future.

4. Under such a system, by which until very recently the University has been content to leave the entire teaching of all its courses to the affiliated colleges, while keeping to itself the duties of examining students and prescribing course and curricula, there were two grave defects, in particular, which still remain to some extent in spite of such improvements as have been made in recent years:—

Defects of the system.

- (a) There was a complete divorce of teaching from examination, which defect under existing conditions it has not been possible to remedy. The teachers are still expected to teach in accordance with the courses and curricula laid down by the several university Faculties and Boards of Studies of which they are not necessarily members; and the students had to submit, in many cases, to examination by those who were not their teachers. Indeed, at one time, the teachers were actually debarred by resolution of the Syndicate from setting

papers on the ground that otherwise it would be a serious embarrassment to the teacher, who would have to keep secret the questions he had set as examiner, and as teacher would have to emphasise what he considered most useful or important; such a system, it was found, also demoralised the students who sedulously set themselves to secure and study the lecture notes of teachers who had been appointed examiners. In consequence, pupils and teachers alike tend to pay a stavisish regard to the precise limits of a syllabus and of the particular books recommended.

- (b) The higher branches of study were neglected or, more correctly, were rarely attempted. Few, if any, of the affiliated colleges were sufficiently staffed or equipped to prepare for the M.A. and M.Sc. courses in addition to their undergraduate work. It is a remarkable fact, first discovered while the Indian Universities Bill was before the Council in 1903, that no college (except one which is not now within the jurisdiction of the University), had ever been affiliated up to the M.A. standard. In practice, a college would submit candidates for the M.A. examination in a course in which there were on the staff one or more professors willing to assist the students in their spare time.

5. The Universities Commission were fully aware of the defects

Recommendation
of the Universities
Commission and sub-
sequent development.

referred to above, and in paragraph 24 of their report recorded the following opinion:—"We think it expedient that *undergraduate* students should be left, in the main, to the colleges, but we suggest that the universities may justify their existence as teaching bodies by making further and better provision for

advanced courses of study. The University may appoint its own lecturers, and provide libraries and laboratories; it would also be proper that the University should see that residential quarters are provided for students from a distance. Colleges co-operating in such a scheme would, we assume, be willing to contribute, by means of scholarships or otherwise, to the maintenance of those students who take advantage of the university courses. In this way central schools of advanced study may in time be formed. One advantage of the plan is that it can be worked out gradually without the great initial expense which the creation of a *complete* professoriate would involve."

In consequence of this recommendation, the Universities Act of 1857 was amended by that of 1904, which enacted that the universities shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students with power to appoint university professors and lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and maintain university libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act, for the promotion of study and research. The regulations were then changed in conformity with this section of the Act to regularise the appointment and remuneration of the university staff.

For a time very little was done to carry out the recommendations of the Universities Commission. Lack of funds was the chief obstacle and the number of M.A. and M.Sc. candidates being comparatively small, there was little incentive for the University to undertake teaching responsibilities. In the course of time, however, it was noticed that a large number of M.A. and M.Sc. candidates came up for the examinations without adequate instruction, which was permitted under the regulations, and arrangements were made by the University authorities whereby some assistance was given to these and other students. This participation by the University in the teaching of graduates was rendered possible by the co-operation of certain college professors who undertook to deal with particular branches according to their special qualifications and the time at their disposal after the performance of their work in their colleges. We wish to record our sincerest appreciation of the efforts of these gentlemen, the majority of whom worked in an honorary capacity. A few of a colleges still continued to prepare candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations, but, owing to the largely increased number of undergraduates, found themselves less and less able to cope with the M.A. and M.Sc. work.

7. In 1912 it was found essential to systematise the arrangements made by the University and fortunately what had become essential was also to some extent rendered possible through the generosity of the Government of India and of certain individuals. In September of that year the Government of India put the following sums at the disposal of the University—

Non-recurring—

	Rs.
Examination halls and law hostels ...	3,00,000
Books and furniture for University library ...	1,00,000
TOTAL ...	4,00,000

Recurring—

Professorship of Mental and Moral Science	12,000
„ „ Mathematics ...	12,000
Additional grant to University Law College	10,000
Two University Readers ...	4,000
University Lecturers ...	15,000
Maintenance of a laboratory in connection with Mr. Palit's benefaction ...	12,000

TOTAL 65,000

From the sale proceeds of Sanskrit publications the University instituted the Carmichael Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture. The University, out of its current income, also maintained three other chairs—two for English Literature and one for Comparative Philology. Sir Tarak Nath Palit also made a generous gift of money and land to the extent of 15 lakhs of rupees, to which the University has since added four lakhs from its reserve fund towards the establishment of a University College of Science for the promotion of higher teaching in different branches of Physical and Natural Sciences. A little later Sir Rashbehary Ghose made a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees for the foundation of professorships and studentships in connection with the proposed University College of Science.

8. With the assistance referred to in the previous paragraph and the receipts from fees, etc., the University has been enabled to make the appointments summarised in an appendix to this report. It soon became evident that competent scholars would not accept whole-time appointments as university teachers, unless assured security of office for a longer term than two years (the maximum term for which a lecturer could be appointed under Chapter XI). The University accordingly instituted certain assistant professorships under section 3 of Chapter IX of the regulations for various terms ranging from three to ten years. The following table gives the number of students in the University classes in each subject during the current session :—

Subject.			5th year class.	6th year class.	TOTAL.
English	...	...	254	153	407
Philosophy	...	...	127	90	217
History	...	...	111	77	188
Economics	...	...	74	41	115
Pure Mathematics	...	...	220	74	294
Sanskrit	...	...	14	9	23
Arabic	...	...	1	4	5
Persian	...	...	4	3	7
Pali	...	...	1	1	2
			806	452	1,258

9. In 1908, the Presidency College obtained affiliation in English, Mixed Mathematics, History and Economics; and subsequently in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Physiology. The Scottish Churches College also is affiliated in Philosophy. No other college in Calcutta is affiliated in any subject for M. A. or M. Sc. teaching. The staffs of these two colleges are given in the appendix to this report. The numbers in each subject in these colleges are as follows :—

Presidency College.

Subject.			5th year class.	6th year class.	TOTAL.
English	...	...	42	34	76
History	...	...	18	20	38
Economics	...	...	36	27	63
Philosophy	...	...	11	15	26
Mathematics	...	...	20	34	54
Physics	...	...	18	18	36
Chemistry	...	...	7	7	14
Geology	...	...	2	2	4
Physiology	...	...	5	3	8
Botany	...	...	6	1	7
			165	161	326

Scottish Churches College.

Subject.	5th year class.	6th year class.	TOTAL.
Philosophy 	18	5	23

10. From the information given above it can be seen that neither an individual college nor even a group of colleges working in co-operation could have provided for the needs of some 1,600 graduates. It is also worthy of mention that in some of the subjects, such as Pure Mathematics, Comparative Philology, Pali, Persian, and Arabic, for which provision is made by the University, no arrangements exist in any affiliated institution. We are therefore agreed that the appointment of a full-time University staff was essential. Without it, the number of private students receiving no instruction and subject to no control whatever would have reached at least a thousand, with disastrous consequences to themselves and to the cause of higher education.

11. According to the terms of our reference, we are concerned chiefly with the latter defect referred to in paragraph 4 of this report and the consequent necessity of recommending better facilities for higher studies, but we hope that our proposals will result also in a closer connection between examination, the arrangement of courses and curricula, and the work of teaching, so far at least as the higher courses are concerned. In view of the probable institution of the new Universities at Dacca and Patna we would prefer to leave as they are such arrangements as may exist outside Calcutta, and therefore have confined our attention as far as possible to the urgent needs of Calcutta and its students. We have also refrained from making proposals which would entail additional expenditure at the present time when funds are not readily available. It is our desire therefore to make recommendations whereby the best possible instruction may be given to all students in Calcutta who are capable of deriving benefit therefrom by the utilization of the combined resources of the University and its colleges. We also hope that our proposed scheme may be capable of expansion in the future as soon as funds are forthcoming.

12. It is highly desirable that there should be no spirit of rivalry between the University and its colleges, and that all the teachers should be imbued solely with the desire of furthering higher education. We are of the opinion, however, that such harmful rivalry and competition do exist, and result in a lack of co-operation. We have no desire to impute any blame to either the University or the affiliated colleges; both have done their best under very difficult and trying circumstances to provide such instruction as was possible. But it is plain that the lack of a central organization whereby the University and its colleges could be brought into contact with each other has rendered concerted action between them almost impossible. We have therefore considered and rejected certain suggestions which, though attractive in some ways, seem to us inadvisable for the reasons given in the course of this report. It is impossible to return to the old system by which certain colleges had each

The control of higher teaching should be placed under the University.

its separate organization for the higher teaching. It is again impossible to suggest arrangements whereby these colleges could institute a form of inter-collegiate lectures which would meet present requirements. Nor has the University sufficient funds to institute a separate and complete organization, nor would it be advisable for it to do so for reasons given in the next paragraph. Nor, finally, would it be feasible except in connection with certain sciences to sort out the prescribed subjects between the University and the colleges as, in addition to the difficulty of carrying out such an arrangement, it is advisable that the students and teachers of one subject should be in intimate contact with those engaged in another. We recommend, therefore, that the affiliation of colleges in Calcutta for M. A. and M. Sc. work should cease and that the organization of post-graduate instruction of all kinds be considered to be the duty of the University.

13. While recommending that the control of higher teaching shall be

The necessity of associating the colleges with the higher teaching of the University.

vested in the University, we do not desire to suggest that the staffs of the colleges should confine their attention to undergraduate work. Indeed, we would go so far as to say that the association of the colleges not only in the actual teaching but also in the work of

our organizing the higher teaching of the University is an essential factor of scheme, and that we have tried to reconcile the legitimate claims of the colleges with the concentration of higher teaching under the control of the University. In coming to this conclusion we have been influenced by many vital considerations.

Necessity of increasing the scope of the college professor.

(a) In paragraph 26 of their report the Universities Commission recorded the following opinion :—

“Our plan (*i.e.*, the appointment of a university staff) has been met with an objection which demands careful consideration. If students are drawn from their own colleges to a central school, it is said that teachers in colleges will be limited to the routine of the undergraduate classes and that their teaching will suffer in consequence. We sympathise entirely with the teachers who have placed their view of the matter before us; but we may point out that if the scheme we recommend restricts the opportunities of a college teacher in one direction, *it may also open a wider field in another*. In working a central school of science or philosophy, or literature, the University will naturally endeavour to utilise, as far as possible, the services of the best teachers in its own colleges. If a professor has to part with some of his students when they begin their advanced work, he may cherish the hope of being appointed to deliver a course of University lectures, or in some other way to take part in the work of the central school. We do not forget that the staff of a college is usually not more than equal to the work imposed upon it; but means may perhaps be found to relieve a professor of part of his ordinary college duty, if he is required to give some portion of his time to advanced work elsewhere.”

We would draw attention in particular to the words which we have italicised. It is our desire in making our recommendations that the scope of the experienced and capable college professor shall be increased and that his influence shall be brought to bear on a larger

number of graduates than at present. It is a grave weakness in the present system that the scholarship and the influence of the best college professors are limited to those few M.A. or M.Sc. students who attend their own college, and still more so that the scholarship and influence of all professors of colleges which are not affiliated for this form of instruction are often lost altogether. Not only is it right that competent college professors should be associated as intimately as possible with the higher work, but the elimination of these men from such work would have a most unwholesome influence on the undergraduate teaching, for it is by doing original work himself and by co-operation with the advanced students that a teacher is encouraged to keep abreast of modern developments and maintain a high standard of scholarship. The way to influence students most powerfully is to advance in scholarship, and therefore to hand over the undergraduate work to men who have no part or lot with the higher work would be disastrous to the best interests of the University and its students.

- (b) It is equally essential that those engaged in the higher work should have an intimate connection with the lives and the work of the undergraduates. We would again express our meaning in the words of the London University report :—" It is essential that the higher work of the University should be closely associated with the

Association of those engaged in the higher teaching with undergraduate work is most advisable.

undergraduate work.....No one suggests that research shall be divorced from teaching, but for various reasons proposals are made for organising the higher and more advanced work of the University separately from the undergraduate work in a way which must tend in this direction. We agree with the view expressed in the report of the Professorial Board of University College that 'any hard and fast line between undergraduate and postgraduate work must be artificial, must be to the disadvantage of the undergraduate, and must tend to diminish the supply of students who undertake postgraduate and research work'. Even in those cases where it is necessary to provide for research departments which, because of their specialised work, are unsuited for the admission of undergraduates, they will be stronger and more effective if they are in close proximity to departments where undergraduate work is done. Teaching will, of course, predominate in the early work, and research will predominate in the advanced work ; but it is in the best interests of the University that the most distinguished of its professors should take part in the teaching of the undergraduates from the beginning of their university career. It is only by coming into contact with the junior students that a teacher can direct their minds to his own methods, and hence obtain the double advantage of selecting the best men for research and getting the best work out of them."

We agree with this opinion and would like to see all those engaged in M.A. and M.Sc. work taking also some part in the undergraduate instruction, at least in its higher stages. Unfortunately, the conditions that prevail here are somewhat different from those obtaining in London and render the realization of such an ideal impracticable at present. As we have stated above, it is extremely

difficult for an affiliated college, however well-staffed and equipped, to undertake the M.A. or M.Sc. instruction, even in a few subjects, in addition to the undergraduate courses; and it is almost as difficult for a group of colleges acting together to provide the necessary facilities. We therefore feel that the appointment of a whole-time and salaried university staff is necessary. We should be glad if arrangements could be made whereby members of that staff were brought into contact with the more advanced undergraduates of the colleges, but refrain from making any recommendation, as the discussion of undergraduate instruction is beyond our terms of reference. It is all the more essential, therefore, that under the present constitution, the whole-time university staff should be associated intimately in their work with a certain number of college professors also engaged in undergraduate teaching. It has been brought to our notice that in the past certain college professors have been appointed permanently to the university staff. There is no objection to such a practice, if not carried to excess. We would only point out that the presence of such professors on the university staff will not prevent the divorce of post-graduate from undergraduate work, for it is not past experience of undergraduate work but present contact with junior students that can effect that intimate and desirable connection between the various grades of teaching. In making provision for the higher studies, therefore, the University would be well advised not to deplete to any serious extent the ranks of the college staffs, but rather to associate them from time to time with the instruction of the M.A. and the M.Sc. students, by inviting them to deliver courses of lectures or take such a part in the higher work as may appear advisable to the Council proposed below.

- (c) We would also suggest that the University should not be restricted in the matter of appointments to the members of its own staff or to those of the colleges, but should if advisable appoint from time to time as lecturers men who are recognised authorities in a subject which is included in the university courses. Such action should result not only in widening the horizon of the students, but also in interesting members of the general public in the affairs of the university by giving them an actual share in its responsibilities.

Association of the general public with the higher work of the University.

- (d) We also attach considerable importance to the necessity of providing a variety of treatment in the instruction offered to graduates, and of affording opportunities of specialisation on the part of the teachers; and this is all the more necessary owing to the very great latitude allowed to students in the choice of subjects. Students engaged in the higher courses should draw inspiration and knowledge from a number of teachers and thus learn to study their subject from many points of view. It is also impossible for one or two teachers, however learned and experienced, to traverse the whole field of their subject. We have therefore recommended a system by which a student will be brought into contact with a number of teachers, each with his own point of view and his own special subject, and a teacher will not be expected,

Variety of treatment essential.

as now, to diffuse his energy but, so far as the higher teaching is concerned, will confine his attention to making himself master of some portion of his work.

- (e) It is one of the defects of an affiliating university that the teachers and students are confined too much to the limits of their own particular college and have far too little inter-course with those working elsewhere. We realise only too well that all students of a university should be able to work "in intimate and constant association with their

Necessity of inter-course between students and teachers.

fellow students not only of the same but of different faculties, and also in close contact with their teachers." It is therefore essential that at some stage of their academic career, teachers and students of all the colleges of Calcutta, engaged in many and widely differing courses of study, should be brought into association one with another and be encouraged to take their place in the common life of a university. Every possible effort should be made to foster the idea that Calcutta University as a teaching university is made up of the sum of its colleges and of its own teaching staff. All the teachers, whether university professors engaged principally in the work of research or college lecturers whose work is mainly with the junior undergraduates are alike doing the work of the university. We trust that our proposals, however limited in scope, may result in a stronger union between the scattered fragments which to-day compose the university and in a closer sympathy between those working to different standards and in different institutions.

Recommendations for the provision of staff for the higher teaching.

14. For these reasons, therefore, we recommend that the teachers for this work should be recruited in the following ways:—

- (a) Teachers appointed and paid by the University.
- (b) Teachers whose services have, on the application of the University been lent by the local or Imperial Government or by a private institution, and who, during the time they continue to work under the University, will be university officers precisely in the same way as those under (a). It should also be possible for the University to make arrangements whereby these officers will be able to deliver lectures to B.A. honours students of the colleges with whom they were previously connected, provided that this were possible without detriment to their University work.
- (c) Professors of colleges, whose high attainments specially qualify them for post-graduate instruction and who are willing for a remuneration decided on by the University to undertake to deliver a course of lectures on special subjects in the University.
- (d) Persons engaged in other than educational work, who are prepared for a remuneration decided on by the University to deal with special subjects in which they are authorities.

15. We attach very great importance to the necessity of constituting a suitable organising body for the carrying out of this work, in which all connected with the higher teaching whether as temporary or permanent officers, will take a part. Without such an organization, the scheme which we propose cannot even be initiated, much less carried out. It is not only necessary to provide the means by which the best teaching capacity available in Calcutta will be recruited, but also to ensure a proper control over the teaching arrangements. Teachers will have to be appointed in accordance with the requirements of each session and the scale of remuneration for temporary officers will have to be decided. Time-tables will need careful consideration, and we would also suggest that syllabuses for each course of lectures should be drawn up by the lecturer before the course begins. Arrangements for the proper attendance of lecturers and students will also be imperative. There will further be a mass of administrative detail which, if it is not in proper hands and under satisfactory control, will render the best of teaching ineffective. The existing Governing Body for post-graduate studies has been constituted solely for the organization of the University classes and has no connection with the work of colleges; moreover, it has not been possible as yet to associate more than a very small number of the teachers with that body. The administrative work has devolved mainly upon the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, whose time and energy are already fully occupied with departments of the University's work other than post-graduate teaching.

16. We therefore recommend that a Council of Post-graduate Teaching in Arts be constituted, which will include every teacher appointed by the University to carry on post-graduate instruction, *i. e.*, all those mentioned in classes (a), (b), (c), (d) above, will have, *ex officio*, a seat on the Council. The Council will contain also a limited number of additional members not exceeding six to be appointed annually by the Senate; these should be men competent to take a useful part in discussions relating to post-graduate studies. The Council will elect its own president from year to year. For the first year, we recommend that the Council consist of all those who at the time of the formation of the Council are engaged either under the University or in an affiliated Calcutta college in post-graduate work, with the additional members elected by the Senate. The Council will draw up its own procedure for the conduct of its business.

17. We also recommend that an Executive Committee of the Council be constituted which will consist of two representatives of each of the following branches of study, English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Pure Mathematics, Sanskritic languages and Semitic languages. The teaching staff of each branch will elect their representatives, and the Senate will appoint annually three members to the Executive Committee from their nominees on the Council. The President of the Council shall be the president of the Executive Committee. There shall be a secretary to the Council and to the Committee who should receive a remuneration decided upon by the Council and approved by the Senate.

18. We feel the necessity of associating all those engaged in the higher teaching with the general organization of the University.

The association of the teachers with the arrangement of the courses and the conduct of examinations. Boards of Studies and Examinations.

This is impossible under present conditions. The Senate is by statute limited to a hundred members, and must be constituted into the five faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every important college affiliated to the University also expects naturally to be represented on the Senate. The consequence is that only a small proportion of those engaged into higher teaching can find a seat on the Senate, a result which causes a not unnatural disappointment to those who are inevitably excluded. Our proposal that all who are taking part in the higher teaching shall be members of the Council of Post-graduate Teaching in Arts should remedy this defect to some extent. We feel, however, that it is necessary to go further in the matter. The present Boards of Studies consist very largely either of those who are teachers only of undergraduates or of men who are taking no active part of any kind in teaching. The arrangement of the post-graduate courses and curricula and the publication of prescribed or recommended books can only be done satisfactorily by those who are actually teaching and have the necessary knowledge and experience of the work concerned. It is also desirable that those with whom the responsibility lies should have abundant opportunity of discussing among themselves and of making the best arrangements for the development of the study in which they are interested. We recommend, therefore, the creation of Boards of Higher Studies for each of the subjects in which post-graduate teaching is imparted in Calcutta. The Board in each subject will consist of all the instructors in that subject and also of such others (not exceeding three in number) as may be appointed thereto by the members of the Council from amongst themselves. With these additional members on each Board, the several subjects would not be regarded as separate compartments of knowledge to be developed without regard to each other. The organization of studies as a whole would thereby contemplate a definite object and common method of progress. Each Board may also be authorised to co-opt not more than two members from amongst those engaged in post-graduate teaching in the subject concerned outside Calcutta. Each Board will elect its own chairman. The resolutions of each Board will be subject to confirmation by the Council.

We are of the opinion also that the work of teaching should be connected closely with that of examination. In awarding an M.A. degree, attention should be paid not only to the examination record of each candidate, but also to his work during the whole of his course. It is also necessary that there should grow up an examination tradition in regard to the length of a paper, the type of questions, and the methods required from the examinees, which will give the student some confidence in the system and will protect him from the wiles and eccentricities of inexperienced examiners. We therefore recommend that each Board of Studies be regarded also as the Examination Board for the M.A. in that subject. We realise that it is impossible to press these principles to their fullest extent, but we are hopeful that by discussion among themselves the members of each Board, with the assistance of the Council, may evolve a system which

will meet to some extent the requirements mentioned above. It is necessary in our opinion to associate external examiners with the teachers of the subject.

19. The Boards of Studies will each submit to the Council their resolutions regarding courses of study, standards and conduct of examinations and like matters. They will also, within a date prescribed by the Executive Committee, submit to that body the teaching requirements of their subject for the coming year and proposals regarding appointments to the teaching staff. The Executive Committee will consider these proposals of the Boards and, after further consultation, if necessary, will lay the final proposals including proposals for the remuneration of the teachers to be employed, if that has not already been decided, before the Council. The same procedure should be adopted also in the appointment of examiners. The resolutions of the Council will be submitted to the Senate for final approval. We consider it of great importance that each Board should take a large part in the teaching arrangements and the appointment of teachers and examiners. It will be necessary to pay proper regard to the actual requirements of the students in each subject and to provide that the most suitable teachers and examiners are appointed to meet any particular needs that may arise. It will be the duty of the Committee rather to consider the financial aspects of the proposals submitted and to ensure that one Board is not unduly extravagant at the expense of another. It will be the duty of the Council to check abuse of the arrangements, if this were ever threatened. It will be the duty of the Executive Committee to receive and consider reports from the Boards as to the progress made in their respective subjects and the results of the examinations, and exercise such supervision and give such directions as may be necessary to ensure regularity of work and maintenance of discipline among the students. The proceedings of the Executive Committee will be periodically reported to the Council and may be reviewed by them. The actual carrying out of the teaching arrangements in each subject should be placed under the control of the Chairman of the Board of that subject, who would act in accordance with such resolutions of his Board as have been approved by the Council. The clerical work, the publication of time tables, syllabuses, the checking of registers, etc., should be performed by the Secretary.

To meet the danger that the conduct of this important work might fall into the hands of inexperienced people, we would recommend that only graduates of not less than seven years' standing should be eligible for election to the Executive Committee, or the Chairmanship of a Board of Studies except in the case of a University professor. We have reason to hope that when the teachers find themselves associated so intimately with the organization of the higher teaching, they will learn that that work will be best carried out by loyal co-operation. Each authority will have its own part to play. The Boards should be responsible mainly for the enunciation of proper principles and the arrangements for teaching and examining the courses prescribed by themselves; the Committee for the carrying out of these arrangements, the discipline of students, and the financial organization; and the Council should enable all engaged in the work to discuss

some definite development of policy and to exercise a general control over the higher teaching.

20. In considering the organization of higher teaching in science subjects we have been faced by two difficulties. In the first

Constitution of post-graduate authorities and teaching arrangements in science.

place, the post-graduate teaching in the University classes has been organised on the basis of the two endowments created expressly for that purpose by Sir Tarak Nath Palit and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. The

funds are held on specific trusts ; they must be administered in strict accord with the directions given by the founders and through the machinery of the Governing Bodies created by them. Further, the primary object of these two bequests is to further the cause of scientific research and therefore it is not actually incumbent on the Palit and Ghosh professors to do more than supervise generally the arrangements for M.A. and M.Sc. teaching. In the second place, the laboratories of the Presidency College and of the University are located in separate buildings about a mile apart, and consequently amalgamation is more difficult than in the case of arts subjects. We have discussed these problems at some length, and have come to the conclusion that they are by no means insuperable, provided that the principle of University control is accepted and teachers are recruited as in (a) (b) (c) (d) of paragraph 14. We therefore recommend, subject to the exceptions made below, the constitution of post-graduate authorities in science similar to those proposed for arts, and with similar powers, *i.e.*, a Council consisting of all those engaged in the higher teaching with additional members not exceeding six in number, elected by the Senate, an Executive Committee, and Boards of Studies in each subject consisting of all engaged in the higher teaching with additional and co-opted members, not exceeding three and two respectively on each Board. The modifications that appear to us necessary are as follows :—

(a) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President of the Council, two representatives of each of the following branches of study, Physics, Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, and Botany, and one representative each of Physiology and Experimental Psychology, and three additional members elected by the Senate from among their nominees on the Council.

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of the Presidency College and the Palit and Ghosh Trusts, in electing representatives in Physics, Chemistry and Botany for which teaching provision has been already made in both institutions, the united body of teachers in each subject shall elect one representative from the Presidency College and one from the University Staff.

(c) Should arrangements be made at any time for subjects other than those mentioned above, as for example, Zoology or Geology, that subject will be represented on the Executive Committee by two members to be elected by the teachers in that subject.

(d) It will also be necessary clearly to define a teacher, as it would be desirable that only those who hold independent teaching posts should find places on the Council.

When once the governing authorities have been constituted as proposed, we have every hope that the difficulties in making teaching arrangements owing to the distance between the University College of Science

and the Presidency College will be surmounted. It should be remembered that in the M.Sc. there are in each course compulsory and optional subjects. It may be necessary for the compulsory subjects to be taught in both places, but there should be a sorting out of the optional subjects at least between the two institutions by the Executive Committee in order to avoid costly duplication. A certain amount of give and take between Government and the University in the use of equipment will also be necessary, as every effort should be made to prevent unnecessary purchase of duplicate material. It should also be clearly laid down that while working in laboratories belonging to separate institutions, such as the Presidency College or the Geological or Zoological Survey, University students will be subject to such disciplinary rules as may be enforced by the authorities of those institutions.

21. The mere recruitment of a staff of teachers and the constitution of authorities for controlling the work, however, will not necessarily, in themselves render the teaching effective. There are other factors in the situation to which we would now refer :—

(a) It is essential to have some clear ideas of what is meant by the term post-graduate instruction and what are its objects. This is particularly essential as there has been some misunderstanding in the matter in the past. Some have urged that it is the duty of the University to confine its activities entirely to the work of research ; others contend that the M.A. and M.Sc. courses should take the form merely of a more thorough undergraduate course conducted on very similar lines and methods. We hold that neither view is correct. In regard to the former we are inclined to adopt the opinion laid down by the London University Commission in paragraph 73 of their report :—“ Institutes of the type, *i.e.*, for research, do not, and in our view should not, form a part of the University organization, and certainly do not justify the establishment by the University itself of institutes at a distance from, and without close connexion with, its other activities. Research work which is carried out with little reference to the other work of the University cannot introduce new vigour and life into the organization to which it is so loosely and externally attached.” We therefore suggest that those teachers whose work lies in the direction of research should take some active part in advanced instruction and not regard themselves as entirely detached from the main work of the institution. On the other hand, it is necessary that graduates should receive instruction of a university type and of a kind different from each ordinarily given to undergraduates. At present a student is inclined to approach the M.A. and M.Sc. courses by a further study or more advanced text-books with the assistance of a teacher, whereas M.A. courses of lectures should stimulate a student and give him some idea of the wide field of investigation open to him and finally lead him to consult not the text-book but the original authorities. The following description of University teaching which was supplied a few years ago by the inspectors of the Board of Education in reporting on the work of the Workers Educational Association classes held by the universities of England, expresses very clearly the ideals at which, in our opinion, this University should aim in its M.A. and M.Sc. instruction. “ We may assume that University teaching is teaching suited to adults ; that it is scientific,

detached, and impartial in character ; that it aims not so much at filling the mind of the student with facts and theories as at calling forth his own individuality, and stimulating him to mental effort ; that it accustoms him to the critical study of the leading authorities, with, perhaps, occasional references to first-hand sources of information, and that it implants in his mind a standard of thoroughness, and gives him a sense of the difficulty as well as of the value of truth. The student so trained to distinguish between what may fairly be called matter of fact, and what is certainly mere matter of opinion, between the white light and the coloured. He becomes accustomed to distinguish issues, and to look at separate questions each on its own merits and without an eye to their bearing on some cherished theory. He learns to state fairly, and even sympathetically, the position of those to whose practical conclusions he is most stoutly opposed. He becomes able to examine a suggested idea, and see what comes of it, before accepting it or rejecting it. Finally, without necessarily becoming an original student, he gains insight into the conditions under which original research is carried on. He is able to weigh evidence, to follow and criticise argument, and put his own value on authorities."

It is beyond our terms of reference to discuss how far under the standards imposed at present by the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations and the type of undergraduate teaching imparted in the colleges it is possible to produce a number of graduates fitted for such instruction as we have proposed above, but, judging from the number of lectures which the M.A. students, in particular, are expected to attend, we fear that an appreciable proportion of the students have not attained the requisite preliminary standard. It is not within our scope to advocate sweeping changes ; but we are constrained for the present to trust to the gradual improvement likely to result from improved conditions. The post-graduate authorities should have the power to make regulations regarding the admission of students to their classes, and it is essential that they should also have power to cause the withdrawal of a student who is either manifestly unfitted for the work or through negligence is not benefiting by the instruction. It would also be well if a standard of efficiency in teaching equipment, etc., were contemplated, as free as possible from the cramping restrictions imposed by the present rules for affiliating colleges for M.A. and M.Sc. teaching, especially in scientific subjects.

(b) We trust that the economies which may be rendered possible by an improved organization and an effective co-operation between the colleges and the University will be the means of liberating a certain amount of teaching effort which may be used for giving tutorial guidance to the students. At present, in the university classes, it has not been possible to do much more than give additional lectures to a smaller number of students whereby some discussion and explanation of difficulties is possible. Such a practice, undoubtedly, has its uses, but we would wish to go further. All students gain inestimably from an intimate association with a teacher of ripe experience and scholarly habits who will not only assist him in solving difficulties but also inculcate in him the proper habits of study and thought. We would yet again express our meaning in the words of the London University Commission's report :—" It is the personal influence of the man doing original work in his subject which inspires belief in it, awakens enthusiasm,

gains disciples..... 'Anyone,' says Helmholtz, 'who has once come into contact with one or more men of the first rank must have had his whole mental standard altered for the rest of his life.' Lectures have not lost their use, and books can never fully take the place of the living spoken word. Still less can they take the place of the most intimate teaching in laboratory and seminar which ought not to be beyond the range of the ordinary course of a University education, and in which the student learns not only conclusions and the reasons supporting them, all of which he might get from books, but the actual process of developing thought, the working of a highly trained and original mind." Every possible effort therefore should be made to provide arrangements by which all students will receive, at least, some individual attention.

(c) We would say a word on the subject of libraries which form so large a part in the proper equipment of a University Libraries. but, unfortunately, are a source of very considerable expense. We suspect that in the purchase of expensive publications and scientific periodicals there is a large amount of overlapping between the various libraries in Calcutta. There is rarely need for more than one copy of such publications within the city, but it should be easily accessible to the scholar who requires it. We would suggest, therefore, that the University might consult other libraries in Calcutta to discover how far a spirit of co-operation is possible in this direction and also consider the relationship between its own library and those of the affiliated colleges.

(d) We have experienced very great difficulty in discussing the thorny question of residence for students. The Act of 1904 Residence. entrusted the Senate to draw up regulations regarding the residence and conduct of students. The regulations of the University provide that 'every student reading in an affiliated college with the object of appearing at University examination, who does not reside with his parents or other legal guardian, or guardian approved by the principal of his college shall reside either in his college, or in lodgings approved by his college.' The following classes of lodgings may be approved by a college :—

- (i) Non-collegiate hostels, that is, hostels under external management.
- (ii) Messes attached or unattached.
- (iii) Private lodgings.

A committee of the Senate, called the Students Residence Committee, is appointed to deal in accordance with the regulations with questions relating to the residence of students in non-collegiate hostels, messes and private lodgings. This committee is not empowered to interfere with the internal management of a hostel or mess, or with the control of a principal over his students. But if the Committee is satisfied, upon the report of one or more of its members, or of an inspector, that a hostel or mess is maintained or conducted in a manner contravening the regulations, the Committee shall report the matter to the Syndicate.

From this it will be seen that the real responsibility rests with the college authorities and that the Students Residence Committee merely advises the Syndicate whether or not a hostel or mess is conducted in accordance with the regulations. A college principal, however, is usually powerless in the matter. Owing to the fact that the examination results are not usually

published until the middle or end of June, principals find it impossible to make previous arrangements for residence of their students and have, in most cases, to accept such arrangements as are made by the students themselves. Moreover, the Students Residence Committee can only say that this or that hostel or mess is unsatisfactory; it is not empowered to tell a student that he must leave his place of residence and go to another, for the very simple reason that such accommodation does not exist in Calcutta. It will be observed also that the regulations apply only to students in the affiliated colleges and not to those attending the university classes. It should also be remembered that the post-graduate students have all attained their majority, have consequently no legal guardians, and most of them are married. We could easily recommend that the governing authorities of the post-graduate teaching should make it their business to see that suitable rules are drawn up for the purpose and that an effective body be constituted to see that the rules are carried out, but we fear that the problem is far too grave to be settled by the mere issue of rules and regulations which would soon prove unworkable, as have those provided for undergraduates. It would also be within our scope to offer a pious hope that some day suitable residences would be provided for the post-graduate students, but again it is a matter of funds and, when funds are forthcoming, it is clear that the undergraduates should have the preference. Besides, even if there were large funds, it is difficult to suggest how suitable residences could be provided. We have paid earnest attention to what seems to us an insoluble problem under present conditions, and we are agreed that the only practical remedy lies in the removal of the University. Naturally, we have not had the opportunity of considering such a proposal, except as a mere suggestion, and we should be going beyond our terms of reference in offering any definite recommendation.

We have discussed also whether or not a student attending the University classes, should be permitted to remain attached to his college for the purpose of residence and for such other benefits as he may derive therefrom. In the case of the Presidency College and the Scottish Churches College, which are now affiliated for post-graduate teaching in certain subjects, we should recommend that students who have graduated from either of these colleges would be entitled, with the permission of the college authorities, to remain on the roll of their old college. The college should inform the post-graduate authorities and agree to accept responsibility for such students, except in those matters in which they will come under the supervision and discipline of the post-graduate authorities. Students should, with the permission of the college authorities, be permitted to reside in the hostels of other colleges, but their names would not appear on the college rolls. Such residence would be merely in the nature of a private arrangement and would not be reported to the post-graduate authorities.

(e) We fully realise that the proposed concentration of teaching will entail additional lecture rooms, etc., and accordingly recommend that the scanty accommodation at present available be supplemented as soon as funds are forthcoming. The Fish Market site may be used temporarily for the development of arts teaching. For the present, it may be possible for some of the colleges to assist the University by lending for certain periods of time a

Teaching accommo-
dation.

modicum of accommodation for the use of a member of their staff who may be delivering a course of lectures for the University.

22. In discussing the financial aspect of our proposals, it will be convenient first to record the following extracts from the budget for 1916-17, as passed by the Senate.

Finance.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Contribution from the Minto Professorship Fund ...	15,000	Salary of the Minto Professor ...	15,000
Contribution from the Hardinge Professorship Fund ...	13,000	" Hardinge " ...	13,000
Contribution from the George V Professorship Fund ..	12,000	" George V " ...	12,000
Contribution from the Carmichael Professorship Fund ...	12,000	" Carmichael " ...	12,000
Fees (1,000 students) ...	84,000	" Professors, Assistant Professors, Assistants, and University Lecturers (unendowed) ..	1,37,400
Government grant for University Lecturers ...	15,000	Pension contribution of Assistant Professors ..	2,250
Contribution from the Fee Fund...	44,650	Proportion of electric expenses ...	4,000
Total ...	1,95,650	Total ...	1,95,650

It will be observed that Rs. 1,95,650 will be spent on post-graduate teaching during the year. Out of this sum, Rs. 40,000 represents the Government of India grant for three professorships (the annual grant for these chairs is really Rs. 37,000, the difference, Rs. 3,000, representing the unspent balance of previous years). Rupees 15,000 represents the Government of India grant for salaries of lecturers. Consequently, about 24 per cent. of the expenditure is met from Government grant. The fees paid by the students produce an income Rs. 84,000, *i.e.*, 45 per cent. of the actual expenditure. The remaining 30 per cent., *i.e.*, Rs. 58,650, represents the contribution of the University; Rs. 12,000, contributed by the University for the Carmichael Professorship, comes from the sale-proceeds of Sanskrit publications; and the balance comes from the current fee income

UNIVERSITY SCIENCE COLLEGE.

BUDGET FOR 1916-17.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Contribution from the Palit Fund—		Salary—	
First Trust	41,420	Palit Professor of Physics ...	9,600
Second Trust	49,100	" " Chemistry ...	9,600
Contribution from the Ghose Fund	61,200	Ghose Professor of Applied Mathematics ...	7,200
Contribution from the Fee Fund towards salary of Ghose Professor of Mathematics ...	1,200	Ghose Professor of Physics ...	6,000
Contribution from the India Government Laboratory Grant Fund	37,000	" " Chemistry ...	6,000
		" " Botany ...	6,000
		Assistant Professors and Assistants ...	11,100
		Pension contribution—	

Receipts.

Contribution from the Fee Fund towards equipment of Laboratory, etc. ...	46,860
Balance of contribution from the Fee Fund, 1915-16 ...	2,000
Fees from students—	
Chemistry (16 students at Rs. 10 each per month) ...	1,920
Physics (10 students at Rs. 10 each per month) ..	1,200
Applied Mathematics (50 students at Rs. 7 each per month) ..	4,200

Payments.

Palit Professor of Chemistry ...	2,100
House allowance to Palit Professor of Physics ...	1,500
Stipends—	
Palit Research Scholars ...	18,600
Ghose " "	7,200
Salary—	
Staff—	
(a) General—	
Menials ...	816
(b) Chemistry Dept.—	
Menials ...	1,056
Laboratory Assistant, Store-keeper and Compounder ..	1,284
(c) Physics Department—	
Menials ..	1,128
Laboratory Assistant, Mechanic Carpenter, etc. ...	2,000
(d) Psycho-Physics Department—	
Menials ..	120
Laboratory Assistant and Clerk ...	1,260
(e) Mathematics Department—	
Menials ...	240
Staff ...	6,900
Clerk ...	480
(f) Bio-Chemistry Department—	
Menials ...	120
Recurring Expenditure—	
(a) Chemistry Department—	
Chemicals and Contingencies	5,636
Gas and Electric current ...	800
(b) Physics Department—	
Research grant. .	3,000
Contingencies ...	360
Gas and Electric current ...	1,200
(c) Psycho-Physics Department—	
Electricity and Laboratory Contingencies ...	500
(d) Bio-Chemistry Department—	
Laboratory Contingencies ...	800
Equipment—	
(a) Physics Department	30,000
Ditto (1915-16) ...	30,000
(b) Chemistry Department	24,000
Ditto (1915-16) ...	22,000
(c) Psycho-Physics Department...	3,000
(d) Bio-Chemistry Department ...	5,000

Rs.

Equipment—contd.

(e) Furniture ...	2,000
(f) Books .	5,000
(g) Journal .	2,500
Workshop—	
(a) Room	} ... 10,000
(b) Appliances	

Total ... 2,46,100Total ... 2,46,100

The science programme submitted above shows that the University intends to spend, during the session, Rs. 2,46,000 on science teaching. Towards this expenditure Rs. 37,000 will be taken from the Government of India's grant of previous years, Rs. 46,860 from the current University fund, and the rest will be drawn from the Palit and Ghose funds.

From the financial statements which have been reproduced above it is clear that the University has at its disposal a fairly large sum of money for the development of post-graduate instruction, and it may also be hoped that our proposals will result in certain economies through the elimination of unnecessary duplication. On the other hand, it is obvious that if post-graduate teaching is to be carried on in Calcutta in a manner worthy of a large university, more money is required. The library should be extended, the staff increased and liberally paid, and provision made, if not for pension, at least for a provident fund. Much also will have to be done even to bring the higher teaching in natural science up to a level with the arrangements made at Allahabad, Bombay and Lahore for that work. We desire to record our appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to students in the past by the Geological and Zoological Surveys, but at the same time some provision at least should be made by the University for the needs of these subjects. In making such provision, care should always be taken to ensure a healthy co-operation between all engaged in similar work, and therefore we would suggest that the University would do well, before embarking on any new scheme, to consult the authorities of the Geological and Zoological Surveys. We understand clearly that there is little or no hope of any additional grants being made by Government for some time, but recommend that the University should consider the possibility of raising its resources by an increase in the examination and teaching fees paid by its students provided that no undue hardship is imposed on the students. It is reasonable to expect that the University authorities will be prepared to accept an additional burden, when it is realised that such increases in revenue as may be effected will be put at the disposal of the post-graduate authorities for the development of higher teaching which has been declared by the Act of 1904 to be a part of the functions of the University, and which should appeal to all who are interested in its welfare.

It has been stated already in this report that the initial proposals for carrying out the teaching requirements should first be considered carefully by the Boards of Studies in each subject and that these proposals should then be submitted to the Executive Committees and Councils but, according to the constitution of the University, financial control must rest ultimately with the Senate. It would be convenient, however, if the Executive Committees discussed their proposals with the University Board of Accounts before submitting them to the Councils and the Senate. The work of these bodies will thereby be lightened considerably by the assurance that the proposals for the conduct of higher teaching had already been adjusted to the financial position of the University.

23. It is obvious that our proposals will entail considerable expedition in the matter of making appointments, and especially in the case of those which will be temporary or consist merely in the delivery of a course of lectures for the University. Delay in this respect will be fatal to the scheme. For instance, a lecturer may be appointed, not necessarily

because of his scholarship in his subject as a whole, but because he is considered to be the most suitable man to deliver lectures on a small branch of his subject in which he has taken particular interest. Any cumbrous system by which it will be necessary to submit detailed information of a lecturer's record will quickly prove unworkable. Besides, under our proposals, each appointment will have been made on the recommendation of the teachers themselves and with special reference to the actual requirements of the course. Little safeguard therefore will be necessary to ensure the propriety of appointments on academic grounds. It is right that in the case of those posts which have been endowed by Government, the fullest information should be submitted and that the sanction of the Government should be necessary. In the case of other appointments, however, we would suggest that a notification should be sent, within a prescribed limit of time, to Government for their information. If for other than academic reasons the Government of India have objection to any appointment, their orders should be binding on the University, but apart from this safeguard, it would be harmful to the interests of the post-graduate teaching if the definite sanction of Government were required before any appointment could take effect.

24. In making these proposals we are aware of the fact that other Indian universities also have been improving their arrangements for higher teaching, and there are, in addition, a number of Government institutions and learned societies keenly interested in the work of research. In the course of this report we have laid emphasis on the necessity for co-operation and sympathy between all those who are engaged under the University. We would now go further and suggest that scholars living in different parts of the Indian Empire should be brought into close relationship with one another. It may be hoped that the

Association with
other Universities and
learned Societies.

bonds of union that result from a common pursuit of knowledge, may be the means of bringing races and peoples into harmony with each other. In this task the University of Calcutta should not be behindhand. If India is to add to the stock of human knowledge, she cannot afford to dissipate her energies or allow her scholars to work in isolation. No inter-university rivalry should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the work under the most favourable circumstances. If, for these reasons, Calcutta scholars may have to go far afield, so also should Calcutta be prepared to welcome from elsewhere scholars wishing to avail themselves of the facilities provided in this city. To effect this there should be frequent communication between the various universities, which communication might be encouraged by the employment, from time to time, of distinguished scholars from outside as temporary lecturers and examiners. Co-operation also is possible in the editing of journals and learned works. Advantage might also be taken of inviting men of practical experience not only from Calcutta but also from elsewhere to deliver courses of lectures under the terms of recruitment which we have proposed. It has been the practice of Calcutta and certain other Indian Universities to invite to India scholars of great distinction from Europe. If such a policy is continued, it offers another admirable opportunity for valuable co-operation between the universities. The higher teaching and research need money, favourable surroundings and an intimate association between

scholars, and these factors should not be neglected in any discussion of this nature.

25. In conclusion, we would point out that in our deliberations we have taken things as they are, and have tried to submit recommendations whereby the best use may be made of the existing resources of the University and of its colleges. Our proposals amount, in the main, to the acceptance of two fundamental principles :—

- (a) An intimate association and co-operation between the college and the university staffs is imperative in the interests of all concerned and of the development of higher teaching.
- (b) It is necessary to constitute a suitable organization within which these teachers will be enabled, by discussion among themselves, efficiently to conduct the teaching and examination of graduates.

Beyond this we have been unable to go, and have refrained from commenting on the wider problems which now confront the University. We have no illusions that our proposals will result in a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs, though it may be hoped that there will be some real improvement on existing conditions which seem to us degrading to the professional status of the teacher. We believe our principles to be sound, and that the acceptance of them will assist the work of more thorough reconstruction when the time for it arrives.

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
W. W. HORNELL.
H. H. HAYDEN.
G. ANDERSON.
BRAJENDRANATH SEAL.
GEORGE HOWELLS.
P. C. RAY.
C. J. HAMILTON.
W. C. WORDSWORTH.

CALCUTTA :

The 12th December, 1916.

Appendix I.

STAFF EMPLOYED BY THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ON POST-GRADUATE TEACHING.

ENGLISH.

PROFESSORS.

Dr. Henry Stephen, M.A., D.D.; for many years Professor in the Free Church Institution and the Scottish Churches College.

Mr. R. S. Knox, M.A. (Oxon.), now on leave.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mr. Harendra Kumar Mookerjee, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1898; for many years Professor in the City College.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Datta, M.A., Sanskrit, Calcutta, 1903 ; Mediæval and Modern Language Tripos, Cambridge, 1906.

Mr. Suniti Kumar Chatarji, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1913.

LECTURER.

Mr. Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1880 ; Principal, City College, Calcutta.

ASSISTANT.

Mr. Susil Kumar De, M.A., Silver Medallist, 1911 ; formerly Lecturer, Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR.

Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1884 ; Ph. D., 1910 ; for many years Principal of the Berhampore College and the Cooch Behar College.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Dr. Hira Lal Halder, M.A., 1887 ; Ph.D., 1910 ; for many years Professor in the Krishnath College, Berhampore, and the City College, Calcutta.

Dr. Ramdas Khan, M.A., (Yale), 1909 ; Ph.D., 1914.

Mr. Ambika Charan Mitra, M.A., Class I, 1886 ; for many years Professor in various Government Colleges.

Dr. Narendra Nath Sen Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), 1915.

LECTURERS.

Mr. Jnanranjan Banerjea, M.A., 1888, Gold Medallist ; Vice-Principal, Metropolitan Institution.

Mr. Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., 1894-96 (All.) ; M.A., 1898-99 (Cantab.) M.B., B.C., 1904-1908 (Cantab.) ; Professor, Metropolitan Institution.

Mr. Prafulla Kumar Chakrabarti, M.A., 1904, Gold Medallist ; M.A. (Cantab.) ; Mental and Moral Science Tripos, Class I, in both Parts I and II.

ASSISTANT.

Mr. Susil Kumar Maitra, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1913 ; formerly Lecturer, Barisal College.

ECONOMICS.

PROFESSOR.

Mr. C. J. Hamilton, M.A., (Cantab.).

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mr. Satis Chandra Ray, M.A., 1886.

Mr. Manu Subedar, B.A. (Bom.) ; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1913, (Class I, London School of Economics).

Mr. Satis Chandra Chakrabarti, M.A., 1912, Silver Medallist ; formerly Professor, Cooch Behar College.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Bhujanga Bhushan Mukharji, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1911 ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1914.

Mr. Durga Gati Chatteraj, M.A., 1914, Silver Medallist.
Mr. Jogis Chandra Sinha, M.A., 1915, Gold Medallist.

HISTORY.

PROFESSOR.

Vacant since the death of Dr. Thibaut.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mr. Bipin Bihari Sen, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1891 ; for many years Professor in Government Colleges.

Mr. Surendra Nath Mazumder, M. A., 1910, Gold Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1911.

Mr. Rames Chandra Mazumdar, M.A., 1911, Silver Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1912 ; formerly Professor, Dacca Training College.

Mr. Gauranga Nath Banarji M.A., 1912, Silver Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1913.

Mr. A. C. Datta, M.A., B. C. L. (Oxon.) : formerly Professor, City College.

LECTURER.

Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.)

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR.

Vacant at present.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Dr. Syamadas Mukharji, M.A., 1890 ; Ph.D., 1910 ; for many years Professor in Government Colleges,

Mr. Indu Bhusan Brahmachari, M.A., 1896, Gold Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1898 ; formerly Professor, Gauhati College,

Dr. Hari Das Bagchi, M.A., 1908, Gold Medallist ; M.A., 1909 ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1910 ; Ph. D., 1912 ; formerly Professor, Gauhati College.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Mazumdar, M.A., 1912, Gold Medallist.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ganguli, M.Sc., 1912, Gold Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1914.

Mr. Hari Prasanna Banarji, M.Sc., (All.), 1914, Gold Medallist ; formerly Sir Rash Behari Ghosh Research Student.

ASSISTANT.

Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, M.Sc., 1913, Class I.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

PROFESSOR.

Dr. Otto Strauss, Ph.D. (interned).

LECTURER.

Mr. Rabindra Nath Dutta, M.A. (Cal. and Cantab.)

PALI.

LECTURER.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Sanskrit, 1893 : Pali, 1901, Gold Medallist ; Ph.D., 1908 ; Principal, Sanskrit College.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

LECTURERS.

Aga Kazim Shirazi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Zahadur Rahim Zahid Suhrawardy, M.A., Persian, 1889, Gold Medallist, B.L., Bar-at-Law.

SANSKRIT.

LECTURERS.

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan, M.A., Ph.D.

„ Guru Charan Tarkadarsantirtha.

„ Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan.

„ Luxman Shastri.

„ Kali Prasanna Bhattacharyya, M.A., 1876 ;
formerly Principal, Sanskrit College.*

Pandit Bahu Ballav Sastri.

„ Sakal Narain Pandey Kavyavyakaranantirtha Vidyabhushan.

„ Sitikantha Vachaspati.

„ Tara Prasanna Vidyaratna.

„ Muralidhar Banarji, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1890.

„ Asutosh Shastri, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1891.*

„ Bhagbat Kumar Sastri, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1899.*

„ Surendra Nath Mazumdar, M.A., Gold Medallist, 1910 ;

Premchand Roychand Student, 1911 *

„ Bhimsen Shastri*

Mr. Rabindra Nath Datta, M.A. (Cal. and Cantab.).*

Staff maintained by the University for its Science classes.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR.

Dr. Ganes Prasad, M.A. (Cal., All. and Camb.), D.Sc. (All.) ; formerly Research Student under Professor Klein at Gottingen (Sir Rash Behari Ghosh Professor).

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR.

Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Banerji, M.Sc. (1914), Silver Medallist ; Premchand Roychand Student, 1915.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Nalini Mohan Basu, M.Sc. (1914), Gold Medallist.

Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Datta, M.Sc., Class I, 1914.

* Not on the staff of the Sanskrit College.

PHYSICS.**PROFESSORS DESIGNATE.**

Mr. C. V. Ramau, M.A. (Mad.) (Sir Tarak Nath Palit Professor).

Mr. Debendra Mohan Basu, M.A. (1906), Gold Medallist ; B.A. (Cantab.) ; B.Sc. (Lond.), Sir Rash Behari Ghosh Professor (now in Germany).

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mr. Joges Chandra Mukharji, M.A. (1907), Gold Medallist ; formerly Professor, Bangabasi College.

Mr. Phanindra Nath Ghosh, M.A. (1908), Gold Medallist ; formerly Professor, Bangabasi College.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Sisir Kumar Mitra, M.Sc. (1912), Gold Medallist ; formerly Professor, Bhagalpur College.

Mr. Susil Kumar Acharyya, M.Sc. (1912), Silver Medallist ; formerly Professor, City College.

RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

Mr. Abinash Chandra Saha, M.Sc. (1914), Gold Medallist.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Basu, M.Sc. (1915), Gold Medallist.

Mr. Megh Nath Saha, M.Sc. (1915), Silver Medallist.

CHEMISTRY.**PROFESSORS.**

Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Sir Tarak Nath Palit Professor).

Dr. P. C. Mitter, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin) (Sir Rash Behari Ghosh Professor).

DEMONSTRATOR.

Mr. Pulin Bihari Sarkar, M.Sc. (1916), Silver Medallist.

RESEARCH STUDENTS.

Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Ghosh, M.Sc. (1915), Gold Medallist.

Mr. Jnanendra Nath Mukherji, M.Sc. (1915), Silver Medallist.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**

Dr. Narendra Nath Sen Gupta. M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard).

LECTURER.

Dr. B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

ASSISTANT

Mr. Manmatha Nath Banerji, M.Sc. (1916).

BOTANY.**PROFESSOR DESIGNATE.**

Mr. S. P. Agarkar, M.A. (Bom.) ; formerly Lecturer, Elphinstone College, Bombay ; Sir Rash Behari Ghosh Professor (now in Germany).

Appendix II.

STAFF ENGAGED IN POST-GRADUATE WORK IN THE PRESIDENCY
COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Name.	Qualifications.	Length of service.
<i>English.</i>		
T. S. Sterling, Esq. ...	M.A. (Cantab.) ...	7
J. W. Holme, Esq. ...	M.A. (Liverpool) ...	6
M. Ghose, Esq. ...	M.A. (Oxon.) ...	21
P. C. Ghose, Esq. ...	M.A. (Cal.) P.R.S. ...	9
<i>Philosophy.</i>		
Dr. P. D. Shastri ...	M.A. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Kiel). B.Sc. (Oxon.)	11
„ A. N. Mukherji ...	M.A., Ph.D. (Cal), P.R.S. ...	15
K. N. Mitra, Esq. ...	M.A. (Cal.) ...	14
<i>History.</i>		
E. F. Oaten, Esq. ..	M.A. (Cantab.) ...	7 (Now on deputation to military duty,)
J. N. Das Gupta, Esq. ...	B.A. (Oxon.) ...	26
H. C. Ray Chowdhuri, Esq. ...	M.A. (Cal.) ...	2 (Transferred Chittagong College.)
[The staff is in process of reconstruction.]		
<i>Economics.</i>		
W. C. Wordsworth, Esq. ...	M.A. (Oxon. and London) ...	9
J. C. Coyajee, Esq. ...	B.A. (Cantab), LL.B. (Bombay). ...	6
K. Zachariah, Esq. ...	B.A. (Oxon.) ...	1
P. D. Mukherjee, Esq. ...	M.A. (Cal.) ...	1
<i>Mathematics.</i>		
Dr. C. E. Cullis ...	M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Jena) ...	16
„ D. N. Mallik ...	B.A. (Cantab.), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E.	23
S. P. Das, Esq. ..	M.A. (Cal.) ...	18½
K. Khastgir, Esq. ...	M.Sc. (Cal.) ...	4
<i>Physics.</i>		
C. W. Peak, Esq. ...	M.A. (Oxon.) ...	21
Dr. E. P. Harrison ...	Ph.D. (Zurich), F.R.S.E. ...	(On deputation to military duty.)
S. N. Maitra, Esq. ...	B.A. (Cantab.), A.R.C.S., ...	9
P. C. Mahalanobis, Esq....	B.A. (Cantab.) ...	(Temporary.)

Name.	Qualifications.	Length of service.
<i>Chemistry.</i>		
Dr. P. C. Ray	... D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal) ...	27 (Recently transferred to University.)
J. Bhaduri, Esq.	... M.A. (Cal.), P.R.S., F.C.S. ...	19
Dr. R. L. Dutta	... D.Sc. (Cal.) ...	1
„ A. Sircar	... Ph.D. (Cal.), P.R.S., F.C.S. ...	1
„ B. B. De	... D.Sc. (London), M.A. (Cal.) P.R.S.	(Appointed temporarily).
<i>Physiology.</i>		
S. C. Mahalanobis Esq.	... B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E. ...	16
N. C. Bhattacharji, Esq.	... M.A. (Cal.) ...	12
<i>Botany.</i>		
J. C. Nag, Esq.	... B.Sc. (California) ...	3
S. C. Banerji, Esq.	... M.A. (Cal.) ...	3

STAFF ENGAGED IN POST-GRADUATE WORK IN THE SCOTTISH
CHURCHES COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Name.	Qualifications	Length of service
<i>Philosophy.</i>		Years.
1. Revd. W. S. Urquhart	M.A. (Aberdeen), D.Phil. (Aberdeen).	14
2. Revd. G. Ewan	... M.A. (Edin.) ...	3½
3. Kalidhan Chatterjee, Esq.	M.A. (Calcutta), 1914, 1st Class.	2½
4. Haridas Bhattacharyya, Esq.	M.A. (Calcutta), 1915, 1st Class.	1½

22

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, through His Excellency the Rector, No. 12142, dated the 30th May, 1917.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of Post-graduate Studies in the University with reference to your letter No. 93, dated 26th January, 1917, forwarding copies of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider arrangements for Post-graduate teaching in the University. A copy of the Report mentioned was in due course sent to each Fellow of the University. Subsequently, a letter No. 89, dated 8th March, 1917, was received by me from Mr. W. R. Gourlay, C. I. E., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. A copy of this letter marked (A) is annexed herewith. The letter was duly circulated to all members of the Senate. No copy of the letter of the Government of India mentioned in Mr. Gourlay's letter was sent to the University.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, a meeting of the Senate was held on the 16th March last to consider the Report of the Post-graduate Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee had previously given notice of his intention to bring forward the following motion:—

1. That the Senate do take into consideration the Report of the Post-graduate Committee appointed by the Government of India ;

2. That the Senate do record its approval of the two principles enunciated in para. 25 of the report ;

3. That the Senate do appoint a Committee of four members to frame on the lines of the report, draft-regulations and proposals for alterations in the existing regulations ;

4. That the Committee be instructed to submit their report on a very early date, that the debate be meanwhile adjourned till 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 31st March next, and that the further consideration of this matter be taken up on that date along with the report of the Committee now appointed.

At the meeting, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee moved this motion, which was seconded by Mr. S. Khuda Bukhsh. Thereupon, Rev. Dr. W. S. Urquhart moved an amendment in the following terms:—

That the words commencing with "do take into consideration" and ending with words "now appointed" be left out in order to insert the words: "having had before it for consideration the report

of the Committee on Post-graduate Studies in Calcutta University express the opinion that no action should be taken on the lines indicated in the aforesaid report at least until the Commission announced by His Excellency the Chancellor in his Convocation Address on 6th January, 1917, shall have given in its report."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. A. J. Archbold. The matter was elaborately discussed and the debate lasted for over four hours. At the end of this period the amendment was put to the vote and lost, only six members voting for it. The motion of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee was thereupon carried.

Pursuant to this resolution, a Committee was appointed by the Senate consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, Dr. Brajendranath Seal and Rev. Dr. George Howells to frame, on the lines of the report of the Post-graduate Committee, draft regulations and proposals for alterations in the existing regulations, to be submitted to the Senate for consideration at a meeting to be held on the 31st March.

The report of this Committee, together with the draft regulations proposed by them, are annexed herewith and marked (B).

The report was duly circulated to all members of the Senate, and notices of intended amendment were received from various members. These amendments are set out in full in the agenda paper of the meeting for the 31st March, 1917, copy whereof is annexed herewith and marked (C).

At the meeting on the 31st March, the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, with the leave of the Senate, moved that the report of the Committee be adopted, subject to the modification that for section 32 of the draft regulations be substituted section 32 as contained in the annexed paper marked (D). This motion being duly seconded, Mr. Peake moved the following amendment:—

"That the word 'adopted' be left out, and there be added the words 'be modified and referred for this purpose for further consideration to a Committee consisting of eight members, the Senate being of opinion that nothing in the proposed regulations should interfere with colleges already affiliated up to the M. A. and M.Sc. standards under the present regulations, and that in view of the great importance of providing as far as possible for the tuition and control of post-graduate students, for the provision of library facilities, etc., affiliation should be facilitated by suitable alterations in the regulations, taking particularly into consideration the possibilities of co-operation for the purposes of lectures between the Colleges themselves and the University."

The amendment was seconded by Mahamahopadhyay Haraprasad Sastri. The matter was again elaborately discussed and the debate lasted for nearly five hours. At the end of this period, the amendment was put to the vote and declared lost, fourteen votes being recorded in favour of it and thirty-five against it. The meeting then adjourned till 12 noon on Saturday, the 14th April.

At this meeting, the amendments other than the one disposed of on the 31st March, as also other amendments which had meanwhile been notified and which will be found in annexure (E) (agenda paper of the meeting for the 14th April, 1917) were taken up for consideration. Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee brought forward the following amendment:—

"That after the word 'adopted' there be added the words 'with the following alteration in the Draft regulations, namely, that word "mainly" be substituted for the word "only" in section 3 of those Regulations."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Archbold and was discussed at great length. The amendment was ultimately rejected, there being sixteen votes in favour of it and thirty three against it. Various other amendments were taken up in the order decided on by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and debated upon. Some of the amendments were accepted by the Hon'ble Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and were carried. Others were rejected or withdrawn or abandoned. The debate at this meeting occupied six hours, namely, from 12 noon to 2-15 P.M. and from 3-15 to 7 P.M.

The meeting then adjourned till 5 p.m. on Monday, the 16th April. At this meeting the remaining amendments were discussed and disposed of.

I have now the honour to request that the changes in the Regulations recommended by the Senate may be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section 1 of Section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

The recommendations of the Senate may be grouped under two heads, namely, first, that for Chapter XI of the existing Regulations be substituted Chapter XI as contained in annexure (X) and, secondly, that changes as set out in annexure (Y) be made in some of the other chapters of the existing Regulations to enable the University to increase its income from examination-fees paid by candidates for various examinations. It may be convenient to summarise very briefly the effect of the changes recommended by the Senate.

As regards the new Chapter XI as adopted by the Senate, it will be observed that it adheres very closely to the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India. The only points of departure worthy of mention are as follows :

The Government of India Committee recommended that there should be six representatives of the Senate on each of the two proposed Councils, namely, the Council of Post-graduate Teaching in Arts and the Council of Post-graduate Teaching in Science. The Senate have decided that these six representatives in each case should not be elected entirely by the Senate, but that four should in each case be elected by the Senate and that the other two should be elected in the case of the Arts Council by the present Faculty of Arts and in the case of the Science Council by the present Faculty of Science. The Senate unanimously adopted this alteration as a distinct improvement, because this would secure that at least two of the members in each case would be persons acquainted with the work of the respective Faculties. The Senate further decided that in addition to the Post-graduate Teachers and the four representatives of the Senate and the two representatives of the Faculty, the Heads of all Colleges in Calcutta affiliated up to the B.A. or B.Sc. standard should be ex-officio members of the respective Councils. This will tend to secure that close co-operation between the Colleges and the University which forms the chief basis of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India. Most of these Principals will, perhaps, find a place on the Councils as Post-graduate

Teachers, but the Senate thought it desirable to bring on the Councils such Heads of first grade Colleges in Calcutta as might not be able, for some reason or other, to take part in the actual work of teaching.

There is an incidental change in the constitution of the Executive Committees to which reference may be made here. The Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that three of the six representatives of the Senate on each Council should be members of the corresponding Executive Committee. The Senate recommend that two of the four representatives of the Senate and one of the two representatives of the Faculty should be on the Executive Committee. Subject to the alterations just explained, the scheme as approved by the Senate will be found to correspond substantially to that contained in the unanimous recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India. As the reasons for the recommendations of that Committee are contained in their report, no additional reasons need be stated here.

As regards the changes proposed by the Senate in the other Chapters of the Regulations, their purpose is to enable the University to increase its income which is derived principally from fees paid by candidates for examinations. It may be observed that the Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended in their report (page 17) that the University should consider the possibility of raising its resources by increasing examination fees paid by its students. The Senate now recommend that the fees for admission to some of the examinations be raised as follows :-

Matriculation Examination from Rs. 12 to 15.	
I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations „ „	25 „ 30.
B.A. Examination ... „ „	35 „ 40.

It is anticipated that if this increase is sanctioned, the University will have an additional revenue of one lac twenty thousand rupees a year, the whole of which it is proposed to devote to Post-graduate Teaching. The University, during the current year, has budgetted Rs. 91,000 as its contribution from current funds to Post-graduate Teaching. It is proposed that this should be continued in addition to the grant which will be derived from the increased revenue. In this connection I may be permitted to draw your attention to section 44 of the proposed new Chapter XI which makes it obligatory on the University to constitute a separate fund for the promotion of Post-graduate Studies, to be called the Post-graduate Teaching Fund, and to credit to such fund annually, besides tuition fees paid by students and sums derived from special grants, *at least* one-third of the fees realised from candidates for certain examinations. The object of this provision is to ensure the regular contribution, by the University, of a substantial sum annually for purposes of post-graduate teaching; this contribution, it has been worked out, will amount to at least two lacs of rupees a year. The financial security of the new scheme is, consequently, assured, as far as is practicable under existing conditions.

Copies of the Minutes of the Senate, dated the 17th and 31st March, and 14th and 16th April are annexed herewith, and marked P, Q, R, S. These Minutes set out in full the debate in the Senate and contain a statement of the arguments advanced for and against the scheme by the various speakers. I also enclose a protest recorded by Dr. Urquhart and

a memorandum in answer thereto prepared under Section 66 of Chapter I of the Regulations,

I may add finally that if the recommendations of the Senate are accepted by the Government of India and orders are issued early, the new scheme may be set in operation from the commencement of the ensuing session in July.

23

Preliminary Report of the First Leakage Committee

We, the Members of the Committee, appointed by the Senate to investigate the leakage of questions set for the Matriculation Examination, which commenced on the 1st March last and was subsequently cancelled by order of the Syndicate, have the honour to submit this preliminary report.

The materials placed at our disposal do not enable us to determine the persons who contrived this leakage of questions. The efforts of the investigating authorities have not hitherto been successful in establishing the identity of these persons; indeed, the length of time, which had elapsed between the leakage of the questions and the actual employment of the investigating authorities, renders it improbable that any useful evidence can now be secured which may help us to find out the culprits. But the mass of correspondence which has passed between the University and the Heads of Recognised Schools, Inspectors of Schools, Superintendents of Examinations at different centres and other local authorities, leaves little room for doubt that the questions first leaked out at Calcutta and were subsequently communicated to examinees at various places in the interior. Pending further enquiry into the sources and methods of leakage, we have arrived at certain definite conclusions which, we think, should be communicated to the Senate, so as to enable the University to take adequate steps in time to minimise the chance of recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

In the first place, we are decidedly of opinion that the work of the University has grown so complex and extensive that it is impracticable to carry it on satisfactorily with one Registrar. The University now requires two whole-time Officers of the rank of Registrar, each on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. One of these Officers may be called the Controller of Examinations, and should be placed in exclusive charge of matters of all descriptions connected with examinations. If this position is accepted by the Senate, we shall be prepared to examine in detail the question of the allocation of duties between the two Officers and the distribution of the office establishment.

In the second place, we have arrived at the conclusion that a determined effort must be made to have the question papers for all our examinations printed outside India. This can be easily managed if examiners to set the papers for the various examinations are appointed well in advance of the dates fixed for the examinations. There is, for instance, no good reason why the paper-setters should not be appointed twelve months in advance; if they are allowed from two to three months to prepare the question papers and are required to make them over punctually to the Controller of Examinations, there will be plenty of time to arrange for the printing of the papers elsewhere. But in order that this system may be successful, a time-table must be prepared in advance and strict conformity thereto rigidly exacted. Indeed, it would be desirable to frame a rule that if a paper-setter fails to make over his paper to the Controller of Examinations within the prescribed time, his appointment will automatically stand cancelled and the Syndicate will, without further reference to him, proceed to appoint another examiner in his place.

At this preliminary stage, we feel bound to refer to one aspect of the matter which cannot but be described as truly lamentable. The materials placed before us afford some indication that teachers in schools took an active part in framing answers to questions which had leaked out and which had been brought to them by their pupils. When a person in the responsible position of a teacher takes no steps to communicate with the University authorities the discovery of a fraud of this character, his conduct may justly be held to be reprehensible; but when a teacher so far degrades himself as to take an active part in the preparation of answers to questions, known or suspected by him to have been obtained by fraudulent means, his depravity is obviously of such a character as to render necessary his immediate removal from the position of trust he occupies.

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
W. W. HORNELL.
MAHENDRANATH RAY.
T. O. D. DUNN.
GEORGE HOWELLS.

The 11th April, 1917.

Second Report of the First Leakage Committee

We, the members of the First Leakage Committee appointed by the Senate, have the honour to submit this Supplementary Report on the question of the allocation of duties between the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations.

The question is fully discussed in the annexed Memorandum. We need not reproduce the facts and arguments stated in the memorandum with which we are generally in agreement.

Our recommendations are as follows :

I

That, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, the following new Regulation be made :—

“ Any duty which, under the Regulations, is required to be performed by the Registrar in respect of any matter connected with examinations, may, by order of the Senate, be performed by a Special Officer :

Provided that all matters relating to examinations required to be placed before the Syndicate shall be transmitted by the Special Officer to the Registrar, as sole Secretary to the Syndicate.

When an order has been made in this behalf by the Senate, the Syndicate may commit to the charge of the Special Officer all records connected with University Examinations, including question and answer papers, mark-sheets, Examination rolls, Certificates and Diplomas, applications for admission to the Examinations and the like.”

II

That the Senate approve generally of the assignment to the Controller of the duties specified in the memorandum and of the staff indicated therein.

III

That, after such approval, the matter be remitted by the Senate to the Syndicate to be worked out on the lines suggested in the Memorandum.

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
W. W. HORNELL.
S. P. SARBADHIKARI.
GEORGE HOWELLS.
T. O. D. DUNN.
MAHENDRANATH RAY.

The 19th December, 1918.

Memorandum on the Allocation of Duties between the Registrar and the Controller of Examinations.

BY

SIR ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.

On the 11th April, 1917, the First Leakage Committee submitted their preliminary report which contained the following passage :

“ We are decidedly of opinion that the work of the University has grown so complex and extensive that it is impracticable to carry it on

satisfactorily with one Registrar. The University now requires two whole-time Officers of the rank of Registrar, each on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. One of these Officers may be called the Controller of Examinations, and should be placed in exclusive charge of matters of all descriptions connected with examinations. If this position is accepted by the Senate, we shall be prepared to examine in detail the question of the allocation of duties between the two Officers and the distribution of the office establishment."

The report was placed before the Senate on the 21st April, 1917, and was adopted at the meeting of the 5th May, 1917. The Controller was appointed on the 22nd September, 1917, and joined his appointment on the 22nd November, 1917. Under the orders of the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Brühl and Rai Bahadur A. C. Bose have from time to time furnished me with information to enable me to draw up a draft scheme for consideration by the Committee. I have also minutely studied the conduct of the various examinations under the supervision of the Controller and particularly of the M. A. & M. Sc. Examinations in accordance with the new Post-Graduate Regulation. I am now in a position to place before my colleagues a scheme for the allocation of duties between the Registrar and the Controller and the distribution of the Office Establishment. The object of the scheme is to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee which was accepted by the Senate, namely, that the Controller of Examinations *should be placed in exclusive charge of matters of all descriptions connected with Examinations.*

The first step to be taken obviously is to tabulate "the matters of all descriptions connected with Examinations" which are to be placed in exclusive charge of the Controller. These may be divided, in order of sequence, into two groups, A & B, each containing definite items of work as detailed below :

A. WORK PRECEDING THE EXAMINATIONS.

I. *Work in connection with dates of Examination.*

- (i) Fixing of dates.
- (ii) Printing of date-sheets.
- (iii) Issuing and publication of date-sheets.

II. *Work in connection with the ascertainment of probable candidates under each subject.*

- (i) Preparation of circular-letters to Heads of Institutions, asking for the requisite figures.
- (ii) Printing of circular-letters.
- (iii) Issuing of circular-letters.
- (iv) Collection of figures from replies received.

III. *Work in connection with question papers.*

- (i) Appointment of Paper-setters.
- (ii) Printing of forms of appointment letters, rules, forms of question papers (original and duplicate), and double (inner and outer) envelopes.
- (iii) Apportionment of question papers.
- (iv) Writing out of appointment letters.
- (v) Issuing of appointment letters with enclosures.

- (vi) Arrangements for printing question papers.
- (vii) Arrangements for packing and despatching question papers.

IV. Work in connection with the appointment of examiners.

1. (i) Preparation of circular letters with forms, inviting recommendations from Fellows and Heads of Institutions.
- (ii) Printing of circular letters with forms.
- (iii) Issuing of circular letters with forms.
2. (i) Compilation of lists of examiners recommended, and candidates for examinerships.
- (ii) Printing of lists of examiners recommended, and candidates for examinerships.
- (iii) Circulation of lists to the members of the Boards of Studies, with notices for meetings.
3. Preparation of comparative statements of examiners.
4. (i) Secretariate work in connection with the meetings of the Boards of Studies.
- (ii) Drawing up of the Proceedings of the Boards of Studies.
5. (i) Appointment of Tabulators, Moderators and Examiners.
- (ii) Printing of Forms of Appointment letters for Examiners.
- (iii) Writing out of appointment letters to Examiners, Tabulators, and Moderators.
- (iv) Issuing of appointment letters to Examiners, Tabulators, and Moderators.

V. Work in connection with the supply of forms, etc., preliminary to Examinations.

1. (i) Printing of application forms, Admission tickets (Original and Duplicate), blank answer-books, Logarithm tables, squared papers, Programme of Examinations, and Labels and Addresses for packets of question papers.
- (ii) Issuing of application forms.
2. (i) Printing of letters to Superintendents, Rules for Examinations, and Rules for the guidance of candidates.
- (ii) Issuing of letters, rules, long tables, answer-books, squared papers, and programmes to Superintendents of centres.

VI. Work in connection with cases of change of centres.

- (i) Correspondence.

VII. Work in connection with the theses presented by candidates for Degree examinations.

- (i) Circulation of theses to Examiners.
- (ii) Communication of results to candidates.
- (iii) Publication of result in the Gazette.

VIII. Work in connection with the receipt of application forms from candidates.

1. (i) Receipt of applications.
- (ii) Scrutiny of applications.
- (iii) Assigning of Index numbers.
2. (i) Preparation of statements regarding question-papers, required in each subject in each centre.
- (ii) Preparation of envelopes for sending out question papers.

3. (i) Preparation of statements regarding the printing of Roll Cards.
(ii) Printing of Roll Cards.
(iii) Issuing of Roll Cards.

4. (i) Preparation of Rolls.

- (ii) Printing of Rolls.

- (iii) Issuing of Roll sheets to different centres.

5. (i) Writing out of Admission Tickets (original & duplicate.)

- (ii) Despatch of Admission Tickets.

- (iii) Keeping of records of the despatch of Admission Tickets.

IX. Arrangement—work in connection with the holding of Examination at the Calcutta centres.

1. Correspondence on the subject of loan of examination halls.

2. (i) Preparation of statements regarding allotment of candidates to different centres.

- (ii) Printing of statements regarding allotment of candidates.

- (iii) Issuing of statements regarding allotment of candidates.

3. (i) Preparation of detailed plan of seats.

- (ii) Arrangement of furniture, etc.

- (iii) Assortment of Roll Cards.

4. Supervision work at the University Buildings Centres.

5. Carrying of question papers to different Calcutta Centres.

B. WORK DURING AND AFTER THE EXAMINATIONS.

I. Work in connection with the distribution of answer papers.

1. Preparation of statements of apportionment of answer papers.

2. (i) Collection of answer papers from different Centres.

- (ii) Despatch of answer books to examiners.

- (iii) Receipt of answer papers from Examiners.

- (iv) Despatch of answer papers to Head Examiners.

3. (i) Fixing of the latest dates for submission of marks.

- (ii) Printing of Notices regarding the latest dates for submission of marks.

4. (i) Appointment of slip Rolls for entering marks.

- (ii) Issuing of slip Rolls, rules, question papers, and Notices regarding last date for submission of marks to Examiners

II. Work in connection with practical Examinations

1. (i) Fixing of dates for Practical Examinations

- (ii) Printing of date sheets

- (iii) Issuing of date sheets

2. (i) Fixing of Centres for Practical Examinations

- (ii) Printing of Notices for Practical Examinations

- (iii) Issuing of Notices for Practical Examinations

3. Returning Note-Books submitted by candidates in connection with the Practical Examinations.

III. Work in connection with the preliminary meetings of Examiners.

1. (i) Preparation of Notices of meetings

- (ii) Issuing of Notices of meetings

2. (i) Printing or typing of Rules for marking determined by examiners.

- (ii) Issuing of Rules for marking to individual examiners

IV. Work in connection with receipt of marks.

1. (i) Receipt of marks from Examiners.
(ii) Issuing of marks to Tabulators
2. (i) Preparation of re-examination slips.
(ii) Sorting of answer papers for the purposes of re-examination.
(iii) Issuing of re-examination slips and answer papers to be re-examined.
(vi) Receipt of re-examination marks
(v) Issuing of re-examination marks to Tabulators

V. Work in connection with the reporting of examination results.

1. (i) Preparation of Notices for meetings of Moderators and Examiners.
(ii) Issuing of Notices of meetings.
2. Dealing with the reports of Superintendents of Examinations.
3. Preparation of the skeletons of the Reports of Examiners.

VI. Work in connection with the publication of results.

1. (i) Checking of the Office copies of Rolls.
(ii) Drawing up of the lists of absentees.
(iii) Writing out of names of Institutions against names of candidates in the Rolls.
2. (i) Preparation of the lists of successful candidates for (a) sale, (b) for publication in office, and (c) for publication in the Gazette.
(ii) Arrangements of the lists of successful candidates in alphabetical order as also in order of merit.
(iii) Checking of the lists of successful candidates.
(iv) Arrangements for publication of the lists of successful candidates in the India and Calcutta Gazettes.
3. (i) Preparation of errata.
(ii) Publication of the errata in the Gazettes.

VII. Work in connection with the results after their publication.

1. (i) Printing of forms of mark-statements and crossed-lists, and of certificates and Diplomas (original, duplicate and provisional), and of special certificates.
(ii) Writing and signing of the above.
(iii) Issuing of the above.
(iv) Keeping records of issuing.
2. (i) Preparations of crossed-lists, for different Institutions.
(ii) Issuing of crossed-lists.
(iii) Keeping records of issuing.
3. Correspondence work regarding order of merit.
4. Drawing up of lists for the award of prizes, medals and scholarships.
5. Preparation of the lists of "Bad Schools"
6. Dealing with the reports of Examiners.

VIII. Work in connection with scrutiny.

1. (i) Collection of answer papers examined.
(ii) Arrangements of answer papers for purposes of scrutiny.
2. Drawing up of the lists of applicants for scrutiny.

3. (i) Preparation of covering letters to scrutinisers.
- (ii) Issuing of covering letters with answer papers to scrutinisers.
- (iii) Receipt of Reports of scrutiny.
- (iv) Communication of results of scrutiny.

IX. Work in connection with Statistical information.

1. (i) Preparation of statements, as required by the Education Department of Governments.
- (ii) Issuing of statement.
2. Preparation of tabular statement.
3. Compilation of statements for the Annual Report of the Syndicate.

X.—Publication of Calendar.

1. Printing of Examination Papers in volume form.
2. Printing of class and pass lists in volume form.

The next question for consideration is, what office staff should be assigned to the Controller to enable him to discharge these duties satisfactorily. It is not necessary to labour the point that our calculations must be based on the amount of work to be accomplished under existing conditions; if the number of candidates increases substantially, the staff will have to be enlarged. The proposals must accordingly be deemed provisional and may require re-consideration in the light of experience after a year or two.

In the first place, it is clear that the Controller should be assisted by an officer of some standing who may be called Personal Assistant to the Controller or the Assistant Controller. During portions of the year, the Controller is daily shut up in what is known as the Strong Room and is practically inaccessible. He must have at hand an officer of some standing and experience, an officer who may not only see to the execution of his orders and plans, but also discharge other duties, such as receiving applications, passing orders in non-contentious matters, disposing of correspondence with Examiners and Centre Superintendents and like matters. Strictly confidential work must unquestionably be in the personal charge of the Controller, but to enable him to do this properly and without risk, he must have an officer at hand who may relieve him, when necessary, of what is more or less routine work.

In addition to the Personal Assistant or Assistant Controller, there should be a Head Assistant who will supervise the subordinate staff, distribute work among the Assistants and see that each carries out his allotted duty. The task of packing the question papers for transmission to different centres involves great risk and responsibility and cannot be performed by the Controller wholly unaided. It is not necessary to consider at this stage whether the Controller may for this purpose seek the assistance of the Personal Assistant or the Head Assistant or whether he should have placed at his disposal temporarily one of the senior Assistants from some other department of the University. For the present, the Personal Assistant and the Head Assistant may constitute the superior staff under the Controller.

The subordinate staff may be divided into two classes. In one class, should be put such men as are necessary in every office similar to that of the Controller, irrespective of the quantity of the work. In the other

class, may be included men who will do the actual work in connection with the Examinations and the number of such men will vary with the amount of work required to be done.

Under the first class, the Controller should have the following staff :

- One Record Keeper
- One Store Keeper (forms, furniture & stationery)
- One Correspondence Clerk
- Two Proof Readers
- One Comparer
- One Stenographer as the personal clerk of the Controller
- One Typist
- One Despatcher

Under the second class, the number of men required will vary with the quantity of the work and may conceivably vary at different periods of the year. There are six stages in the course of operations connected with the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A. & B.Sc. Examinations which follow one after another (March-May), and also the M.A., M.Sc. Preliminary Law, Intermediate Law and Final Law Examinations which generally fall together in one month (July-August). During this period, a very large amount of work has to be got through within a comparatively short period of time. The following classification is fairly comprehensive, though perhaps not absolutely exhaustive.

I. When the numerous applications are received from Schools and Colleges; these have to be checked and numbered and details as regards the number of candidates and subjects they offer have to be entered in Registers and statements prepared.

II. When admission cards have to be written out after the applications are checked and numbered and despatched to the Schools and Colleges.

III. When rolls are prepared.

IV. When answer papers are received from Centres of Examination for distribution among Examiners after the Examinations are over.

V. When the results have to be published.

VI. When answer papers are received back from Examiners and Head Examiners.

The work under (*I*) has hitherto been entrusted to two men, but though they are overworked, they find it impossible to scrutinise the applications to the extent desirable. It is obvious that the success of the Examination operations depends in a very large measure on the absolute accuracy of the preliminary statements prepared on the basis of the applications, showing the number and nature of the question papers which have to be despatched to the numerous centres of Examination; indeed, a single mistake may be fatal. I am declined to think that four men will be fully occupied with the work under this head.

The work under (*II*) has hitherto required quite a large number of men. In 1917, the following men were engaged :

3 men to distribute the applications to the assistants

14 men to write the admission cards at the rate of 100 per day

1 man to attend to applications for corrections in the admission cards

3 men to despatch the admission cards

1 man to re-arrange the applications after the despatch of the admission cards.

22 men were thus employed on this work which had to be done in a fortnight. It is important to bear in mind, however, that many of these assistants had to do at the same time other work in the office. In 1918, about the same number of men were employed. I think the work can be managed by 12 men if they are employed wholly on it.

The work under (III) is usually done by four men. In recent years, however, mistakes have crept into our rolls which have been prepared under great pressure. This has led to correspondence and issue of Errata lists after the publication of the results. I think we must have at least 5 men for this work.

The work under (IV) is usually done by 2 men, but notwithstanding that they are overworked to the utmost extent possible, the work is not kept completely in hand. It would be safe to provide 3 men for this work.

The work under (V) is done by a considerable portion of the office staff, certainly by not less than 20 men. I have known years in which, for about a week, all work has been suspended and every member of the office staff has been engaged on this work to secure speedy publication of the results. I think it is essential that every effort should be made to gazette the results as early as practicable. Apart from other considerations, we must bear in mind the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter XXIII of the Regulations which authorises the Head of a College to admit a student, only if his name appears in the gazetted list of successful candidates. I am strongly of opinion that the staff of the Controller should be so constituted as to enable him to put on this work 20 men simultaneously; but it should be clearly understood that if more men are needed for this purpose in an emergency, the authorities of other departments of the University will co-operate and place at the disposal of the Controller such members of their subordinate staffs as may be spared for a few days without serious inconvenience. I am not unmindful that this may lead to a temporary suspension of work in other departments, but after all, such interference can only be very temporary—for a period not exceeding a week or two—and if the examination work is excluded, I cannot imagine any other work in the University which cannot safely wait for a week or two. We must further bear in mind that if we were to assign to the Controller, throughout the year, the maximum number of assistants he is likely to require during brief periods of extreme stress, there would be an indefensible waste of University funds.

The work under (VI) is not done systematically, though its importance cannot be questioned. Cart-loads of papers are received from Examiners in all subjects and for all Examinations; illiterate peons then take charge of them and stow them away as best as they can, for the University has not accommodation enough for the purpose; the inevitable consequence is that when applications are submitted by unsuccessful candidates for scrutiny of the results, frantic efforts are made by the office to fish out the particular answer papers. It will not be difficult to assign this work to intelligent office assistants, who will receive back the papers centre by centre, and for a prescribed period keep them arranged on racks which may be erected at

an inconsiderable cost. At least two men would be required for this work.

The minimum staff for the controller then should be as follows :

- One Assistant Controller.
- One Head Assistant.
- One Stenographer.
- One Record Keeper.
- One Store Keeper.
- One Correspondence Clerk.
- Two Proof Readers.
- One Comparer.
- One Typist.
- One Despatcher.
- Twelve other Assistants.

We must also provide for leave vacancies among the staff, and for this purpose, I would suggest the inclusion of 3 additional men, in other words, I would put down 15 instead of 12 "other assistants." The staff of the Controller will consequently consist of 26 men. These should be placed together in one part of the office hall, which can be made easily accessible from the Controller's Room.

The next question which requires consideration is, whether any changes are necessary in the Regulations to effect completely the allocation of duties between the Registrar and the Controller. I have examined the Regulations Chapter by Chapter and have come to the conclusion that some changes would be needed. To take one illustration, under Section 4 of Chapter VII of the Regulations, it is the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings of Boards of Examiners and to keep minutes thereof. It would be obviously unfair to call upon the Registrar to perform this duty, if the Controller is to be placed in exclusive charge of matters of all descriptions connected with Examinations. I do not think any useful purpose would be served if we were to tabulate all instances where the Regulations impose on the Registrar the performance of some duty in connection with Examinations: it would be more convenient to frame a comprehensive regulation authorising the Senate to transfer these duties to the Controller of Examinations. One point, however, I think should be made clear. Under Section 4 of Chapter VII of the Regulations, it is the duty of the Registrar to act as Secretary to the Syndicate. In my opinion, the Registrar should continue to act as sole Secretary to the Syndicate, and such matters assigned to the Controller as may have to be placed before the Syndicate for orders should be transmitted by the Controller to the Registrar with a request to that effect. The Registrar will then obtain the orders of the Syndicate thereon and communicate them to the Controller. It is not necessary, however, that with regard to each such item the Registrar should draw up a formal letter addressed to the Controller; it would be sufficient if, as the minutes of each meeting of the Syndicate and the Senate have been confirmed, a copy were forwarded to the Controller for information, so as to enable him to note and carry out the orders on all matters relating to his own department. Let us take one concrete instance. Under Section 12 of Chapter IV of the Regulations, it is the duty of the Syndicate to appoint examiners. Various preliminary steps have, however, to be taken before the appointments are actually made, such as the obtaining of nominations from Heads of Institutions and Members of the Senate, and the consideration

of these along with applications from candidates for examinerships by the Boards of Studies. All these preliminary steps may be taken by the Controller. When the matter is ready for consideration by the Syndicate, the papers may be transmitted by the Controller to the Registrar, who will bring up the question before the Syndicate, and subsequently communicate the decision to the Controller. The Controller will then issue the letters of appointment and take all subsequent steps. I therefore propose that a general regulation be framed on the following lines :

“ Any duty which, under the Regulations, is required to be performed by the Registrar in respect of any matter connected with examinations, may, by order of the Senate, be performed by a Special Officer (the Controller of Examinations) :

Provided that all matters relating to examinations required to be placed before the Syndicate shall be transmitted by the Special Officer to the Registrar, as sole Secretary to the Syndicate.

When an order has been made in this behalf by the Senate, the Syndicate may commit to the charge of the Special Officer all records connected with University Examinations, including question and answer papers, mark-sheets, Examination rolls, Certificates and Diplomas, applications for admission to the Examinations and the like.”

When the duties outlined above have been assigned to the Controller and an office Staff has been constituted specially for the purpose, we shall have to consider what staff will be needed for the performance of the residue of University work left in the hands of the Registrar. A satisfactory scheme in this respect can be drawn up, only when we have had some experience of the working of the new system. One point, however, appears to me to be obvious, namely, that if all the 26 men required for the Controller were taken away from the existing office staff, the remainder would not be sufficient to enable the Registrar to carry on the work still left in his charge. In these circumstances, I think that the distribution of the existing staff should be done by the Syndicate ; the Syndicate will also have to determine how many new Assistants may be needed. I wish to emphasise the point, however, that whatever arrangements may be made, must be provisional, specially in view of the fact that the report of the University Commission may lead to an entire reconstitution of the University and its departments and offices at no distant date.

I have made no suggestion as to the salary and pension of the staff assigned to the Controller. The determination of this question must depend in some measure upon the position of the individuals who may be transferred from the other departments of the University. One point, however, seems fairly clear, namely, that the status of the Assistant Controller should be the same as that of the Assistant Registrar ; but the salaries of the two officers need not be identical, for it is conceivable that at any particular point of time, the Assistant Controller may be a person who has been longer in the service of the University than the Assistant Registrar, and conversely.

My recommendations may be summarised as follows :

(1) That the committee should recommend to the Senate the adoption of the Regulations suggested above.

(2) That the Committee should recommend to the Senate, that the Senate approve generally of the assignment to the Controller of the duties specified and of the staff indicated above.

(3) That the Committee recommend to the Senate that the matter be remitted to the Syndicate to be worked out on the lines suggested.

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE,

Chairman,

The 17th September, 1918.

First Leakage Committee.

24

Correspondence relating to enhancement of fees for Examinations.

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education. (through His Excellency the Rector) No. G. 6570 dated Senate House, the $\frac{16th}{17th}$ June, 1919.

I have the honour, by direction of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to submit for the sanction of the Government of India under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, the following changes in the Regulations which have received the approval of the Senate :

“(a) In Chapter XXX, Section (6), for ‘fifteen’ substitute ‘twenty’.

(b) In Chapters XXXI and XXXV, Section (4), for ‘thirty’ substitute ‘thirty-five’

(c) In Chapters XXXII and XXXVI, Section (4), for ‘forty’ substitute ‘forty-five’ and add the following proviso :—

“Provided that a candidate who applies for admission to the Honours Examination shall pay an additional fee of Rupees ten”.

(d) In Chapter XXXIII and XXXVII, Sections (2) and (3) for ‘fifty’ substitute ‘eighty’

(e) In Chapter XLI, Sections (7), (9) and (12), for ‘fifteen’ substitute ‘thirty’.”

The object of the proposed changes is to secure an increase in the income of the University to enable the Senate to carry on the work with a nearer approach to efficiency than has been found possible under existing conditions. Some of the chief directions in which improvement is most urgently needed may be briefly indicated here.

The general administration of the University requires to be re-organised without further delay in view of the immense increase of work in recent years. After the repeated disasters of 1917, the Senate resolved to appoint a Special Officer who should be of the same standing as the Registrar and should be placed in exclusive charge of all matters connected with the conduct of examinations. The first appointment to the post was made in November, 1917, and since then it has become manifest that if the work of supervision of examinations is to be effectively carried out, the arrangement must be continued for the present. The Syndicate have further found

it necessary to place at the disposal of the Controller a special staff to enable him to discharge his very onerous and responsible duties. Since these arrangements have been made, the examinations have been conducted without a hitch and the results of the examinations have been published more speedily and punctually than has been found possible in recent years. Besides the creation of the department of Controller, the University has recently taken steps to re-organise thoroughly the office of the Registrar which had been unduly overstrained. In this connection, steps have also been taken to re-arrange and classify the University records which have been more or less in confusion for sometime past. A special staff has been appointed, to work under the direct control of a standing committee appointed for the purpose by the Syndicate. Besides this, there have been repeated applications from members of the University Office staff for increase in their salaries, in view of the abnormal rise in prices of all the commodities of life, the Syndicate feel that if their office staff is to be maintained in a state of even moderate efficiency, the scale of salaries will have to be revised without delay. One of the departments of the University which has been severely affected by the War is the Press, which is no longer able to stand the strain imposed on it by the rapid increase of printing work in every department. A reasonable amount spent on the Press will enable it to be run on remunerative lines, while if a considerable portion of the printing work has to be sent to outside Presses, there will be heavy loss as the rates have materially increased in recent years. Mention may also be made of the very large increase in the cost of conducting the examinations within the last three or four years. The actual cost at all centres of examinations have gone up by nearly 50 per cent. on account of the rise in prices of paper, stationery, wages, railway fares, in fact in every single item of expenditure. Finally, as regards the Teaching Departments of the University, further expenditure is immediately needed on the Library and Laboratories, while if the teaching staff is to be retained, some additions to the salaries must in many cases be made. The University Library is kept open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. and though there are 100 seats in the reading room, they are all occupied generally throughout the day. The demand for books is persistent and additions must be made to the Library as also the Library staff. It may be pointed out that one-third of the post-graduate teachers are also members of the staffs of various Colleges in Calcutta and the amount paid to such teachers by the University during the last year was Rs. 62,400 which was in substance a contribution by the University towards the emoluments of the staff of the various colleges.

If the activities of the University in the various directions indicated above are to be maintained in a fair state of efficiency, more money must immediately be raised, and in this view the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have unanimously formulated the proposals which have been confirmed by an overwhelming majority on the Senate (26 votes against 3). The small minority of dissentient members did not question the need for money, but they proposed that the increase should be postponed till the general economic condition of Bengal would improve. The large majority on the Senate felt, however, that the alleged poverty of the people of Bengal was somewhat exaggerated. There is the significant fact that a similar suggestion was made in 1917 when it was prophesied that the number of candidates would be reduced by the pressure of increased fees.

The prophecy has turned out to be entirely false ; the number of candidates has continued to increase at every Examination.

Upon the general question of the undesirability of running a University on the somewhat uncertain basis of Examination Fees, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate do not desire to express an opinion. A great University can be maintained only by adequate contributions from the State, *i. e.*, from the revenues derived from the people at large by the Governing authority. Till that is realised in this country, the only method feasible is to levy a sufficient sum from particular members of the community, namely, from persons who manifest their interest in higher education by sending up their nominees to the University Examinations. If the State at any time makes a substantial contribution to the University, the whole problem may be reviewed. But in the circumstances of the present time when there is great financial stringency, the Senate do not feel justified to press their claims on Government for immediate grants of money on an extensive scale. They feel no doubt that such amongst the people of Bengal as profess to have a stake in higher education are able to pay and will cheerfully pay the small increased contribution towards higher education which it is proposed to levy in the shape of fees.

Copy of Telegram from the Government of India, dated 8th August, 1919.

Registrar, Calcutta University Calcutta. No. 839 Education. Your letter G-6570 of seventeenth June. Kindly supply Government of India with copies of Proceedings of meetings of Syndicate and Senate in which question of raising fees of Calcutta University Examinations was considered. Education, India.

From the Registrar, University of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. G-146, dated, Senate House, the 21st August, 1919.

In compliance with your telegram No. 839 Education, dated the 8th August, 1919, I have the honour to forward herewith for information of Government extracts from the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 30th May, 1919, and from those of the Senate, dated the 14th June, 1919, relating to the raising of Examination fees in the University of Calcutta.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, (through His Excellency the Rector), No. 1162, dated, Simla, the 22nd October, 1919.

With reference to your letter No. G-146, dated the 21st August, 1919, I am directed to reply to your letter No. G-6570, dated the 17th June, 1919, in which the sanction of the Government of India is asked to certain changes in the Regulations regarding examination fees.

2. The Government of India are prepared to sanction the enhancement of examination fees at stages higher than the Intermediate Examination, but as regards the enhancement of fees at the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations they feel that the time is inopportune for a modification of the Regulations in that respect. The Calcutta University Commission has recently made important proposals regarding the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the conduct of the High School and Intermediate College Examinations. Should their recommendations be accepted, education in the secondary and intermediate stage and the examinations at the two stages just mentioned will be under the control of a special board, and it would be undesirable so largely to change the

conditions of those examinations at a time when the Commission's recommendations have indicated the possibility of their transfer to another body.

3. The Government of India realise that the non-acceptance, at the present time of the proposed change in Regulations affecting the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations will materially reduce the additional income which the University had looked to to receive from enhanced examination fees. They suggest that the University might consider the possibility of raising the tuition fees for Post-Graduate students.

4. The Government of India will convey their sanction to [the enhancement of the examination fees for examinations higher than the Intermediate on receiving from the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate a revised statement of the changes proposed.

From the Registrar, Calcutta University to the Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department (through His Excellency the Rector), No. G. 242, dated, Senate House, the 4th November, 1919.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1162, dated 22nd October, 1919, and to submit in accordance with the the suggestions contained therein the following changes in the Regulations for sanction by the Government of India under Sec. 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act.

1. In Chapters XXXII & XXXVI (B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations) Sec. 4, for 'forty' substitute 'forty-five.'

2. In Chapters XXXII & XXXVI (B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations) Sec. 4, add the following proviso— 'Provided that a candidate who applies for admission to the Honours Examination shall pay an additional fee of Rs 10.'

3. In Chapters XXXIII & XXXVII (M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations) Sections 2 and 3, for 'fifty' substitute 'eighty.'

4. In Chapter XII (Bachelor of Law), Sections 7, 9, 12, for 'fifteen' substitute 'thirty.'

I have to request that the requisite sanction may be issued as early as practicable.

Copy of a telegram, dated the 14th November, 1919, from the Government of India, Department of Education, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

No. 1225 Education. Your telegram, dated twelfth. Government of India sanction proposals made by University in letter No. G. 242, dated 4th November. Formal sanction by letter follows. Kindly inform University. Education, India.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, dated, Delhi, the 14th November, 1919, to the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector). No. 1226.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Department telegram No 1225 dated the 14th November, 1919, I am directed to confirm the sanction of the Government of India conveyed therein under Section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), to the proposed changes in the Calcutta University Regulations

whereby the fees for the B.A. and B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. and Bachelor in Law Examinations will be raised.

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, (through His Excellency the Rector), No. G. 99, dated, Senate House, the 6th September, 1920.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to address you in continuation of my letter No. G. 242, dated 4th November, 1919 and in further reply to your letter No. 1162, dated the 22nd October, 1919.

On the 16th June, 1919, a letter was addressed by me No. G-6570 on the subject of raising the Examination fees for the Matriculation, the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., and B.L. Examinations of the University. In your reply, dated the 22nd October, 1919, you stated that the Government of India were prepared to sanction the enhancement of Examination fees for Examinations higher than the Intermediate. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate thereupon re-submitted separately the proposals with regard to the higher examinations, the sanction of the Government of India to these proposals was conveyed in your letter, dated, 14th November, 1919. Since then, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have very carefully surveyed the situation during the last few months, and they have arrived at the conclusion that in the interest of the University it is absolutely necessary that they should repeat their request to sanction the proposed increases (namely, five rupees in each instance) in the fees for Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate observe that in your letter dated 22nd October, 1919, the reason assigned for refusal to sanction the increase of fees in respect of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations was the possibility of the immediate transference of the conduct of those examinations to a new authority as recommended in the Report of the Calcutta University Commission. It is unnecessary to discuss whether this would constitute an adequate reason for the refusal to sanction the recommendations of the University. For, it is now clear that the proposed transference cannot be effected so as to become operative in respect of the examinations to be held in March next year. In your letter No. 958, dated 26th July, 1920, you state that the proposed bill for the reconstitution of the University will not be introduced during the current session. Your letter does not however indicate when the bill is likely to be introduced. But it seems improbable that even if the bill be introduced and passed next year, the new authority could be organised to undertake the conduct of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations in the early part of 1922. In these circumstances, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate feel that they would be perfectly unjustified in asking that the proposed changes be sanctioned now as a temporary measure for two years and that the whole situation be reconsidered thereafter.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate notice that you suggest the possibility of increasing the tuition fee of the Post-Graduate classes. The tuition fee has been raised quite recently to Rs. 10 in Scientific subjects and Rs. 8 in non-scientific subjects, and some time must elapse before the question of further increase could be considered. But the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire to emphasise that the revenue which can be obtained by any practica-

ble increase in tuition fees would furnish only an insignificant fraction of the sum urgently needed to run properly the University in its General Department and to conduct the University Examinations efficiently. Some of the inevitable increases in expenditure may be mentioned here. The price of paper, which is used for the preparation of answer books for candidates at the various examinations has increased more than four hundred per cent. and is likely to increase further. During the pre-war period and also during the first years of the war, this paper could be had at 2 annas 9 pies per lb. During the closing years of the war, the price went up to eight annas per lb. At the present time, as the result of after-war conditions, we have to pay 12 annas per lb and we have been assured by paper merchants that the price may go up to 1 Rupee per lb. next year. This single item of expenditure has meant an increase from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 80,000 and the increase is likely to go up to one lac of rupees next year. There have further been very substantial increases in every item connected with examinations, for instance, ink, blotting paper, charges for invigilation, charges for transmission and the like. This increase of expenditure has naturally been highest in the cases of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations, where the number of candidates is the largest. Besides this, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have been obliged to grant some increase of salary to every member of the clerical staff and to every menial in the service of the University. They have found themselves considerably embarrassed by the time-scale which has been so liberally adopted by the Government and which is not unnaturally what their employees expect. It is of the utmost importance that the employees of the University who have to deal with such responsible and confidential matters as the conduct of examinations on an extensive scale should as far as practicable be kept above want. The employees in the University Press also have to be granted some increase with a view to avert a strike and thus to avoid the deadlock which has resulted in the Government Press. The immense increase of expenditure in printing charges for work entrusted to other presses may be illustrated by one item; the University Calendar which is printed by the Baptist Mission Press and other Presses in Calcutta has cost (in respect of its last issue) Rs. 26,000 as it did on an average in previous years; this loss cannot be recouped, as a large number of copies has to be distributed to various Government Departments, and educational departments and authorities. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider it unnecessary to elaborate these points further; the essence of the situation is that under the present economic conditions which are presumably well known to the Government of India, the University cannot be run on its old income. They fully realise that the Government of India cannot give them money and the Minister in charge of Education in the reconstituted Government of Bengal will, almost to a certainty, be in no better position. There is thus no escape from the situation that the examination fees which constitute practically the soul source of revenue of the University, must be further raised. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire to assure the Government of India that they press their request with some degree of reluctance; they are confident, however that there can be no practical objection to sanctioning their proposal for a term of two years, and they feel sure that such sanction will not now be withheld, unless it is intended to bring about a deadlock in the administration of the University. The proposal is as follows :—

That the following changes be made in the Regulations, the changes to remain in operation for the examinations of 1921 and 1922.

(b) That in Chapter XXX, Section 6 for 'Fifteen' substitute "twenty" (Matriculation Examination).

(a) In Chapter XXXI and XXXV, Section 4 for "thirty" substitute "thirty-five" (I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations).

It is requested that this matter may be treated as URGENT.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Registrar, Calcutta University, (through His Excellency the Rector), No. 1477. Delhi, the 4th December, 1920.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. G-99, dated the 6th September, 1920, regarding the raising of the Examination fees. In reply to a previous request the Government of India in this Department letters No. 1162, dated the 22nd October, 1919, and No. 1226, dated the 14th November, 1919, conveyed sanction to regulations raising the fees for the B.A., B.Sc., M.A. M.Sc., and Bachelor in Law Examinations. Your present letter points out that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate consider that in the interests of the University it is absolutely necessary to repeat their request for the proposed increase of Rs. 5 in each case for admission to the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations. The pressing grounds put forward are that it is unlikely that the proposed Secondary and Intermediate Board will be in a position to undertake the conduct of these Examinations even in the early part of 1922, that the tuition fees of post-graduate classes have recently been raised to Rs. 10 in science and Rs. 8 in non-science subjects, that the sum which can be realised by raising such tuition fees will be an insignificant fraction of what is needed and that it is unlikely that further grants will be available from the Government of India or the Government of Bengal. It is therefore suggested that there would be no practical objection to the sanction of this proposal for a term of two years.

2. The Government of India regret that they are not in full possession of the facts regarding the financial position of the University. The last statement of accounts which was laid before them is that ending 30th of June, 1919. It indicates that there was on that date a large surplus balance with the University and that very substantial transfers had been made from the Fee Fund to the Post-Graduate department, amounting to Rs. 2,11,073 (being one-third of the fees for Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor Examinations) together with an additional contribution of Rs. 55,857 and a further contribution to the Science College of Rs. 86,105-14. These contributions accordingly amounted to Rs. 3,53,035-14-0 and exceeded by nearly half a lakh the expenditure upon the actual conduct of examinations. Had it been made clear that the request now put forward was necessary for the proper conduct of examinations the case for the raising of these fees would have been distinctly stronger. The Government of India however observe that the examination expenses in 1917-18 amounted to Rs. 3,68,835 and that in 1918-19 the budget grant allotted for this purpose was Rs. 5,20,800 whereas the actual expenditure was only Rs. 3,08,415. It thus appears that in the year 1918-19 the examination expenses were less by Rs. 60,000 than in preceding year. This may be due to special circumstances, but the saving of Rs. 2,12,000 in the estimated expenditure is noticeable. On the other hand, the total cost of

Post-Graduate teaching in Arts and Science including the Science College was in 1917-18 Rs. 5,15,106. In 1918-19 it rose to Rs. 6,27,379. These figures refer to past years. But, though it may be possible that the accounts as regards examination expenses may show a substantial change in 1919-20, it is clear that as regards the two preceding years these expenses had shown a tendency to decrease, while the University were undertaking heavy new commitments in the sphere of Post-Graduate teaching. The Government of India accordingly think that before the necessity of raising new revenue is accepted as a reason for increasing the examination fees, some more definite presentation is desirable of the causes which have led to this state of things, and the propriety of making so large a transfer to the Post-Graduate department should be substantiated.

3. The Government of India have every hope that the new authority for the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education will be in working order before the year 1922. They can at least assure the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that no efforts will be lacking on their part to accomplish this much desired reform. In view of the probability of the early creation of this authority and of other changes which are contemplated and in view also of the grave objections which were publicly expressed at the time when this proposal for the increase of fees was previously made, the Government of India, while fully sympathising with the University in any financial difficulties which they may be experiencing, hesitate to accept the responsibility of undertaking so important a change in the regulations at the present stage. They observe that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate also press this request with some degree of reluctance.

4. With reference to the suggestion that the change might be made for two years, the Government of India apprehend that the increased income is likely to be allocated to various purposes and that, should it be found desirable at the conclusion of that term to reduce the fees to their present rate, serious difficulties may beset the University in meeting the charges which would then fall upon them. Looking at the case from every point of view, the Government of India believe that the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate will agree with them in their view that the present occasion is inopportune for so far-reaching a change. Important legislation is soon to be introduced regarding the University. A new authority for the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education will be created. It is therefore clearly undesirable to tie the hands either of the University authorities as reconstituted or of the new authority for Secondary and Intermediate Education by changing the fee rates for these two examinations at the present time. The Government of India would again invite the attention of the University to the very large transfer which is made from the Fee Fund to the Post-Graduate department and that they would once more suggest a substantial increase in the tuition fees levied on Post-Graduate students.

From the Registrar, University of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. G. 434, dated Senate House, the 30th March, 1921.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1477, dated the 4th December, 1920, regarding the raising of the examination fees. The letter was placed by order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate before the Senate

for consideration, and I have now to state for your information the conclusions they have formed on the contents of your letter.

The Senate deeply regret to find that the letter under reply abounds in misleading statements. The Government of India express their regret that they are not in full possession of the facts regarding the financial position of the University, and it is added that the last statement of accounts which was laid before them was that ending the 30th June, 1919. Under these circumstances, one would have expected that the obvious course for your Department to follow would be to seek for further and up to date information from the University authorities. There was abundant time for such enquiry, as the letter of the University was dated the 6th September, 1920, and your reply thereto is dated the 4th December, 1920. The only reason which can plausibly be suggested for such abstention from enquiry is that the framer of the letter apprehended that the enquiry, if made, might lead to the discovery of facts completely destructive of the position intended to be taken up. The consequence has been that on the 4th December, 1920, the question of the needs of the University for 1921, is determined with reference to its supposed financial position on the 30th June, 1919; there is little doubt that if such an attempt had been made by a minister in charge of finance, he would have laid himself open to just reproach.

Apart from this, the entire argument contained in your letter is vitiated by the fundamental error that attention is confined to the financial position of the University on a date arbitrarily fixed, namely, the 30th June, 1919. Your letter asserts that on that date there was a large surplus balance with the University. This is wholly misleading, and a statement more thoroughly erroneous has hardly been made before. You overlook the patent fact that the examination fees are collected in January and February and the payments to the Examiners are made after the publication of the results, in other words, in July and August. There is consequently a cash balance on paper on the 30th June, but against that balance must be debited the liabilities already incurred for examinations which have been conducted in due course. There is another statement in your letter which is equally, if not more, misleading. You actually profess to make out that the examination expenses have in recent years diminished rather than increased. This allegation is wholly devoid of truth. As already explained, examination expenses are incurred from time to time, and payments are made to examiners and other persons concerned after close of the examination and publication of the results. Consequently, the expenses for one set of examinations cannot be ascertained by a superficial glance at the figures in the Budget estimates for a particular year. You may be surprised to hear, for instance, that the examination expenses during 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 3,27,313; the estimate for 1919-20 was Rs. 3,61,100, but the actuals for 1919-20 have already reached the high figure Rs. 3,94,528. To put it plainly, there has been in one year an increase of Rs. 77,215. It surpasses the comprehension of ordinary men how any public servant with the faintest knowledge of the present economic conditions could seriously come to the conclusion that a vast system of examinations may be conducted for less expenditure now than before. The letter under reply well illustrates the danger inseparable from an attempt to interpret the

figures in a Budget Estimate without full knowledge of all their implications.

There is, however, a far more serious objection to the line of argument adopted in your letter. In the letters of the University dated the 16th June, 1919, and 6th September, 1920, it was pointed out that, apart from the expenses directly incurred in connection with the conduct of examinations, the cost of management of the general department of the University had substantially increased and was liable to further increase in the immediate future. It was mentioned that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate had been obliged to grant some increase of salary to every member of the clerical staff and to every menial in the service of the University. It was further explained that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate had found themselves considerably embarrassed by the time-scale which had been so liberally adopted by the Government and which was not unnaturally what their employees expected. It was also emphasised that the employees of the University who had to deal with such responsible and confidential matters as the conduct of examinations on an extensive scale, should as far as practicable, be kept above want. It was also stated that the employees in the University Press had been granted increase of salary and allowance with a view to avert a strike and thus to avoid the deadlock which had resulted in the Government Press. As a further illustration of inevitable increase of expenditure in the general department of the University, it was mentioned that the cost of publication of the University Calendar had increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 26,000. Your letter under reply conveniently ignores these facts, for the obvious reason that they militate against the position taken up by you. As regards one of these matters it may be mentioned that the salary of the Supervising staff and Establishment in the general department of the University has risen from Rs. 85,689 in the year 1918-19 to Rs. 1,18,785 in the year 1919-20, and a further increase is unavoidable during the current and succeeding years. It may also be a surprise for you to learn that whereas Rs. 1500 a year was previously found sufficient for the purchase of parchment for diplomas to successful graduates, the University has had to pay Rs. 7,500 to the Stationery Department during the current year for supply of the same article. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are convinced that any impartial reader of the correspondence which has passed between the University and your Department on the subject under consideration will be satisfied that the request of the University has been refused on manifestly untenable grounds.

There is one other topic which figures largely in your letter and cannot be ignored. The tones of your letter created the impression that you make a grievance that large sums of money are spent out of the current income of the University for the development of Post-graduate studies. This has not come as a surprise upon the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate. The attitude of hostility which you have consistently maintained towards the development of higher studies in the University has by this time become widely known. The steps to which recourse was taken, though ineffectually during the early months of 1914, for the restriction, if not suppression, of Post-graduate studies, are not quite unknown and may have to be narrated in full on another occasion. The steps which were subsequently taken for the same purpose down to 1917 are set out in the correspondence which was published by the University along with the Minutes of the

Senate, dated the 4th January, 1920. The attitude taken up by you towards the recommendations for the unification of Post-graduate studies outlined by the Post-graduate Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in 1916, is also no secret; indeed, you did not hesitate to describe the new system as an *imperium in imperio* in a paper submitted to and published by the University Commission. You have also in recent letters to the University made not very friendly references to the Post-Graduate Department, for instance, in the letter, dated 2nd September, 1919, about the suspension of the grant for the Minto Professorship, and the letter, dated 22nd October, 1919, suggesting further increase of tuition fees payable by Post-graduate students. It has been overlooked, however, that the development of Post-graduate teaching is now one of the statutory duties of the University, and that Section 44 of Chapter XI of the Regulations contemplates further grants for the purpose by the Senate in addition to the minimum contribution of one-third of the fees realised from candidates for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. There is consequently no escape from the position that the Post-graduate Department, however much it may be disliked, has now a statutory basis under regulations framed by the Senate and duly sanctioned by the Government of India.

There are two further statements in your letter which cannot be passed over in silence. You express the hope that the new authority for the control of Secondary and Intermediate Education will be in working order before the year 1922. It would be interesting to know whether at the date when this hope was expressed your Department was already aware of the decision of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted for approval by the Government of India. Your letter also makes reference to the grave objections which were publicly expressed at the time when the proposal for the increase of fees was previously made. It is somewhat satisfactory to be assured that public opinion is sometimes taken into account for it is not quite unknown that your Government submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State revolutionary proposals for educational reform which would have materially restricted the facilities for expansion and development of secondary and University education in this province, and that this course was adopted notwithstanding the almost universal public disapprobation of the scheme as outlined in the Resolution of your Government, dated 27th January, 1920. Your letter also lays stress on the fact that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate pressed their request for sanction to an increase of fees with some degree of reluctance; they desire me to assure you that their reluctance was not on account of any doubt they entertained as to the propriety or necessity for their proposal; on the other hand, their disinclination was due to the fact that their recommendations had been on previous occasions treated with lack of courtesy, if not positive hostility.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate cannot but feel on a review of the History of this correspondence that the attitude taken up by your Department towards the University has not been altogether of a sympathetic character. The first letter of the University was dated the 16th June, 1919. Notwithstanding repeated reminders, no reply was vouchsafed till the 22nd October, 1919. The reason for refusal set out in that letter was

by no means convincing and was based on a recommendation of the University Commission whose report had been signed on the 18th March, 1919 and had been in the hands of your Department for more than seven months. The subsequent letter of the University was dated the 6th September, 1920, and in spite of reminders, no reply was sent till the 4th December, 1920. New words not mentioned in the letter of the 22nd October, 1919, were manufactured in the interval to justify the refusal of the request of the University. These arguments must be treated as after-thoughts, and when they are analysed, they turn out to be neither based on reason nor founded on facts. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate do not desire to conceal their opinion that treatment of the University in this fashion is calculated neither to command respect nor to inspire confidence.

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From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, No. 624 G., dated the 31st March, 1920.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 27th January, 1920, on the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, forwarded by you through His Excellency the Rector. The Resolution has been placed before the Senate by order of the Syndicate, and the Senate have directed that a preliminary letter be addressed to the Government of India pending the consideration of the questions raised by the Resolution.

It is generally felt by the Members of the Senate that the Resolution mentioned has created a situation of great gravity. The Resolution contemplates a departure from many of the fundamental recommendations made by the Commission which are treated as if they were of minor importance. Besides this, the whole tone of the Resolution is by no means re-assuring, as far-reaching changes, which are described by the commissioners themselves as revolutionary in character, are apparently intended to be carried through expeditiously, without adequate safeguards that in the process of rapid reconstruction the facilities for high education will not be seriously impaired. The Senate as also the Councils of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science are carefully scrutinising these points, but the Senate have come to the conclusion that pending the formulation of their views in detail, the attention of the Government of India must be forthwith drawn to one fundamental matter which, it may be said without exaggeration, is ignored in the Resolution.

The report of the Commissioners makes it abundantly clear that the scheme of reform outlined by them cannot possibly be put into operation, much less carried into execution without adequate provision for funds. Indeed, the Commissioners devote one entire chapter (Chapter LI) covering forty-five closely printed pages to the financial aspects of their proposals. The Resolution in question is practically silent upon this the root-problem. The Commissioners have pointed out in various places of their report that educational conditions are not satisfactory because sufficient money has not hitherto been spent for educational purposes. The estimates they have made in Chapter LI have no pretension to be either exhaustive or accurate. But what is equally important is that during the twelve months that have elapsed since the Report was signed, conditions have so rapidly changed that even if these estimates were accurate when they were made, they would require alteration, in some places substantial alteration, at the present time. In the opinion of the Senate, it would be a grave error to launch a scheme of such complexity and magnitude without adequate financial guarantees. This view may be illustrated by reference to a few details which are in no sense intended to be exhaustive.

The Commissioners have recommended that the existing Colleges should be broken up, each into two divisions ; what now constitutes the first and second-year classes will (with or without school classes attached) be transformed into Intermediate Colleges, while the present third and fourth-year classes will become constituent colleges. The Senate do not, at this stage, wish to pronounce an opinion on the question, whether this scheme is on academic grounds desirable, and whether such partition may not mean in many instances the abolition of the third and fourth-year classes. The Senate wish now only to lay stress on the fact that the Commissioners themselves have pointed out that this will completely dislocate the finances of every existing Institution, and they have furnished estimates, necessarily very rough, of the sums which will be required to effect the transformation. It is inconceivable, in the opinion of the Senate, that any responsible public authority (unless it intends to destroy suddenly the present system) can embark upon such reform, without investigation of the funds which will be required and which must be supplied before the change can be accomplished. It is important to observe that this proposal of the Commissioners goes to the very root of the matter, because none of the existing institutions can attain the status of a constituent college, unless the present first and second-year classes have been completely separated from the third and fourth-year classes. It is equally clear that unless there are constituent colleges, the scheme developed by the Commissioners cannot be brought into existence.

The difficulty of the situation may be illustrated by reference to one concrete case, namely, that of the Presidency College. The Presidency College is an institution owned by the State. If it is to be divided into an Intermediate College and a Constituent College, a new building, a new laboratory and a new library and other equipments must be provided for the Intermediate College ; it seems probable that considerable additions also will have to be made to the staff, as according to the plan of the Commissioners, the staff of an Intermediate College is to have no connection whatever with that of a Constituent College. Consequently, before this transformation can be effected, an estimate must be prepared—with some approach to accuracy—with reference to the cost of acquisition of land, the cost of erection of new buildings and the cost of equipment of a new Library and a new Laboratory as also the additional recurring expenditure due to the creation of new teaching posts. Such expenditure will most probably require the sanction of the Secretary of State. It cannot, in this connection, be overlooked that even within the last year, after the Commissioners had submitted their report, the cost of land in the neighbourhood of College Square as also in various other parts of Calcutta and the suburbs has increased to a phenomenal extent from various causes, amongst others, the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. It would thus be obviously disastrous, if the scheme were first brought into operation and then it was discovered that the necessary funds were not available.

But what has been mentioned with regard to the Presidency College applies to other Institutions in at least an equal degree. The Resolution contemplates the speedy extinction of what are called temporarily affiliate-colleges, but it does not appear to have been realised that there is not, within the jurisdiction of the University, a single college at the present time

which fulfils the requirements prescribed by the Commissioners for a Constituent College, and if the destruction of the temporarily affiliated colleges is deemed so desirable an object, that fate is likely to await the large majority, if not all, the existing colleges, whether maintained by the State or by missionary organisations or by other private agencies. It is, however, not the colleges alone whose needs require consideration. The Commissioners contemplate a central organisation in the new teaching University at Calcutta with adequate buildings for lecture halls, libraries, reading rooms and laboratories, and they have furnished some indication of the sums which will approximately be required for this purpose. There are also the Colleges in the Mofassil which will stand in need of considerable outlay. These and many other heads of immediate expenditure are tabulated at page 293 of Vol. V of the Report. The Senate have no desire to conceal from Government the fact that they have read the resolution, not merely with keen disappointment but with grave concern, as no reference is made therein to the financial aspect of the reforms, even in so far as they have received their provisional approval; and it is apparently assumed that the reforms may be initiated without any reference to the question whether funds will or will not be forthcoming. In the opinion of the Senate, it would be detrimental to the best interests of education, if such a step were taken without financial guarantees, not merely because the existing system would thereby almost certainly be dislocated without any compensating advantages, but also because the sympathies of all persons interested in the progress of education, whose co-operation, according to the Commissioners, is vitally necessary for the success of the new scheme, would be completely alienated therefrom. Such a result as this would unquestionably be lamentable from every conceivable point of view. The Senate further desire to emphasize that mere re-organisation of the administrative machinery and the creation of highly-paid administrative posts would be futile for the purpose of the reforms. What is most urgently needed is adequate funds for the improvement of the teaching organisation in the University, in the Colleges, and in the Schools, and the Senate are most emphatically of opinion that it would be a great blunder to spend money on salaried Vice-Chancellors, Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Inspectors and other officers, if the Institutions where the students are trained, continue to be starved or half starved from lack of funds.

In view of all these circumstances, the Senate have adopted the following resolution which they have asked me to place before the Government for sympathetic consideration and for approval:

"That a letter be addressed to the Government of India, emphasising the necessity for—

(1) an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of University and Secondary education;

(2) an accurate ascertainment of the sums, initial and recurring, which will be needed for the purpose;

(3) a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for at least ten years; and suggesting that the details be worked out by a small committee appointed by the Government of India, and composed of

(i) a representative of the Government of India;

- (ii) a representative of the Government of Bengal ;
- (iii) three representatives nominated by the Senate."

The reasons already outlined so abundantly support these proposals that a detailed justification need not be attempted with regard to each clause of the motion adopted by the Senate. The first and second clauses are manifestly dictated by ordinary prudence. No sane individual, much less a circumspect public authority, would initiate an extensive scheme of reform, however desirable, unless the necessary funds were available. The attempt to reconstruct without adequate funds, the entire educational machinery of a presidency, would be as open to reproach, if not ridicule, as the endeavour of an individual who, without ascertaining whether he has sufficient money for the purpose, embarks upon the demolition of his ancestral dwelling house and the erection of an expensive structure, which, however ideal, proves in the end to be beyond his limited means. But not only do the Senate insist that the cost of reconstruction of University and Secondary education, both initial and recurring, should be forthwith ascertained with some approach to accuracy, they further desire that the sum so determined to be requisite should be guaranteed for a period of at least ten years. The Senate have directed me to lay the strongest possible emphasis on this request. The Senate are clearly of opinion that the realisation of a reform of this description should not be made dependent, from year to year, upon the chance good will of an individual or of a Government. The Commissioners have pointed out in unmistakable terms that the work of reconstruction must be spread over many years, and it is indubitable that throughout such period there must be a steady and continuous supply of the requisite funds. In this connection, the Senate cannot overlook that the financial position of the Government, both Imperial and Provincial, is in a state of transition in view of the reforms which will come into operation from the commencement of the next year. The financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments will shortly be readjusted. Education, it is understood, will be a transferred subject and the responsibility will be cast upon the Minister (and consequently upon the Legislative Council ultimately) to provide the funds required for the development and reconstruction of education in all its grades. No one will venture seriously to question that it would be a blunder of the utmost gravity to launch a scheme of reform of University and Secondary education at this critical juncture in the history of the country without previously ascertaining, first, the minimum sum which will be required in the way of capital as well as recurring expenditure to allow the scheme to be fairly launched, and, secondly, that the sum determined on investigation to be absolutely essential will be forthcoming for a term of years. The Senate do not consider that ten years is by any means too long a period for this purpose. As an illustration of what has happened in the past and what is likely to happen again if schemes of reform are initiated without adequate funds, reference may be made to the chapters on Secondary Education in the Report of the Commission. It is pointed out by the Commissioners that shortly after the enactment of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, steps were taken to improve the condition of Secondary education in Bengal. A committee was appointed by Government to prepare detailed plans for the improvement of Schools by means of subventions from the public funds. But

although a dozen years have elapsed since the Committee submitted their recommendations the proposed scheme has not been carried into execution. There can be little doubt that if the problem of secondary education had been seriously tackled and funds provided on a generous scale for its improvement, the educational outlook at the present moment might have been fundamentally different.

There is one other question which demands more than a passing reference. Under the existing constitution, the Government of India exercises authority over the University which controls the Colleges as well as the Schools. The Commissioners recommend that the Schools as also the Intermediate Colleges should be placed under a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, while the Degree Colleges will be placed under the new University. The Board, in each administrative area, will be under the Local Government concerned, while the reconstituted University will be under the Government of Bengal with His Excellency the Governor as its Chancellor. The Resolution contemplates that legislation should be undertaken, at present, by the Government of India, only in respect of that fragment of the present University which will become the University of the future, while the other fragment which is now concerned with the Schools and Intermediate Colleges will be left to be treated by the Local Government in its discretion. The dangers involved in such piece-meal reconstitution by two distinct authorities, namely, the present Government of India and the future Government of Bengal, are too manifest to require elaboration. The unwisdom of such a course can well be compared with that of the person who gets the superstructure of an edifice reconstructed first by one architect, and leaves the basement to be reconstructed later by another architect. But the proposal apparently favoured in the Resolution involves a danger of much greater magnitude. The Report of the Commissioners discloses that for more than a dozen years a determined and persistent effort has been made in some quarters to take away the schools from the control of a statutory though semi-official body like the University and to place them under departmental official control. That effort has hitherto been signally unsuccessful in this Presidency, but it seems, is now to be revived on a more comprehensive scale than before. The Commissioners have by a majority of five against two (neither of whom had any experience of local conditions) condemned in the most emphatic language imaginable, the proposal to place the Schools under the Department; they have, on the other hand, recommended the creation of a new, regularly constituted authority with well-defined executive and financial powers, to supervise the Schools and the Intermediate Colleges. The Resolution brushes away these proposals and favours the highly objectionable view that the proposed new authority should have no statutory position, so that it may be created and consequently abolished or modified in constitution and personnel, by a Resolution of the Executive Government. There can be no room for controversy that this reactionary plan is in substance an attempt to departmentalise not merely the Schools but also the Intermediate Colleges. The extreme gravity of the danger to public interests involved in a proposal of this character cannot be overestimated, and the Senate will deal fully, later on, with all the implications of such a scheme; they now limit themselves to the financial aspect alone of the proposals for piece-meal reconstruction. The questions which necessarily

arise may be briefly stated. Should the Government of India undertake legislation for construction of the future University, and, without financial guarantees, make over the new University to the Government of Bengal, the very moment the legislation is completed? Should the Government of India, again, undertake such legislation, and, at the same time, leave to another Government and to the uncertainty of the future, action which is vitally necessary for the improvement of Secondary and Intermediate education? Should not the whole problem of reconstruction be solved by *one* Government, and that the new Government of Bengal which will be inaugurated next year? If not, will the first Minister in charge of Education, in the new Government of Bengal, be in a position to finance the scheme manufactured in advance for his benefit by the Government of India? Can the funds necessary for the proposed reconstruction of University, Intermediate and Secondary education, be provided out of the existing revenues, or, will it be necessary for the Minister to impose a new tax for all grades of education? The Senate feel confident that none of these pertinent questions can be satisfactorily grappled with, unless the financial aspect of the reforms has been closely scrutinised as proposed by them.

The Senate finally direct me to emphasise that they do not desire that reform should be needlessly impeded, but they deprecate reform on paper and emphatically object to a mere reorganisation of the administrative machinery with consequent increase of expenditure thereon. They are most anxious to co-operate with the Government in the accomplishment of a reasonable scheme of reform which will improve the quality of education without restricting the facilities for education; they want more education and better education. But they feel convinced that this end can be achieved, only if sufficient funds are provided; and, obviously, before funds can be provided, the sum requisite must be determined with some approach to precision. In their opinion, the only feasible method is an investigation of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme by a Committee so constituted that it may command the confidence both of the Government and of the public. They accordingly recommend that a Committee of five should be appointed by the Government of India composed of a representative of that Government, a representative of the Government of Bengal, and three representatives nominated by the Senate. The Senate feel confident that if the Government be willing to grant this request for co-operation, they will be able to choose as their representatives men who are intimately acquainted with the manifold phases of the scheme of reform outlined by the Commissioners, and are at the same time conversant with the details of University College and School administration; it is men of this type alone who can form a safe and satisfactory judgment upon the difficult and complex problem of transformation of the old order into the new.

B

From the Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G. 54, dated the 23rd September, 1921.

I am directed to forward the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Senate on the 3rd September last :

“ That as no action has been taken by the Government of India on the basis of the resolution of the Senate, dated 28th February, 1920, (which was communicated to the Government of India in this office letter* No. 624-G dated 31st March, 1920), the Senate do proceed to appoint a Committee of seven members, namely, four members to be nominated by the Senate and three members to be nominated by the Government of Bengal, to investigate the financial details of the proposed scheme for the reconstruction of the University, as indicated in the letter above mentioned.”

The Government of Bengal are no doubt aware that after the publication of the report of the Calcutta University Commission, the Government of India requested the Senate to consider the proposals made by the Commission and to express their views thereon. The recommendations of the Commission were elaborately reviewed by the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, by the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science, by a Committee of the Senate, and finally by the Senate itself. The observations of the Senate were ultimately forwarded to the Government of India. There was one fundamental matter which was much emphasised in the course of all these discussions, namely, the financial aspect of the scheme of reconstruction outlined by the Commission. The Senate was unanimously of opinion that reconstruction should not be undertaken unless the financial aspect of the scheme had been investigated and the requisite funds guaranteed. With this object in view, the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, dated 6th February, 1920, adopted the following resolution on the 28th February, 1920 :

“ That a letter be addressed to the Government of India, emphasising the necessity for

(1) an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of University and Secondary education ;

(2) an accurate ascertainment of the sums, initial and recurring, which will be needed for the purpose ;

(3) a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for at least ten years ;

and suggesting that the details be worked out by a small committee appointed by the Government of India and composed of

(i) a representative of the Government of India ;

(ii) a representative of the Government of Bengal ;

(iii) three representatives nominated by the Senate.”

A letter was accordingly addressed to the Government of India on the 31st March, 1920, which set out in full the reasons for the action recommended by the Senate. A printed copy of this letter is enclosed for information. No reply was received from the Government of India on the

* The letter to the Government of India is printed in the appendix.

subject mentioned. Since then, the Government of India have ceased to have direct connection with the University, and under altered conditions, it became necessary for the University authorities to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. On the 8th July, 1921, the Syndicate unanimously adopted the resolution mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter which is now being forwarded for consideration of the Government of Bengal. The recommendation of the Syndicate was placed before the Senate for consideration on the 6th August, 1921, but could not be discussed as other items of business occupied considerable time. The recommendation of the Syndicate thereupon came up before the Senate for consideration on the 3rd September, 1921, when upon the motion of Rev. Dr. G. Howells it was unanimously approved.

It is not necessary to reiterate the importance of a full enquiry into the financial aspect of the scheme of reform outlined by the Commission. It is disputable that requisite funds must be guaranteed before the scheme of reconstruction of such a magnitude as has been outlined by the Commission could be taken in hand, with or without modifications.

A Comparative Statement of the number of Students in Colleges on the 15th September, 1920, and 1st March, 1921.

Colleges affiliated in Arts and Science.	No. of students attending on the 15th of September, 1920.				No of Students on the roll on the 1st of March, 1921.				REMARKS.
	I.A. (1st-year).	I.Sc. (1st-year).	B.A. (3rd-year).	B.Sc. (3rd-year).	Total.	I.A. (1st-year).	I.Sc. (1st-year).	B.A. (3rd-year).	
Anardamohan College, Mymensingh	231	..	99	..	330	69	..	36	105
Bagerhat College	98	..	..	..	98	28	..	..	28
Bangabasi College	268	300	127	50	751	98	195	76	403
Bethune College	35	..	21	..	56	32	..	18	50
Brajamohan College, Barisal	244	..	114	..	358	157	..	79	236
Burdwan Raj College	81	..	..	..	81	43	..	..	43
Carmichael College, Rangpur	256	..	72	..	278	101	..	36	137
Central College	247	..	..	..	247	94	..	..	94
Chittagong College	103	57	63	8	231	66	28	41	140
City College	328	160	286	58	832	172	106	151	459
Cotton College, Gauhati	136	41	71	20	268	64	16	48	142
Dacca College	115	90	146	45	396	108	79	129	359
Daulatpur Hindu Academy	150	98	52	..	300	52	25	16	93

Figures re : No. of stu-
dents attending in-
dicates No. of stu-
dents attending on
28th February, 1921,
as the Classes were
dismissed on 1st
March, 1921.

Figures re : No of stu-
dents attending in-

dicare No. of students attending on 2nd March, 1921, as the College remained closed on 1st March, 1921.

Figures re : No. of students attending in--dicare those attending on 2nd March, 1921, as the College was closed on 1st March, 1921.

There was *Hartal* in the town of Dacca on 1st March, 1921.

Figures re : No. of students attending in--dicare No. of students attending on 2nd March, 1921, as the College was closed on 1st March, 1921.

Figures re : No. of students attending in--dicare those on 25th February, 1921, as the College was closed on 1st March, 1921.

Diocesan College 329	31	...	18	...	49	28	...	13	...	41
Edward College, Pabna	193	...	...	...	193	103	...	...	...	103
Hooghly College	52	45	23	15	135	39	39	20	14	112
Jagannath College, Dacca	180	66	136	...	382	70	16	14	...	100
Krishnachandra College, Hetampur	39	...	...	...	39	23	...	...	...	23
Krishnagar College	64	40	45	13	162	20	16	21	3	60
Krishnath College, Berhampur	272	112	202	43	629	128	58	92	17	295
Loreto House	6	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	7
Midnapur College	46	78	...	...	124	22	33	...	...	55

Colleges affiliated in Arts and Science.	No. of students attending on the 15th of September, 1920.					No. of students on the roll on the 1st of March, 1921.					REMARKS.
	I. A. (1st-year).	I. Sc. (1st-year).	B. A. (3rd-year).	B. Sc. (3rd-year).	Total.	I. A. (1st-year).	I. Sc. (1st-year).	B. A. (3rd-year).	B. Sc. (3rd-year).	Total.	
Murari Chand College, Sylhet	100	60	72	..	282	74	42	56	..	172	
Presidency College	..	101	107	92	381	73	92	98	71	334	
Rajendra College, Faridpur	189	..	..	..	189	144	..	..	..	144	
Rajshahi College	153	114	125	51	443	128	105	119	39	391	
Ripon College	294	150	222	29	695	128	85	107	17	337	
Sanskrit College	28	..	24	..	52	23	..	23	..	46	
Scottish Churches College	136	123	224	66	549	86	105	139	42	372	
Serampur College	52	75	31	..	158	46	69	29	..	144	
South Suburban College, Bhowanipur	209	..	106	..	375	116	..	87	..	203	
St. Paul's C. M. College	65	..	44	..	109	35	..	27	..	62	
St. Xavier's College	128	150	48	111	437	80	131	41	90	342	
Uttarpara College	97	67	..	..	94	13	29	..	..	42	Figures re. No. of students attending indicate No. of stu- dents attending on
Victoria College, Comilla	281	..	100	..	381	122	..	56	..	178	

Figures re. No. of
students attending
indicate No. of stu-
dents attending on

26th February, 1921,
as the College was
closed on 1st March,
1921.

Figures re: No. of
students attending
indicate No. of stu-
dents attending on
26th February, 1921,
as all the Classes
did not meet on 1st
March, 1921.

Figures re: No. of
students attending
indicate those on 2nd
March, 1921, as the
College was closed
on 1st March, 1921.

Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar	...	103	39	68	...	210	62	31	46	...	139
Victoria College, Narail	...	77	...	...	...	77	46	...	...	...	46
Vidyasagar College	...	148	2 5	304	20	767	86	173	158	10	427
Wesleyan College, Bankura	..	80	92	64	...	236	40	39	37	...	116
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.		93	220	...	...	313	32	72	...	...	104
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,369	2,573	3,014	627	11,583	2,858	1,584	1,813	429	6,684

J. C. GHOSH,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 1st August, 1921.

arch, 1921, and 10th August, 1921.

Number of Students on the Roll on the 10th August, 1921.

I.A.	2ND-YEAR I.Sc.		B.A. (3rd-year.)	B.Sc. (3rd-year.)	4TH-YEAR B.A.		4TH-YEAR B.Sc.		Total	REMARKS.
	Failed.	Regular			Regular.	Failed.	Regular	Failed.		
21	4	2	79	...	72	...	...	...	627	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	
...	269	...	73	75	77	...	39	...	1,244	
...	...	...	23	...	20	...	...	...	120	
23	...	...	120	...	91	...	...	...	667	
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	
12	...	...	87	...	57	...	...	...	422	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	
10	37	2	46	13	48	1	3	4	402	
...	196	...	180	90	238	...	54	...	1,612	
13	27	1	60	23	53	...	16	...	413	
11	58	4	61	...	36	1	...	...	524	
...	...	...	18	...	14	...	...	...	84	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	
3	40	1	26	17	16	1	14	1	247	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
2	24	1	18	15	32	...	7	1	209	
23	89	4	129	45	154	...	33	3	987	
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	14	
7	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	
8	40	...	48	...	56	...	...	...	426	
...	96	1	116	104	98	1	78	6	770	
10	...	...	37	...	3	...	...	...	258	
12	103	3	128	63	113	...	41	2	818	
72	102	18	150	30	164	8	21	1	1,207	
...	...	...	25	...	20	...	...	...	79	
5	109	4	225	82	169	5	47	4	985	
4	55	1	40	...	26	...	...	...	256	
...	...	...	96	...	92	...	...	...	438	
9	...	...	59	...	40	3	...	...	325	
8	128	8	49	120	52	2	70	9	759	
2	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
39	...	...	67	...	77	1	...	...	565	
12	30	2	54	...	52	5	...	...	332	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
31	212	24	218	30	249	...	14	6	1,330	
8	56	5	49	...	45	...	...	...	358	
...	
...	
...	
386	1,750	89	2,284	707	2,165	28	437	37	17,679	

28

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

- Showing (a) the number of students on the rolls of the recognised schools about the end of July, 1921,
 (b) the number of students on the rolls about the end of July, 1920,
 (c) the number of students in the Matriculation Class at present, and
 (d) the number of candidates likely to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination.

Abstract Statement.

(1) Total No. of recognised schools	...	...	846
(2) No. of students on the rolls of schools in July, 1920	...	...	2,10,936
No. of replies received—813			
(3) No. of students on the rolls of schools in July, 1921	...	...	1,63,787
No. of replies received—815			
(4) No. of students in the Matric. Class at present	...	...	15,706
No. of replies received—724			
(5) No. of candidates likely to be sent up for the next Matric. Examination	...	...	15,537
(6) No. of candidates sent up for the last Matric. Examination	...	...	19,125
No. of replies received—778			

A Detailed Statement according to Districts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Serial No.	Name of Districts.	No. of replies received from the Districts named in col. 2.	No. of Students about the end of July, 1920.	No. of Students about the end of July, 1921.	No. of Students in the Matriculation Class at present.	No. of Students likely to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination.
A.	Calcutta	70	29565	18001	2407	1940
B.	24 Parganas	42	9383	9110	560	500
C.	Hooghly	36	9046	8936	543	532
D.	Howrah	33	8403	8280	661	588
E.	Noakhali	23	5138	3626	545	541
F.	Assam	40	12976	10997	1067	1038
G.	Jessore	33	6247	5541	485	477
H.	Khulna	33	6186	5804	473	510
I.	Nadia	31	6743	6529	421	431
J.	Mymensingh	57	8958	5277	637	696
K.	Bogra	18	3538	2668	250	246
L.	Burdwan	30	7291	6745	511	531
M.	Bankura	14	2702	2258	235	266
N.	Barisal	39	10419	6767	686	708
O.	Pabna	27	6562	5647	554	591
P.	Murshidabad	22	5358	4507	480	498
Q.	Midnapur	29	6484	5543	449	443
R.	Dinajpur	9	1096	1522	224	211
S.	Tipperah	51	13382	8503	991	1063
T.	Dacca	53	15818	10529	1069	937
U.	Rangpur	17	4088	3409	299	286
V.	Rajshahi	10	2793	2642	157	264
W.	Faridpur	44	12014	7749	770	762
X.	Jalpaiguri	4	960	894	93	103
Y.	Birbhum	13	2956	3000	374	347
Z.	Chittagong	33	8149	6202	519	758
(a)	Malda	7	1813	1490	131	136
(b)	Cooch-Bihar	5	1412	1248	77	97
(c)	Darjeeling	3	556	544	38	37

J. C. GHOSH,

Registrar.

29

STATEMENT

BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

BEFORE THE SENATE

On the 24th September, 1921.

The comparative statements of the number of students in schools and colleges, which have been previously circulated to all members of the Senate and have now been formally laid on the table by the Registrar, embody information of special value and import at the present time, and I feel it my duty to invite your attention to their full significance. In January and February last when the non-co-operation movement was much in evidence amongst students in educational institutions in this Presidency, it was considered desirable to ascertain to what extent the various colleges had been affected thereby. College authorities were accordingly requested to forward a comparative statement, showing the number of students on the rolls on the 15th September, 1920 and the number of students attending on the 1st March, 1921. The information required was limited to the figures for the First-year I.A., the First-year I.Sc., the Third-year B.A., and the Third-year B.Sc. Classes, in as much as the Second-year and Fourth-year students had already been sent up as candidates for the respective University Examinations. The returns received disclosed the magnitude of the disturbance which had already taken place and had not then completely subsided. The number of students in each of the four classes mentioned had fallen off in a remarkable manner and had been reduced from 11,270 to 6,580 ; in other words, about 42 per cent. of the students had ceased to attend the First-year and Third-year Classes of our affiliated colleges. This reduction was alarming ; but the hope was confidently entertained by experienced educationists in general that the students would return to their colleges after the summer vacation. Meanwhile, there were indications that the non-co-operation movement had spread far and wide amongst boys in schools, and at the Conferences of Head Masters and Managers held here in May and June, it was freely stated that many of the schools, specially those situated in Eastern Bengal, had been seriously affected. In these circumstances, the Syndicate decided to ask for further returns and included the schools within the scope of the enquiry. The returns were slow to come ; but they have now been received from a very large proportion of the institutions, and have been analysed. With this preliminary explanation I shall proceed to draw your attention to the figures contained in the several statements laid before you.

One of these statements, shows (a) the total number of students on the rolls of the recognised schools about the end of July, 1921 ; (b) the total number of students on the rolls about the end of July, 1920 ; (c) the number of students in the Matriculation Class in July, 1921 ; and (d) the number of candidates likely to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination. The total number of recognised schools on our list is 846 ; of

these, 813 have furnished returns as to the number of students in July, 1920, and 815 as to the number of students in July, 1921. The number of schools which have furnished information as to the students in the Matriculation Class is, however, smaller, namely, 724, while 778 have furnished returns as to the number of candidates likely to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination. The statement shows that whereas in July, 1920, those schools had 2,19,936 pupils, they had in July, 1921, only 1,63,787 students; in other words, 47,149 students have disappeared from our recognised schools, that is, nearly 23 per cent. of the students have left off their studies. If, again, you compare the number of candidates likely to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination with the number actually sent up to the last examination, you find a similar divergence. The returns last year showed that 23,600 might be expected to be sent up, but as a matter of fact only 19,125 actually entered for the examination. In view of the returns from 778 schools already mentioned, it is thus fairly certain that the actual number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination next year will not exceed 16,000. The position then is that so far as recognised schools are concerned, the total number of students has been reduced by 22 per cent. and the number of candidates to be presented at the Matriculation Examination next year may be reduced by nearly 20 per cent. The normal growth in the number of candidates, from year to year, has thus been arrested; on the other hand, there has been a marked retrogression which may probably continue for some time to come; for, not merely the topmost class but the classes lower down also have been affected, as is indicated by the reduction in the total strength of the schools taken as a whole.

Let us now turn to the Colleges. As I have stated already, the returns received some months ago showed that 42 per cent. of the students, whose names were on the rolls of the First-year and Third-year Classes on the 15th September, 1920, had ceased to attend classes on the 1st March, 1921. When the Colleges re-opened after the summer vacation, the First-year and the Third-year students may be assumed to have been promoted in the normal course of events, so as to form the new Second-year and Fourth year Classes, which were further strengthened by the admission of what are called "failed students," that is, students, who had failed at the University Examinations held in March and April. If we leave out of account for the moment these failed students, we find that on the 10th August, 1921, the regular Second-year students numbered 4,983*, while the regular Fourth-year students numbered 2,602*; in other words, on the 10th August, 1921, the strength of the regular Second-year and Fourth year Classes taken together was 7,585.* But as the number of students attending the First-year and Third-year Classes on the 1st March, 1921, was 6,121,* the difference between 7,585 and 6,121, that is, 1,464, represents the number of students who had returned from amongst those that had ceased to attend on the 1st March, 1921. To summarise, the number of students, which stood at 10,492* on the 15th September, 1920, and was brought down to 6,121* on the 1st March, 1921, rose to 7,585 on the 10th August, 1921. To put the matter briefly, 4 per cent. of the students disappeared in March, 1921; nearly 14 per cent. returned to the Colleges

* This excludes the two Dacca Colleges.

by the 10th August, 1921; so that out of 10,492 the net loss was 2,907, that is, more than 27 per cent. I shall leave it to you to imagine the magnitude of this defection in its effect upon the Colleges concerned, while I turn for a moment to consider its probable consequence on the University.

The number of Second-year students, regular and failed, in all the Colleges, on the 10th August, 1921, comes up to 5,458. It is too much to assume that every one of these students will be able to pursue his studies regularly during the remainder of the session, will successfully pass the College Test and will enter for the University Intermediate Examination next year. But even if they should all do so, there must be a serious reduction in the number of Intermediate candidates at the next examination in comparison with the number at the last examination. In 1920, the number of Intermediate candidates stood at 7,180; in 1921, the number fell to 6,714; non-co-operation had already begun to make itself felt. In 1922, the number may be nearer 5,000 than 6,000. In the case of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, the position is likely to be still more striking. On the 10th August, 1921, the number of Fourth-year B.A. and B.Sc. students—regular as well as failed—stood at 2,667. Assume for a moment that all of them will be able to enter for the Degree Examinations early next year. When we remember that the number of B.A. and B.Sc. candidates was 4,462 in 1920 and was 4,539 in 1921, we can at once realise that there will be a very serious reduction in 1922, when the number may be nearer 2,500 than 3,000. These figures amply justify the conclusion that, in all human probability, the number of candidates in 1922 at the Matriculation, at the I.A. and I.Sc., and at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations will be appreciably smaller than the corresponding numbers in 1921 and 1920. I have hitherto said nothing as to the extent of possible reduction in the number of candidates at the other examinations, as the full data are not yet available; but this may be taken as more than probable that there will be a marked reduction in 1922 in the number of candidates at the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations as also the examinations in the Faculty of Law. The Law Classes as also some of the Post-Graduate Classes have been undoubtedly affected, though they withstood the attacks of the non-co-operators, when the movement was at its height, far more effectively than the under-graduate and school classes. It may be stated in this connection that the number of candidates at the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in 1920 was 765, which has been reduced in 1921 to 639. The contrast in the case of the Law Examinations is equally manifest; the number which stood at 4,780 in 1920 has fallen to 4,294 in 1921. There is good ground for the belief that the numbers in 1922 will be still smaller.

A further study of the figures in the comparative statements placed before you will tend to support the conclusion that the diminution in numbers is not likely to be temporary in duration. The new Third-year Classes, as they stood on the 10th August, 1921, shortly after the commencement of the current session, contained 2,991 students as against 3,641 in the corresponding classes on the 15th September, 1920. Again, the number of students in the new First-year Classes, as they stood on the 10th August, 1921, shortly after the commencement of the current session, was 6,463, as against 7,942 in the corresponding classes on the 15th September, 1920.

This by itself is disquieting ; but there is one feature of the admissions into the new First-year Classes, which makes the situation really graver than it looks at first sight. In 1920, the admissions into the First year I.A. and I.Sc. Classes were 5,369 and 2,573 respectively ; in 1921, the figures are 3,497 and 2,966 ; in other words, there has been a revulsion of feeling amongst our students against literary and in favour of scientific study. It is impossible to say whether this is a merely passing mood ; but the important fact cannot be overlooked that there is not sufficient accommodation in the Laboratories, attached to our Degree Colleges, for the instruction of the increasing number of students, who may pass the Intermediate in Science Examination. The Colleges never had the means to expand their Laboratories under post-war financial conditions ; and meanwhile their resources have been crippled by the sudden fall in the number of students. It may thus happen that many students, who pass the I.Sc. Examination, will not be able to get admission into the B.Sc. Classes, nor will there be room enough for them in the Medical and Engineering Colleges. Thus debarred from further study on the scientific side, they may attempt to revert to the literary side ; but the transference involves so much additional work as to be practically not open to the average student. All these circumstances combined may well tend to prevent an immediate rise in the number of B.A. and B.Sc. students to the average normal figure of recent years. These causes will undoubtedly operate to the serious pecuniary embarrassment of many of the individual schools and colleges concerned ; but the resultant effect upon the University itself will be extraordinarily disastrous and far-reaching in character. On the most cautious calculation, it may well be maintained that the reduction in the Examination fees received by the University will be Rs. 45,000 for the Matriculation, Rs. 48,000 for the I.A. and I.Sc. Examinations, Rs. 90,000 for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, 60,000 for the Law Examinations and Rs. 20,000 for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations, making an aggregate reduction of Rs. 2,63,000 during the current financial year ; for although during the session which closed in June last, the fall was confined chiefly to the M.A. and M.Sc. and Law Examinations, in the session now current, the admissions to all the principal examinations will be affected.

I have not hesitated to invite your attention at the earliest possible moment to the grave injury inflicted on educational institutions in general, and on the University in particular, by the non-co-operation movement, not so much with a view to create alarm, as to enable you to devise measures to cope with the peril. The magnitude and imminence of that peril have apparently not yet been fully realised by all who are interested in the maintenance and efficiency of the educational machinery, which has been seriously affected in all its parts. Nothing will be gained by pessimism, and though the position is undoubtedly very serious, there does seem to be a glimmering of hope here and there. The statement as to the schools shows that about 68 of them have not given estimates of the probable number of candidates to be sent up for the next Matriculation Examination ; some of these schools may perhaps be non-co-operating, but it is permissible to assume that the others may send up some hundreds of candidates, even though they may not have replied to our enquiry. Then, as regards the colleges ; nearly 15 per cent. of the First year and

Third year students, who had ceased to attend in March last, have re-joined the Colleges. I have no wish to minimise in any way the gravity of the position, but these figures, which furnish indication of returning sanity, may tend to show that the more people see of the actual educational results of the non-co-operation movement, the less they like it. I trust you will not consider me too insistent, if I emphasise again the extent and the nature of the mischief to the cause of education for which the movement has been responsible. It is clear that between forty thousand and fifty thousand young boys, that is, boys below college age, have left the schools, have been rendered idle, and have had their education interrupted, if not finally brought to an end, at an age at which the time lost can hardly, if ever, be made up. This wastage amongst the younger boys is nothing short of a national calamity; it is manifestly a matter of much greater gravity to the community than even the fact that three or four thousand college students should have prematurely cut short their educational career; for, these latter have qualified themselves at any rate up to the Matriculation, and in many instances up to the Intermediate standard.

Finally, I venture to express the hope that you will be unanimous as to the propriety of the publication of these figures at the earliest possible opportunity. No doubt, the non-co-operators may feel elated, they may even glory in the damage which they have caused to education in these provinces. But it is of paramount importance that the public should have information on a matter which so directly and vitally concerns them. In the light of these facts, let the public judge whether the achievement of the non-co-operators, so far as education is concerned, should be enthusiastically acclaimed or emphatically condemned. Let the public also realise the extent of the financial loss sustained by the University. It will then rest with the public to decide whether they wish to maintain a University or not, and the responsibility will be theirs, if the University is compelled to close the doors, for, obviously, a University cannot be maintained without funds.

REPORT

We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 26th August, 1922, to consider the correspondence with the Government of Bengal regarding the enhancement of the fee for registration of students, have the honour to submit our report.

Section 6 of Chapter XV of the Regulations provides as follows :

“ On matriculation, every student shall be required to pay to the University a registration fee of two rupees, when his name is sent in by the Principal.

No further fee for registration shall be charged, unless a student's name is, on non-payment of fees, absent without notice or expulsion, struck off the books of a College, in which case he shall pay one rupee to have his name re-entered in the University Register.”

On the 4th December, 1920, on the motion of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, seconded by Mr. W. W. Hornell, the Senate carried *nem con* the following resolution :

“ That, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, ‘ five ’ be substituted for ‘ two ’ in the first paragraph of section 6 of Chapter XV of the University Regulations.”

Before the Minutes of the Senate could be confirmed and the resolution transmitted, under section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, to the Government of India for sanction, the power vested in that Government was transferred to the Government of Bengal.* Consequently, the following letter was addressed to the Government of Bengal on the 11th April, 1921 :

From the Registrar, University of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Education, No. G-438, dated Senate House, the 11th April, 1921.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to request you to move the Government to sanction

*The Government of India, in fact, intimated more than once during this period that “ in view of the impending change in the agency for control over the University of Calcutta,” they were transferring to the Government of Bengal matters sent up to them by the University for their consideration.

under Section 25 (1) of the Indian Universities Act the following change in the Regulations which has been unanimously adopted by the Senate :

“That the word ‘five’ be substituted for the word ‘two’ in the first paragraph of Section 6 of Chapter XV of the University Regulations.”

Section 6, as it now stands, requires every student who has passed the Matriculation Examination to pay to the University a registration fee of Rs. 2 when he takes his admission into an affiliated College. It is proposed to raise the fee to Rs. 5. This will give the University an increased income ; it will not, at the same time, restrict the admission of passed students into Colleges. It is well known that there is keen competition among passed students to secure admission into the Colleges, and the Colleges are obliged to refuse admission in many instances from lack of accommodation. It may further be observed that the fee is payable only once during the whole career of the student, namely, when after passing the Matriculation Examination he seeks admission into a College. The small increase proposed is really insignificant when compared with the total expenditure which the student has to incur during the entire period of his College career.

No reply to this letter was received for several months, with the result that even if the proposal were sanctioned by the Government, it would not have been possible to apply the new rule to such students as would enter the Colleges after the Matriculation Examination of 1921. At length, the following reply was received on the 23rd September, 1921 :

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, Education Branch, to the Registrar, University of Calcutta, No. 2113 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 22nd September, 1921.

With reference to your letter No. G-438, dated the 11th April, 1921, regarding the raising of registration fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in the case of a student who has passed the Matriculation examination and taken admission into an affiliated college, I am directed to say that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) have not been able to come to a decision on the matter. Resolutions have been put down more than once of the subject for discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council, but they have not yet been discussed, and until they are discussed and the sense of the Council known, Government are unable to deal with the question.*

2. The delay in replying to your letter is regretted.

*It should be noted that the resolutions were notified for discussion in the sessions of the Council commencing on the 4th July, 1921 and the 29th August, 1921, while the letter from the University was sent as early as the 11th April, 1921.

This was communicated by the Syndicate to the Senate at the next ordinary meeting on the 10th December, 1921.

The following further communication on the subject was received on the 20th December, 1921 :

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, Education Branch, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2625 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 19th December, 1921.

In continuation of this Department letter No. 2113, dated the 22nd September, 1921, I am directed to say that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) regret that they are unable to sanction the change in the Regulations proposed in your letter No. G-438, dated the 11th April, 1921.

This was placed before the Senate on the 28th January 1922, and was adjourned for consideration to the 18th February 1922, when, on the motion of Mr. Ramaprasad Mookerjee, seconded by Mr. Manmathanath Ray, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“That the Government be requested to state the grounds for refusing to accept the recommendation to raise the fee for registration of students.”

Pursuant to this resolution, the following letter was addressed to the Government of Bengal on the 22nd February, 1922 :

From the Registrar, University of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, No. G-312, dated Senate House, the 22nd February, 1922.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2625 Edn., dated the 19th December, 1921, on the subject of raising the registration fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in the case of a student who has joined a college after passing the Matriculation Examination and to say that the letter was duly placed before the Senate, at their meeting held on the 18th instant. The Senate have desired me to request the favour of your stating, for the information of the Senate, the grounds which have led the Government of Bengal to refuse to accept their recommendation in regard to the proposed raising of the fee for registration of students.

After the lapse of several months, the following reply was received on the 21st July 1922 :

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department, to the Registrar, University of Calcutta, No. 1422, dated the 20th July, 1922

I am instructed to refer to your letter No. G. 312, dated 22nd February, 1922.

It is one of the functions of Government in the Department of Education to deal with proposals for the alteration of University regulations, nor is it necessary that the considerations that influence the decision should be communicated with the decision. In the present case, however, Government is prepared to waive this consideration and to point out that the general public is interested in a peculiar degree in the University of

Calcutta through which alone (with the exception of the Dacca University) young men of the educated classes must pass on their way to their future profession or calling, and the public through their representatives in the Bengal Legislative Council strongly indicated the opinion that the registration fee should not be raised, and that if it were raised the increase of revenue would be trifling in relation to the deficit that the University has to meet. This attitude of the public, Government has reason to believe, is connected with the view that the University spends too large a portion of its resources on the Post-Graduate Department, especially on the Arts side, and that the increase of fees of any kind will in the main benefit only that minority that has joined these higher classes. Government appreciates the enthusiasm with which the post-graduate departments have been developed, but cannot ignore public opinion on this point, and while reluctant to interfere with the liberty of action of an academic body, is unable to accept the principle that financial proposals made by the University should be approved as a mere matter of form. Government has to make its decisions in the public interest, and carrying out the responsibilities placed upon it in relation to the University must take into account public opinion on the matters at issue, as represented by the Bengal Legislative Council, and in other ways.

3. I am to add that the decision already communicated will not prevent further consideration by Government of any similar proposal if it is intended to utilise the additional resources on purposes beneficial to the majority of the students who pay the registration fee.

4. I regret the delay which has, owing to various reasons, occurred in replying to your letter.

The above letter was, by order of the Syndicate, placed before the Senate on the 26th August, 1922, and has led to the appointment of the present Committee.

It will be observed that the Government of Bengal maintain that the considerations which influence their decision with regard to proposals for alteration of the University Regulations should not necessarily be communicated along with the decision. It need not be disputed that section 25 of the Indian Universities Act does not in express terms make it obligatory upon the Government to mention any reasons, when they withhold sanction to a regulation proposed by the Senate. It should not be overlooked, however, that ever since the foundation of the University, the Government of India made it a uniform practice to state the grounds for their action, in the event of their refusal to sanction regulations submitted for their approval under section 8 of the Act of Incorporation, 1857, and subsequently under section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. It is obvious that weighty argument may be adduced in defence of the course followed by the Government of India. We need not emphasise that when the Government find themselves in disagreement with the Senate upon a specific recommendation, it would be at least courteous on their part to assign definite reasons in support of the view adopted by them, contrary to what has been held by a body of educated men who are presumably competent to be entrusted with the management

of, and superintendence over, the affairs of the University. Such a course would be calculated to inspire confidence and respect, and would thereby minimise the chance of the question being raised, why the Government should at all be vested with final authority in matters of this description. The danger involved in a contingency like what has now happened was fully anticipated by the Calcutta University Commission, when in their report they made elaborate recommendations so that the proposals, which under the existing system, were required to be submitted to the Government for sanction, might be decided by the University authorities themselves. Apart from these considerations, it cannot be overlooked that a full statement of reasons in support of such course as may commend itself to the Government is the most potent safeguard against arbitrary or erroneous action. This is well illustrated by what has happened in the present instance, and we are of opinion that in the interests of all concerned, the Government should, without reluctance or hesitation, communicate the reasons in the event of their refusal to sanction a regulation framed by the Syndicate under section 25 of the Indian Universities Act. We must add here that we have not been able to appreciate the propriety of the remark that the Government "is unable to accept the principle that financial proposals made by the University should be approved as a mere matter of form." It is sufficient to point out that the principle which is thus repudiated has never been formulated by the University. But what the Senate may and should claim is that their recommendations ought not to be summarily rejected even without a statement of reasons.

The chief ground put forward by the Government in justification of their refusal to sanction the proposed change is that the additional income is likely to be applied to meet the expenditure on Post-Graduate Studies. Indeed, it is stated explicitly that further consideration, by the Government, of a similar proposal may be possible, if it is intended to utilise the additional income "on purposes beneficial to the majority of the students who pay the registration fee." It may at once be observed that the letter from the University did not specify that the additional income would be spent for the maintenance of the Post-Graduate Department, and it is difficult to see why there should have been such an apprehension in the minds of the authorities. We shall return to this point later on ; at this stage, we propose to controvert the proposition that the income derived from the registration fee, or, for the matter of that, any other fee, should be spent for the benefit of the majority of those who pay the fees. If the doctrine favoured by the Government were recognised in practice, the activities of the University, indeed, of all public institutions not excluding the Government of Bengal, would have been completely paralysed. Each candidate for the Matriculation Examination, for instance, may on this principle well urge that he can be required to pay only just so much as is necessary for the conduct of his examination. If this were once conceded, it would follow, conversely, that every individual candidate should be called upon to meet all the expenditure incurred by the University for his benefit. To take an illustration ; if there is only one candidate at the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and it costs the University five hundred rupees to conduct that examination, the entire amount should, in that case, be levied from him in the shape of examination fee. The University, however, has not

hitherto recognized, much less applied, such a surprising doctrine. On the other hand, the entire University has been regarded as an entity, and the income, from whatever source derived, has been used for the maintenance of the institution as a whole. It cannot be possible that it is unknown to the Government of Bengal that under section 45 chapter XI of the University Regulations, which were sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, one-third of the fees realised from candidates for the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. Examination is required to be spent on Post-Graduate studies. Clearly, this is nothing but a form of taxation, which affects only those who manifest their interest in high education by presenting their wards as candidates at University examinations. The same method has been adopted in Lahore; the University of the Punjab has, with the sanction of the Punjab Government, raised the fees for admission into its examinations and has ordained that a portion of the increased revenue should be expended on the development of Post-Graduate Studies. We are glad to be able to quote the authority of even the Government of Bengal against the soundness of the theory that a person should pay only so much as is needed to give him the benefit he receives. The Government of Bengal have for many years past conducted, through the Committee of Legal Education, the Pleadership and Muktearship Examinations, and have made what would certainly be considered a huge profit, namely Rs. 4,92,094-12-0, during the entire period that the system has been in operation (1875-1921). We set out here the figures for recent years.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
	Rs.	AS.	P.	Rs.	AS.	P.	Rs.	AS.	P.
1901 ...	22,430	0	0	10,882	10	0	11,547	6	0
1902 ...	23,540	0	0	11,115	14	0	12,424	2	0
1903 ...	25,530	0	0	12,083	9	11	13,446	6	1
1904 ...	26,050	0	0	12,513	7	4	13,536	8	8
1905 ...	27,820	0	0	12,823	6	6	14,996	9	6
1906 ...	29,120	0	0	13,317	7	1	15,802	8	11
1907 ...	32,530	0	0	14,797	0	10	17,732	15	2
1908 ..	30,560	0	0	14,494	3	0	16,065	13	0
1909 ...	35,115	0	0	15,730	5	3	19,384	10	9
1910 ...	35,285	0	0	15,99	6	6	19,985	9	6
1911 ...	40,560	0	0	17,516	4	3	23,043	11	9
1912 ...	42,440	0	0	17,794	7	0	25,020	9	0
1913 ...	34,435	0	0	16,867	6	6	17,567	9	6
1914 ...	28,290	0	0	11,440	8	0	16,849	8	0
1915 ...	23,520	0	0	13,711	14	0	9,808	2	0
1916 ...	24,845	13	0	13,884	13	0	0,958	0	0
1917 ...	16,010	0	0	12,566	7	0	3,443	9	0
1918 ...	14,035	0	0	12,071	7	3	1,963	8	9
1919 ...	14,165	0	0	12,429	13	0	1,735	3	0
1920 ...	16,830	0	0	13,377	0	0	3,453	0	0
1921 ..	19,830	0	0	13,709	9	0	6,180	7	0

It would be interesting to know whether the Bengal Government have set apart the excess amount every year and applied the sum "for the benefit of the majority candidates who actually paid the fees."

To take another illustration. The Bengal Government have for some time past conducted the Sanskrit First, Second and Title Examinations through the Board of Sanskrit Examinations, now called the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. Every year there is a balance left, which, during the last ten years, has accumulated to more than Rs. 30,000. It would be interesting to find out whether the surplus has been kept apart from year to year and applied for "purposes beneficial to the majority of the students who actually paid the fees."

We may usefully recall, for purposes of further illustration—if, indeed, any further illustration is necessary,—recent incidents which must be still fresh in the minds of most people. The Bengal Government have, within the last twelve months, raised, by legislation, the fee payable by every applicant for enrolment as a Vakil of the High Court, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. It would be interesting to ascertain whether this additional revenue will be utilised for "some purpose beneficial to the majority of cases" who will be subjected to the payment of the enhanced fee. The Bengal Government have, again, by legislation, substantially enhanced the amount of Court-fee leviable on plaints, memorandums of appeal and other legal documents. We have not yet learnt that the additional revenue raised from this source has been directed to be set apart "for purposes beneficial to the majority of" the litigants who will be compelled to submit to the new taxation—we are not even sure that the amount will be spent towards the improvement of the judicial administration of the Presidency.

These illustrations—they can easily be, but need not be, multiplied—make it abundantly clear that the position taken up by the Government is thoroughly unsound. Institutions which serve society on an extensive scale and whose functions are inevitably of a complex character, cannot be disintegrated into distinct and self-contained fragments. In addition to this, the question of the registration fee stands in a manner by itself. The registration fee, as is made plain by the Regulations, is paid by a student after matriculation, because by taking admission into a College he becomes a student of the University; see Chapter XV, section 1. The fee is levied but once at the beginning of his career and is his contribution to the University chest in his character as a student of the University. On no conceivable principle can it be suggested that this contribution must be utilised "for some purpose, which is beneficial to the majority of the students." After all, the University is one homogeneous whole, and the guardian of every student, who after Matriculation becomes a student of the University, may rightly and legitimately be called upon to contribute, in however small a degree, to the cost of maintenance of the institution of which his ward desires to become a member. But, apart from this, it must be remembered that students of all grades are benefited by the existence of a strong Teaching University, which, amongst the various functions it has to perform, promotes a constant and an abundant supply of well-trained graduates in order to staff our schools and colleges. We cannot, in the field of education, draw arbitrary dividing lines and create self-supporting compartments. We need not

labour this point further, because it has not been suggested by the Government that the addition of the extra three rupees, proposed to be charged once during the whole career of a boy, will prove to be too heavy a burden on his guardian.

We have already pointed out that the letter from the University did not set forth that the additional income would be spent on Post-Graduate Studies, much less "especially on the Arts side." The letter from the Government gives no indication why the assumption has been made that the money would be so applied. On the other hand, the Proceedings of the Senate, dated the 4th December, 1920 show that the resolution was adopted in connection with the Budget Estimates for 1919-20. Post-war conditions had led to considerable increase of expenses in the general department of the University, and in view of the narrow margin of the receipts over the expenditure, it was considered necessary to add to the income. The University is unquestionably not the only institution which has been hit hard by post-war economic conditions, and while almost every institution has taken steps to increase its revenue—not excluding the Government of Bengal—every effort on the part of the University to augment its income by small rise in the fees charged has met with nothing but obstruction. But even if it be assumed that a part of the additional receipts might have been spent on Post-Graduate Studies, surely that should not furnish a reasonable ground for complaint. We regret to note that the tone of the Government letter, taken as a whole, is likely to create the impression that the opinion is favoured that the Post-Graduate Department is a wasteful, if not an undesirable luxury, and that the activities of the University in that direction should be hampered, if not restrained. We do not feel sure whether such a view is actually held by responsible members of the Government, though an affirmative inference to that effect may not improbably be drawn by many from the adverse decision of the matter under consideration; in any event, it is beyond doubt that the opinion is attributed to members of the Bengal Legislative Council and also of the public. We are gratified, however, to read that "the Government appreciates the enthusiasm with which the Post-Graduate departments have been developed" although we recognize that this can afford little encouragement to those, who have to carry on the work under great financial stringency and not unnaturally look forward to something more fruitful than a generous compliment.

We do not suggest that public opinion, when based upon an intelligent and impartial survey of all the facts, should be disregarded. We are unable at the same time to overlook that all the members of a popular assembly cannot, under existing conditions, be expected to form a correct estimate of the importance of a system of Post-Graduate instruction and research, which has been described by the University Commission as "setting new standards of method in University teaching." In these circumstances, we cannot but feel that it would be a real source of danger to the development of the highest type of University instruction and research, if the Government allowed themselves to be guided by the opinion expressed in a popular assembly on such a subject. With characteristic emphasis did Lord Curzon assert that "higher education ought not to be run by politicians or amateurs." It is, indeed, undeniable that the majority of the members of such a popular assembly in this country have never known a

University except as a machine for the conduct of examinations. To them the University means nothing more than the final stage in a long and irksome series of examinations in which they were engaged from their boyhood—not that they should be blamed for their dreary experience, for it is only during recent years that the ideal of a Teaching and Research University has begun to materialise in Calcutta. It would not be a matter for surprise if men so situated, often without sufficient data at their disposal to enable them to form a sound and discriminating judgment on academic matters, should be tempted to regard a University as an institution which simply furnishes an avenue to a profession or a calling.

Before we leave this topic, we cannot but take notice of the reference made in the Government letter to hostile public opinion on Post-Graduate Studies. We frankly admit that we do not appreciate why weight should be attached only to such criticism as is unfriendly to the University. Public opinion on the subject has by no means been uniform, and it is interesting to note that the most recent pronouncements in the Press have been markedly in favour of the continuance of Post-Graduate study and research in the University. If the present organisation has failed to appeal to the intelligence of the representatives of a section of the local Press or that of a number of unenlightened politicians, it has, at the same time, readily been recognised by critics, competent and impartial, as a national asset, having given “scope to intellectual freedom and stimulated a degree of intellectual curiosity and activity, unprecedented in the history of this, or any other Indian, University.”

It is not in every instance we find that the Government have felt themselves fettered by the opinion expressed by the Bengal Legislative Council; it will be within the recollection of all the members of this University that the Bengal Government refused to sanction the proposal made by the Senate for the reduction of the Matriculation age-limit, notwithstanding the fact that the Council had expressed a decisive opinion in favour of even a more radical course, namely, the entire abolition of age restriction. These instances only serve to accentuate the paramount need for the direct representation of the Senate on the Bengal Legislative Council, and we are in entire agreement with the recommendation made on this subject by the Committee of the Senate, appointed on the 25th March, 1922, whose report has already been approved by the Senate.

After a careful consideration of the grounds set out in the letter from the Government of Bengal, we see no escape from the conclusion that they do not justify the refusal of the proposal made by the Senate.

ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.

NILRATAN SIRCAR.

J. R. BANERJEA.

HIRALAL HALDAR.

GEORGE HOWELLS.

The 20th October, 1922

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, DATED CALCUTTA, THE 24TH JULY, 1922.

I HAVE the honour to report that the accounts of the Calcutta University for the year 1920-21 have been audited by the Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta, under my supervision.

2. In auditing the accounts this year, special attention has been given to the financial difficulties of the University, and with a view to review the present financial position, the figures for the year 1921-22, as recorded in the accounts, have been examined generally, leaving their detailed audit to be conducted later on. The report is in two parts, Part I dealing with the financial position of the University, and Part II giving the result of the detailed audit of the accounts for 1920-21.

3. The balance of the University drawing account at the Imperial Bank on 30th June, 1922 was a debit balance of Rs. 1,171. This is the sum total of the credit and debit balances of the undermentioned accounts :—

CREDIT BALANCES.			Rs.
1.	Post-Graduate Teaching Fund	...	76,654
2.	Law College	... ..	97,494
3.	Hardinge Hostel	... ..	29,834
4.	Inspection of Colleges, etc.	... ..	25,460
5.	Travelling allowance	... ..	8,715
6.	Ramtanu Lahiri Fund	... ..	6,348
7.	Readership Fund	... ..	11,056
8.	Minto Professorship Fund	... ..	7,944
9.	Hardinge Professorship Fund	... ..	1,099
10.	George V Professorship Fund	... ..	19,560
11.	Carmichael Professorship Fund	... ..	2,532
12.	Reserve Fund	... ..	2,473
13.	Hostel Building Fund	... ..	5,569
14.	Income-tax	... ..	1,732
15.	Provident Fund	... ..	2,258
16.	Depressed Class Hostel	... ..	823
17.	St. Xavier's Hostel	... ..	1,466
18.	Ripon Hostel	... ..	5,590
19.	Ram Mohan Ray Hostel	... ..	15,686
20.	Vidyasagar Hostel	... ..	11,051
21.	Canning Hostel	... ..	16,887

				Rs.
22.	Carmichael Hostel...	...	...	6,921
23.	Caution Deposit ...	...	...	7,150
24.	Sir Gooroodas Memorial	...	...	3,339
25.	Poverty Problem ...	...	...	1,059
26.	Kassimbazar Astronomy Research	...	...	46
27.	Cricket League ...	...	...	575
28.	Security Deposit ...	...	...	15
29.	Indian Vernacular ..	...	...	10,235
30.	B. Barooah Trust ...	...	...	2,000
31.	William Booth Memorial	...	...	132
32.	Student Welfare ..	...	...	125
33.	Suspense Account—			
	M.A. Examination Fee	...	...	14,720
	Law ditto	...	...	4,085
	General ditto	...	...	3,487
Total				1,14,951
Total of credit balances				+ 4,04,117
DEBIT BALANCES.				
34.	Fee Fund	...	...	—3,63,548
35.	Student Mess Fund	...	...	—10,744
Total				—3,74,292
36.	S. C. Roy's Library Grant	...	...	—842
37.	Advance Account	...	...	—25,764
38.	Permanent Advance	...	...	—4390
Total of debit balances				—4,05,288
Net balances				—1,171

The University had on 30th June, 1922 the following outstanding demands :—

				Rs.
(1)	Fee Fund—			
	(a) Salary ...	...	..	2,975
	(b) Miscellaneous bills	...	...	40,000
				(Approximate)
	(c) Examiners' remuneration	...	...	1,75,000
				(Approximate)
Total				2,17,975

(2) Post-Graduate Fund—

(a) Salary	...	...	36,575
(b) Contractors	...	...	2,262
(c) Miscellaneous bills	...	...	1,131
			6,000
			(Approximate)
Total			44,837

(3) Law Colleges—

(a) Salary	...	...	10,150
(b) Miscellaneous bills	...	...	2,500
			(Approximate)
Total			12,650

(4) Science Colleges—

Miscellaneous bills	...	...	6,000
			(Approximate)

(5) Net contribution to Government for salaries of Post-Graduate Presidency College Professors

16,000

Total	...	2,97,462
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To restore the balance at credit of the different funds and to discharge all outstanding liabilities on 30th June, 1922, the University will require the total amount of Rs. 4,04,117 + 2,97,462 + 1,171 = 7,02,750. Out of the total credit balances of Rs. 4,04,117, Rs. 1,14,951 appertain to funds which the University cannot utilise for general purposes. The balance of Rs. 2,89,169 belong to teaching and other funds, and a substantial portion of it can be set off by the University against the total deficit.

It may be noted here that the credit balance of Rs. 76,654 in favour of the post-graduate teaching fund, is the result of book adjustments whereby funds have been transferred from the fee fund to the post-graduate teaching fee fund, when there was no balance available from the fee fund. Ordinarily the fee fund should not show a debit balance, as transfers from that fund to other funds can only be permitted to the extent of the surplus available. The book adjustments that have been made in the accounts have the effect of giving an erroneous impression of the financial position of the two funds. Taking, however, the figures as shown on the accounts, the University may perhaps utilise

Rs. 1,60,000 out of the credit balance of Rs. 2,89,169 of different funds, and the total liability which the University has to discharge will amount to Rs. 1,29,169 + 1,14,951 + 2,97,462 + 1,171 = 5,42,753, or in round figures 5½ lakhs.

PART I.

4. To give an idea as to how the present financial troubles have arisen the accounts for the last 10 years have been reviewed to trace the different causes which have contributed to the present difficulties. A statement has accordingly been prepared showing the actual receipts and disbursements of each year under certain fund heads which deal with the teaching and examining functions of the University. Although separate balances have been maintained of these funds in the accounts a combined account is maintained in the Imperial Bank for purposes of drawing. A temporary deficit of any particular fund during the course of the year is thus made good from the surplus balances of other funds.

5. The totals of receipts and payments of the fee fund as well as of all the funds referred to in paragraph 4, for each year, are separately reproduced below, to show the variations from year to year, and the surplus or deficits of each year.

YEARS.	FEE FUND.					TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS.				
	Total receipts.	Total variations year to year.	Total disbursement exclusive of contribution to other fund.	Variations year to year.	Surplus or deficits	Total receipts.	Variations year to year.	Total disbursements.	Variations year to year.	Surplus or deficits.
1911-12	473	...	380	...	+ 83	652	...	530	...	+ 122
1912 13	552	+ 79	422	+ 42	+ 130	836	+ 184	742	+ 212	+ 94
1913-14	523	- 29	537	+ 115	- 14	938	+ 102	932	+ 190	+ 6
1914-15	612	+ 89	507	- 30	+ 105	1,047	+ 109	955	+ 23	+ 92
1915-16	695	+ 83	494	- 13	+ 201	1,212	+ 165	1,089	+ 134	+ 123
1916-17	781	+ 86	509	+ 15	+ 272	1,375	+ 163	1,156	+ 67	+ 219
1917-18	938	+ 157	622	+ 113	+ 316	1,665	+ 290	1,571	+ 415	+ 94
1918-19	918	- 20	580	- 42	+ 338	1,562	- 102	1,600	+ 29	- 38
1919-20	1,025	+ 107	797	+ 217	+ 228	1,708	+ 146	1,885	+ 225	- 177
1920-21	1,138	+ 113	817	+ 20	+ 321	1,857	+ 149	2,065	+ 180	- 208
1921-22	958	- 180	652	- 155	+ 306	1,703	- 154	1,753	- 312	- 50

6. It will be seen from the statement that owing to the general prosperous conditions of the fee fund, there was a growing tendency on the part of the University to expand its activities by undertaking higher education and research work, in addition to its ordinary examining functions. Thus the Law and the Science College were established, the post-graduate studies were introduced, several large buildings were started involving a heavy capital outlay, partly financed by private donations and Government grants, and partly from its accumulated reserved fund. So long as the University kept its expenditure within its receipts, and so long as there was a reserve fund no difficulties arose. The fee fund receipts showed a progressive growth except in 1913-14 and 1918-19, the average annual increase during the ten years 1911-12 to 1920-21 being about Rs. 70,000 while increase in the normal expenditure did not much exceed Rs. 43,000.

The average annual increase of receipts of all the fund heads together was Rs. 1,20,000 against average annual growth of expenditure of Rs. 1,53,000. Thus on an average the University overspent by Rs. 33,000 a year. The overspending is chiefly noticeable since 1917-18, when the post-graduate classes were opened. In the year 1917-18 in which the post-graduate studies were taken up the surplus came down from Rs. 2,19,000 of the previous year to Rs. 94,000 only. The years 1918-19, 1919-20, and 1920-21 recorded a progressing deficit of Rs. 38,000, Rs. 1,77,000 and Rs. 2,03,000. The deficit for 1921-22, is about Rs. 3,47,000, as bills for about Rs. 2,97,000 could not be paid for want of funds.

7. *Causes which brought about the financial difficulties.*— I now examine in detail the various causes, which gradually brought about the financial difficulties.

(a) FALLING OFF IN THE FEE RECEIPTS.

One of the chief causes for the financial trouble is the drop in the receipts of the fee fund during 1921-22 by about two lakhs as compared with the receipts of 1920-21, due to circumstances on which the University had no control. The shortage comes to about three lakhs if the progressive increase of previous years is taken into account.

(b) WANT OF RESERVE FUND.

Had there been a sufficient reserve fund, the temporary falling off in the fee receipts would have been easily overcome. The University had a reserve fund of Rs. 7,10,000 before 1911-12, perhaps as early as 1907-08 which it utilised chiefly in financing

construction of the Science College to meet the obligations of certain Trusts coming into its hands and in supplementing the resources for the construction of the Law College, the Hardinge Hostel, etc. It had a cash balance of Rs. 2,473 and promissory notes for Rs. 7,000 only on 30th June 1922.

There is no adequate surplus to build up a reserve fund for future emergencies.

(a) TEACHING OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(i) *Carmichael Professorship.*

In 1911-12 a Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture was founded, the charge to be met from the sale proceeds of the Sanskrit Matriculation and Intermediate Courses, and the Sanskrit grammar, published by the University. Although the salary of Rs. 12,000 per annum of the Professor was met from these receipts additional expenditure had to be incurred from the University Funds to provide for lecture rooms, libraries, museums and other facilities, as well as the cost of printing the publications.

(ii) *Law College.*

The University undertook the promotion of legal education of students for degrees in Law, and established the Law College, formally affiliating it in July 1908. The receipts and expenditure of the College were combined with the fee fund up to 1913-14, and any deficit in its working were met from the surplus of the fee fund. Although the Law College has been meeting its ways lately, chiefly from the tuition fees of the students and an annual Government grant of Rs. 30,000, municipal taxes, maintenance charges of the College are borne by the fee fund.

(iii) *Science College.*

Additional liabilities have fallen on the University Funds to meet the obligations of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir Tarak Nath Palit Trusts, to construct the Science College and to maintain it with up-to-date equipments. A total contribution of Rs. 3,03,000 had to be given to the College from the fee fund during the six years ending 1921-1922 in addition to Rs. 2,28,000, being the sale proceeds of Government paper worth Rs. 3,00,000 for the construction of the building.

(iv) *Ramtanu Lahiri Fellowship Fund.*

In 1913-14 the above fund was created out of the sale proceeds of Lahiri's Select Poems, the copyright of which had been transferred to the University by the publishers of the book. A sum of Rs. 5,500 was transferred to this fund from the fee fund.

(v) *Construction of University Buildings.*

Besides the accumulated reserve fund the University had to spend about Rs. 2,12,000 from its fee fund towards the building programme.

(vi) *Controller of Examinations and his Staff.*

With a view to guard against leakage of question papers that occurred in 1917, involving an extra expenditure of about Rs. 60,000 for a second examination and to exercise an effective control over the future University examination, the post of Controller of Examinations was created during 1917-18 on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and he has been provided with a staff costing about Rs. 2,000 a month. There was no corresponding reduction in the cost of Registrar's establishment, which before that period managed the examination work with other duties. The cost of supervising staff and establishment including the Controller's establishment rose from Rs. 78,000 in 1917-18 to Rs. 1,26,000 in 1920-21, the increase being partly due to revision and partly to the entertainment of about 20 additional hands, while the number of candidates for whose examination separate controlling arrangement has been made rose from Rs. 30,520 to Rs. 37,186 in that period.

(vii) *University Lecture Fund.*

The University started its teaching work from 1911-12 with Rs. 10,293 as fees paid by University students. No regular staff of Professors was engaged till the ensuing year. Up to 1913-14 this work continued with receipts and expenditure nearly equal. In 1914-15 this fund was replaced by post-graduate teaching fund with receipts amounting to Rs. 1,52,000 and expenditure of Rs. 1,82,000, the excess falling on the fee fund. During the next two years 1915-16 and 1916-17, the receipts were Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 93,000 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,62,000 and Rs. 1,38,000 respectively. The net burden on the University during the three years was Rs. 1,52,000.

(viii) *Post-Graduate Teaching Fund.*

The main cause of the depletion of University funds is the opening of regular Post-Graduate Teaching Classes from 1917-18. In 1916 a special Committee was appointed by the Government of India for reviewing the facilities then existing for instruction beyond the Bachelor Degrees, and making suggestion whereby the available resources might be put to the best use for such teaching, without further grants for post-graduate education. The Committee framed their recommendations within the University funds then available, and the University assured the Government of India that the financial security of the scheme would be attained if the fee funds contribute at

least two lakhs of rupees a year towards the scheme. Regulations for starting post-graduate studies in arts and science were accordingly framed and approved by the Governor-General in Council, and the scheme was introduced from September, 1917. Rule 45 of the Regulations says that there shall be annually credited to the fund—

- (a) Grants from Government and private donations.
- (b) Fees from students in post-graduate classes.
- (c) One-third of fees from candidates for Matric., I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.
- (d) Such other sums as the Senate may from time to time direct.

The surpluses of the fee fund for the years 1917-18 to 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 15,09,000—

	In thousands of rupees.	Contributions to post graduate teaching fund ; one-third share of fees.	Additional contributions.	Total.
1917-18	... + 3,16,	1,99,	22,	2,21,
1918-19	... + 3,38,	2,11,	56,	2,67,
1919-20	... + 2,28,	2,28,	1,66,	3,94,
1920-21	... + 3,21,	2,33,	1,67,	4,00,
1921-22	... + 3,06,	2,04,	2,65,	4,69,
Total	... 15,09	10,75,	6,76,	1,751,

against which Rs. 10,75,000 was paid to the post-graduate teaching fund as one-third share of the stipulated examination fees and an additional contribution of Rs. 6,76,000 under clause (d) above.

The receipts and expenditure of post-graduate teachings in arts and science during the above five years were as follows :—

YEARS.	Opening balance.	RECEIPTS.			Expen- diture.	Closing balance.
		Contribution for fee fund.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.		
1917-18	...	2,21,	1,13,	3,34,	2,75,	59
1918-19	59	2,67,	1,39,	4,06,	4,64,	1
1919-20	1	3,94,	1,07,	5,01,	4,78,	24
1920-21	24	4,00,	1,24,	5,24,	5,71,	—23
1921-22	—23	4,69,	1,42,	6,11,	5,11,	77*
Total	* ...	17,51,	6,25,	...	22,99,	...

* (Exclusive of outstanding bills for 45.)

It shows that the total expenditure of Rs. 22,99,000 could not be met from the Government grant, students fees and one-third of the examination fees, so additional contributions aggregating Rs. 6,76,000 had to be given to meet the total expenditure.

The fee fund was not in a position to meet this contribution as well as other contribution to the Science College, and the result is that it showed a progressive deficit from 1918-19 as shown below :—

YEARS.	Surpluses of fee fund.	CONTRIBUTION.			Net surplus or deficit.
		Post-graduate teaching fund.	Science College.	Total.	
1917-18 ...	3,16,	2,21,	91,	3,12,	4
1918-19 ...	3,38,	2,67,	86,	3,53,	—15
1919-20 ...	2,28,	3,94,	..	3,94,	—1,66
1920-21 ...	3,21,	4,00,	35,	4,35,	—1,14
1921-22 ...	3,06,	4,69,	53,	5,22,	—2,16
Total ...	...	17,51,	3,03,	20,54,	...

It appears from the correspondence in 1919-20 between the Government of India and the University regarding increase in the income of the University, for meeting the additional expenditure on the post-graduate studies, that the proposal of the University for the increase of Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations fees was not accepted by the Government of India; they on the other hand suggested a substantial increase in the tuition fees levied on post-graduate students.

(d) WANT OF PROPER FINANCIAL CONTROL.

There is a Board of Accounts appointed by the Senate whose functions are to prepare the Budget estimate, examine and audit the University accounts, consider ways and means and the financial effect of any important measures in contemplation and make recommendations relating to the finance of the University. Had sufficient control been exercised from the very beginning the expenditure on post-graduate studies would have been kept within the income of the University. In 1916 they prepared detailed rules for the preparation of Budget estimates and scrutiny of accounts, but the rules were not fully approved of by the Syndicate, nor any effect given to such of the rules as

were accepted. In November 1921 they noticed the abnormal growth in expenditure at the time of passing the Budget estimate for 1921-22, and recommended an increase in the examination fees. Their scrutiny of accounts was not sufficient as they hardly met more than twice a year from 1917 to 1921.

(e) WANT OF AN OFFICE MANUAL.

There is no manual for the guidance of the office or for fixing the financial responsibility of the officer dealing with University funds. The different spending departments of the University pass the bills as they come, under an impression that any scrutiny or budget check would be made by the Registrar. The Secretary, Post Graduate Studies in Science, did not know whether the grants passed by the Council were ultimately sanctioned by the Senate although he continued to pass the bills of the department.

(f) DISREGARD OF BUDGET RULES.

Professors of Science in the Science College place orders in England for the apparatus or other articles required for lecture and research work, disregarding the sanctioned grants. When the bills come, they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Post-Graduate Council in Science who pass them also without any reference to the Budget grants and forward them on to the Registrar for payment. Board of Accounts recorded a resolution at their meeting of 8th November 1918 to the effect that all orders for the purchase within the Budget grants should be sent to the Registrar or the Secretary of the Council of the Post Graduate Teaching in Science. In spite of that the expenditure on equipment and working expenses largely exceeded the Budget grant of 1920-21 as shown below :—

			Grant.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Physics	...	...	8,000	17,207
Chemistry	...	...	8,000	26,171
Botany...	..	..	8,000	14,678

(iv) *Want of scrutiny of actuals compared with estimates.*

No attempt is made to watch the progress of receipts on the regular flow of which the expenditure depends. The result is that on several occasions the accumulated balances of the different solvent funds are drawn upon to meet the current expenditure. The ledger account in its present form is quite unsuitable for the purpose.

(g) UNTIMELY PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

In the case of all public bodies, such as Calcutta Corporation, Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta Improvement Trust, it is the invariable standing practice to prepare a complete estimate of all classes of receipts and expenditure on different accounts and get it duly sanctioned by proper authority before the year, to which it appertain, commences. The authorities entrusted with the expenditure know fully well beforehand what grants are placed at their disposal, and regulate their expenditure accordingly. They also closely watch the receipts and advise their superiors to take early action if there is a falling off in them. The Calcutta University on the other hand allows the expenditure to go on for months against no grant sanctioned by the Senate, and does not prepare an estimate till the year sufficiently advances. Estimate for 1919-20 was passed by the Senate on 29th November 1919, 1920-21 on 4th December 1920 and 1921-22 on 4th March 1922. Thus the expenditure up to those dates was incurred without any sanctioned grant.

8.—REMEDIES.

(1) *To wipe out the present deficit.*

The first step the University should take is to wipe out the existing deficit of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, restoring thereby, the balances of several fund heads, which have been used up in meeting the excess expenditure under other fund heads, and paying off its outstanding liabilities.

(2) *To restore financial equilibrium and to keep sufficient surplus in hand.*

The figures in paragraph 5 above show that the present financial deficit has resulted from the growth of expenditure on post-graduate studies during the last three years, aggravated by the unexpected falling off in the fee receipts during the year 1921-22. In view of the drop in fee receipts it would not be safe to count upon any additional contribution from the fee fund for post-graduate studies beyond the one-third share payable under the Regulations, and the first essential step therefore should be to curtail the expenditure in the post-graduate branch to bring it within its income. I understand that the number of students in the Law Classes have also gone down considerably, and it is necessary to have the expenditure under Law College restricted within its income. Any surplus under this head can, with the approval of the Senate, be utilised for post-graduate teaching. Further, it is necessary to scrutinise the expenditure now incurred for the general administration of the University

with a view to curtail it wherever possible without impairing the efficiency, and any saving which accrues should form a reserve fund to meet sudden emergencies. It must be borne in mind that during the period from July to November each year the net average outgoing comes to about 60 thousands a month and unless the University has a working balance of at least 3 lakhs in its hands at the beginning of each University year it will not be in a position to meet its current expenditure before the Matriculation Examination fees come in.

(3) *To prepare budget estimates in time.*

The budget estimate should be prepared and submitted to the Senate early in May. In preparing the next budget estimate the entire expenditure on the Examiners' fees for the 1923 examinations should be provided for and no balance should be left for year following. The budget estimate should show the actuals for the last three years closed, the revised estimate of the year current and the proposed estimate for the year following. On the passing of the budget by the Senate, extracts should be communicated to each department with distinct instructions to keep the expenditure within the sanctioned grant. In no case should an additional expenditure be allowed without a specific reappropriation of the savings in the sanctioned grants, which must be specified at the time of application for sanction to additional expenditure.

(4) *To prepare correct balance sheet.*

Section XV of Act II of 1857 requires the accounts of the University to be maintained on "Income and Expenditure" and not on "Receipts and Disbursements" basis, so that the outstanding income or expenditure on 30th June may be booked and exhibited in the balance sheet. What is at present done is to keep several charges outstanding at the close of the year and throw them on the revenues of the following year. True financial position cannot be known unless the outstanding liabilities are ascertained and correct balance sheet drawn up. This balance sheet should exhibit all the assets including cost in books, securities, buildings, stock in libraries, laboratories and the press, and any outstanding bills, balance of funds like Provident Funds, etc., should be shown in the liabilities side.

(5) *To amalgamate several so-called funds*

The chief object of retaining separate funded accounts is to see how each fund is meeting its ways, and, in respect of funds partly or wholly maintained from Government grants, to show how the balance stands at the end of the year. The accounts of the funds are not maintained separately at the bank, so the

effect is that when a particular fund overdraws its balance, the overdraft is met from the credit balance of other solvent funds.

No clear line of demarcation can be drawn between several such funds, *viz.*:—

Minto Professorship Fund,
Hardinge Professorship Fund,
George V Professorship Fund,
Science College Fund,

which are more or less related to post-graduate teaching fund in Arts or Science.

Hardinge Hostel forms an integral part of the University Law College. The accounts of the hostel should therefore be amalgamated with the Law College accounts.

Acts and Regulations only mention of three funds, General Fee Fund, Post-Graduate Teaching Fund in Arts and Science. All legitimate charges debitable to the Law College Fund should be debited to that fund to show its proper financial working, fund which have more or less teaching and examining functions, may be amalgamated with any of them. A separate *proforma* account should, however, be maintained, specially with regard to the funds partly or wholly subsidized by Government grants.

A monthly account should be prepared with receipts and expenditure under each fund head and submitted to the Board of Accounts at the end of the month following. The progressive total of the figures will give an idea at any time how each fund stands financially.

(6) *To Prepare a Manual for the Office.*

An office manual showing the duties of the different departments and fixing the responsibilities of the heads of that department should be compiled for the guidance of the office.

7. Part II dealing with the results of these detailed audit of the accounts for 1920-21 will shortly follow.

